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Northern

Men of Mark in Georgia

A Complete and Elaborate History of the State from its settlement to the present time, chiefly told in biographies and autobiographies of the most eminent men of each period of Georgia's progress and development

Edited by

William J. Northen, LL.D.

Ex-Governor of Georgia

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Historical Introductory by John Temple Graves, Editor

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By Way of Introduction.

THE period between 1784 and 1860 represents the Golden Age of Georgia History. The State may now be richer in material things, and with natural growth may far surpass in educational advantages, and in the conveniences of modern life, the period referred to, but it can never hope to reach again conditions under which so large a percentage of the people will live in a state of great content and at the same time of vigorous growth and ideal democracy.

During that Golden Age, absolute peace reigned among the people; a population entirely homogeneous developed a democracy of a very pure type. None had overgrown fortunes, none were distressed by extreme poverty. Land was plentiful and cheap. The masters were kindly optimists, and the slaves, even greater optimists, showed in their appearance the evidences of the best care. When wars came, the Georgians were as ready to shed their blood in defense of the Republic as their ancestors of 1775.

There were no telephones, no automobiles, but few railroads, and these late in the period. The sending of a telegram was a serious matter. Street cars in the towns were unknown. People trusted their own legs for short distances, and their faithful horses for long ones. Newspapers were comparatively few, but those existing wielded tremendous influence. Books were scarce, high in price, and thoroughly well read. Public schools had no existence.

A rude age, our readers will say.

But that age produced a number of men of the first rank, so large that it is doubtful if in all history one can find where an equal number of people turned out so many great men in different walks of life, and possessed of so vast range of knowledge, from that of the scientific farmer to the trained statesman, or the humanitarian discoverer of invaluable remedies in medical science. Soldiers and sailors; statesmen and jurists; farmers and mechanics; railroad builders and land developers; doctors

and preachers; teachers and editors; in that seventy-five years Georgia contributed a galaxy of minds as bright, of souls as noble, of patriots as pure, and of citizens as useful, as ever have graced any nation or state of equal size in such a length of time.

There were some characteristics of the public men of the period so notable and so admirable, that it would be plain neglect of duty on our part did we fail to call attention to them.

In the first place, no man in Georgia was too big to serve his State in the General Assembly, and cheerfully responded when called on, regardless of personal sacrifices. In the next place, the public men preferred to serve the State rather than the Federal government, when there arose the necessity for a decision as to which position they must take.

Again, the reader of the history of that time is almost startled at the immense number of resignations by Georgia Congressmen and Senators between 1800 and 1860. Investigation shows that these resignations were most creditable. When the Georgia Congressman or Senator found himself out of touch with his constituents on a public question, he instantly resigned; if legislation that in his judgment was detrimental to the public welfare was passed over his head, he resigned rather than to appear to endorse it by remaining in office; when after election his convictions upon a public matter changed, he resigned first, then submitted the matter to his constituents, and if they saw it as he did they sent him back. Whether calling themselves Whigs or Democrats, they were strenuous believers in democratic theories of government, and felt that a representative should be truly representative of his people. It is almost needless to say that with such representatives Georgia was well served and held high rank in the councils of the nation. A saddening feature of the time is the number of useful lives cut short in their prime by acute attacks, as often doctors were a long way off and not easily procurable.

In the following pages is made as faithful a record of many of the excellent and useful citizens of that period as available records and oral information authorizes.

Wm H Crawford

William Harris Crawford.

WILLIAM HARRIS CRAWFORD, lawyer and statesman, who in his day was the foremost man in Georgia and ranked high up in the national councils, was then and is now considered by many thoughtful students of our history to have been the greatest man credited to Georgia in all of its history. He was born in Amherst county, Va., on February 24, 1772, and died near Elberton, Ga., on September 15, 1834, in the sixty-third year of his age.

In 1779 his father, Joel Crawford, removed with his family to Stephen's Creek, Edgefield district, S. C., about thirty miles above Augusta. The next winter the British troops having overrun all of Georgia and most of South Carolina, Mr. Crawford moved for better security into the Chester district. Soon after that he was seized and thrown into Camden jail as a rebel. There he remained the greater part of the summer and was released on some of his neighbors becoming his security. In 1783 he removed to Georgia and settled on Kiokee Creek, Columbia county, where the family has since resided to this day, a period of one hundred and twenty-five years.

Young Crawford had very limited school advantages. He went to school a few months in South Carolina and showed such aptitude that his father determined to send him abroad to Scotland for a complete education. This plan fell through owing to untoward circumstances, and he was then trained in the best of the country schools, obtaining a fair English education until 1788, when his father died and the lad was compelled to resort to school teaching to aid his mother in supporting a large and almost helpless family. In 1794 the Rev. Dr. Waddell opened a classical school in Columbia known as Carmel Academy. Ambitious to complete his classical education, Mr. Crawford entered this academy and remained two years, studying Latin, Greek,

French, and Philosophy. The last year he was an usher in the school and received for his services one-third of the tuition money. In 1796 the young man went to Augusta in the hope of securing such knowledge as would fit him for a profession. He obtained a situation in the Richmond Academy, where he remained in the dual character of student and instructor until the year 1798, when he was appointed rector of that institution. During his residence in Augusta he studied law and was admitted to practice.

In the spring of 1799 he removed to Oglethorpe and entered upon the practice of his profession at Lexington in what was then called the Western and was later known as the Northern Circuit. His industry and talents soon attracted the notice of Peter Early, at that time one of the foremost statesmen and great lawyers of the State, and a warm friendship sprang up between the veteran lawyer and the ambitious youth. He forged to the front as a lawyer so rapidly that when in 1802 Mr. Early was elected to Congress, Mr. Crawford became practically the head of the bar in his circuit. Such a man as William H. Crawford could not have kept out of public life, even if he had so desired, and Oglethorpe county sent him for four years to act as its representative in the legislature. In these four years he made such reputation as a public man that in 1807, at the age of thirty-five, he was elected to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the great and good Abraham Baldwin. He completed that term and in 1811 was reelected without opposition, and served until 1813. In these six years he gained so rapidly in reputation that he was recognized by the leaders at Washington as one of the strong men of the Nation, and in 1813 was tendered the office of Secretary of War by President Madison. This position he declined, and he was then tendered the position of Minister to France. He accepted this tender and resigned from the United States Senate, and filled the position of Minister to France for two years, from April, 1813, to April, 1815. He made a profound impression on the great Emperor Napoleon, who said later that he was the

only man that he ever felt constrained to bow to when first presented to him, and that he was the ablest man he ever met. On his return from France in 1815 he found that he had been appointed Secretary of War, and served a few months in this capacity. In October following he was made Secretary of the Treasury by President Madison, and during that winter was strongly solicited to allow his name to be put in nomination for the presidency. This he declined, because he was yet a young man comparatively and did not care to antagonize Mr. Monroe. Notwithstanding his declination and the absence of a number of his strongest and most intimate friends, who refused to attend when the caucus was held, out of the one hundred and nineteen votes cast fifty-four of them went to Crawford and sixty-five to Monroe. It was believed at the time that if Mr. Crawford had consented to allow his name to be presented that he would have been nominated without difficulty. Mr. Monroe came to the presidency in 1817 and asked Mr. Crawford to retain the treasury portfolio, which he did, and held it during Monroe's two terms, which expired in 1825. When the election came on toward the close of Monroe's second term Mr. Crawford was a candidate, but a paralytic stroke received about that time so disabled him that a combination made against him by other candidates was able to defeat him, and John Quincy Adams was chosen President. President Adams promptly tendered the treasury portfolio to him, but after nearly nine years of service in that position under two presidents, and years of very hard service they had been, with his impaired health Mr. Crawford felt unequal to the duties and returned to Georgia.

In 1827, after the death of Judge Dooly, Governor Troup appointed Mr. Crawford Judge of the Northern Circuit. In those days the position of a circuit judge in Georgia was one of great honor and dignity, and Mr. Crawford did not hesitate to accept. In 1828 the Legislature elected him to the same office without opposition, and three years later, though there was a candidate against him, he was again elected on the first ballot. He died while serving this last term and in the active discharge

of the duties of the office. He set out from home on his way to court on Saturday, was taken ill that night at the house of a friend, Mr. Valentine Meriwether, near Elberton, and died at 2 o'clock on the succeeding Monday morning. His physicians were of the opinion that his disease was an affection of the heart, and he died apparently without pain. He was buried at Woodlawn, the family seat, now known as Crawford, with no one near him but a little grandson of two years, who had preceded him by about fifteen months.

Such is a brief outline of the life of this remarkable man. It is proper, however, to take up in more detail certain phases of his character and certain occurrences of his life.

The Crawford Family.

The Crawford family is of Scotch origin and has an honorable history in that country for the past seven hundred years. The seat of the family was in county Lanark. The mother of the great hero of Scotland, William Wallace, was a Crawford of the Lanark family. In America the Crawfords seem to have settled in Virginia in the earlier days, and from there in the Revolutionary period of our history, several branches of the family migrated to Georgia. During the nineteenth century at least four members of the family won great distinction in Georgia. George W. Crawford was a Congressman, cabinet minister and Governor of Georgia. Joel Crawford was a lawyer, soldier, planter and Congressman. Martin J. Crawford was a lawyer, a judge, Congressman, and later a Congressman in the Confederacy, and again a judge after the Civil War. In addition to these was William H. Crawford, the greatest of them all. They were all of the same ancestry in Virginia and were all cousins in some degree.

Appearance and Character.

William H. Crawford was a man of most imposing appearance. He was six feet three inches in height, of large build, muscular and well proportioned. His contemporaries state

that his head and face were remarkably striking in appearance and impressed every one who met him with the belief that he must possess more than ordinary powers of intellect. He was of fair complexion and, until late in life, ruddy. His features indicated firmness and perseverance. His eyes were clear blue and mild, though bright. He was affable in deportment, erect and manly in his gait, but never ostentatious. Profoundly democratic in his beliefs, he abhorred show and vulgar display. On one occasion late in life he stated that during his entire life he had never met but two dandies who were men of real ability, and he took little thought of personal raiment beyond the necessity of neatness and cleanliness. He was warm in his attachments and vehement in his resentments, prompt to repel insults and equally prompt to forgive when an appeal was made to his clemency. No personal labor was too great for him and his perseverance was remarkable. No unsuccessful appeal was ever made upon his charity. Entirely free from penuriousness and generous in money matters, he yet lived a life of simplicity, and most cordially disliked extravagance in dress or in living

At the Bar.

Mr. Crawford's success as a lawyer was almost phenomenal. Through the mischances of early life he was rather late in getting into practice, but his success was immediate. This was due, first, to his thorough preparation of his cases. He mastered a case before he went to court. And, secondly, to the remarkable force with which he could set his case before either judge or jury. He was not an orator in the usual sense of the word, but he had a clear, concise, strong, logical method of expression which impressed upon both judge and jury the merit of his case, and it is said of him that he never lost a case where he had the closing speech. Always brief in argument, he rarely exceeded half an hour in presenting a case, and the fact that he could boil down into plain, strong, terse sentences his argument to thirty minutes is undoubtedly an evidence of wonderful legal ability. His success at the bar and the certain fact that he

would get into public life at once attracted to him both friends and enemies. At that time the State was still feeling the effects of what was known as the Yazoo Fraud, and though the act had been rescinded and burned in a public bonfire, a large number of men in the State were known to have been compromised by it, and the majority of these men were in sympathy with the political faction led by John Clarke, son of the Revolutionary general, Elijah Clarke.

The Georgia Feud.

The friends of the men implicated in the Yazoo Fraud made overtures to Mr. Crawford, as a rising man. These overtures he rejected, but from this grew the famous feud between Mr. Crawford and John Clarke, and which later was taken up by Mr. Troup, as Mr. Crawford's successor in politics, and was known as the "Crawford and Clarke Feud" or the "Troup and Clarke Feud." Mr. Clarke was a strong and vindictive politician, rude and unlettered, a good soldier of the most audacious courage, and the idol of the common people. Any man of note who did not give him his support became at once his enemy, and seeing in Mr. Crawford an opponent to be feared, his hatred toward him was absolutely vitriolic.

Out of this bitter feud grew the two most distressful incidents of Mr. Crawford's life. Mr. Clarke's friends put forward as a champion one Peter Van Allen, a New Yorker by birth, but at that time solicitor-general of the Western Circuit of Georgia. Mr. Van Allen fastened a duel upon Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Crawford, not above the prejudices of his time, went upon the so-called field of honor with Mr. Van Allen, on the South Carolina side of the Savannah River, and Mr. Van Allen was killed. Mr. Clarke then personally challenged Mr. Crawford, who accepted, and in that duel Mr. Crawford had his left wrist shattered by the pistol ball. It is distressing to think that a man of the mental caliber of William H. Crawford should have allowed himself to be dragged into affairs of this kind, but

in considering these things allowances must be made for the customs of the time in which he lived.

This feud, which lasted for twenty-five years, influenced during those twenty-five years every move in the public life of Georgia. Every candidate was known as a Crawford or a Clarke candidate, and later on as a Troup or a Clarke candidate. Mr. Crawford and Mr. Troup were both accomplished men of letters aside from their natural ability, but notwithstanding this for many long years Mr. Clarke held his own and was twice elected Governor. After a few years Mr. Crawford got out of the field of State politics into the larger field of Federal affairs at Washington, and while this took him out of active conflict with Mr. Clarke it seems merely to have been an additional cause of embitterment in Mr. Clarke's mind. It must be conceded that Mr. Crawford himself felt the same sort of animosity toward Mr. Clarke tempered only by the fact that he was a man of larger measure.

In the United States Senate.

In 1807 he entered the United States Senate. He was then a man of thirty-five. He came immediately into collision with that veteran debater, William B. Giles, of Virginia. In this contest he made such a creditable showing that his reputation as a man of first-class ability was at once established, and in the six years of his service in the Senate he stood up in the front rank of the strong men of that body. At first, like many men of his time, doubtful about keeping up a strong navy, he later saw the wisdom of this, and when the troubles began to thicken with Great Britain he became a warm and strong advocate of an early resort to arms, as shown by his votes in the Senate upon every question leading up to the declaration of war throughout 1811-12. As he was made President *pro tempore* of the Senate during the session of Congress in which the war was declared, and as it is contrary to the custom for the presiding officer of the Senate to take the floor, he does not appear as one of the speakers at that imminent moment, but his position had already been made clear.

On two great public questions of interest at that time, the embargo and the bank, his position was prompt and fearless and independent. He opposed the embargo in the face of a popular and powerful administration, and supported the United States Bank vigorously. It is said, however, that later on he made it known to his intimate friends that a careful perusal of the secret debates of the convention which framed the Constitution, and the debates upon the adoption of that instrument by States, produced a change in his opinion upon the constitutionality of the bank.

Early in 1813, after declining the office of Secretary of War, he resigned from the Senate and accepted the position of Minister to France, and was never again a member of the lawmaking body of the republic.

As a Foreign Minister and Cabinet Officer.

He was a minister to France during two very trying years for that country, and upheld in every way the rights of his country, and made a profound impression at Paris on those with whom he came in contact, from the Emperor Napoleon down, and when the allies entered Paris in 1814 it is said that he was the only foreign minister who had held the ground and remained in the city. Returning from France in 1815, he served for a few months under President Madison as Secretary of War, but in October of that year changed over to be Secretary of the Treasury, which position he held during the remainder of Madison's term and the full eight years of Monroe's two terms. In this position Mr. Crawford rendered his greatest public service. He was one of the few really great secretaries of the treasury that the country has ever had. He came in office at a time when a thinly settled and undeveloped country was struggling to overcome the losses of a severe and expensive war. A wide and exposed frontier had to be cared for continually at large expense. Domestic relations were disturbed and the people were oppressed by monetary difficulties; commerce, both home and foreign, constantly fluctuating; commercial capital

was deranged and a large debt had to be managed, and above all he had to deal with a miserably depreciated currency. The able men of that day agreed that it required a ceaseless vigilance and profound ability to preserve the national estate from bankruptcy. To the credit of Mr. Crawford it must be said that at no period of the Republic was the public credit better than during his administration of the treasury. All the national debt obligations were faithfully met and the burdens of government upon the people were made for the most part light and easy. It is said that the difference between his estimated and actual receipts only varied as much as ten per cent, while the estimates of his most distinguished predecessors had varied from seventeen to twenty-one per cent. During the nine years that he served in this most responsible and difficult position he strengthened and builded the national credit in larger measure than had yet been accomplished by the able men who had preceded him, and held during the period the unlimited confidence of both Presidents Madison and Monroe under whom he served. Albert Gallatin, a former Secretary of the Treasury, at that time the most famous financier in the United States, was extremely anxious that Mr. Crawford should retain the office longer, and President John Quincy Adams was evidently of the same way of thinking, as immediately upon his taking office he asked Mr. Crawford to retain the treasury portfolio. This he was compelled to decline, owing to the condition of his health.

With his retirement from the treasury Mr. Crawford's public life as it affects the Nation at large ceased. Many people at that time thought if his health had not been so bad he would have been elected at the time Mr. Adams was chosen. As it was, he received an honorable vote, leading Mr. Clay and coming next to Mr. Adams. Whatever may have been the reason it is certain that Mr. Crawford's family hailed with great pleasure the result, as it meant that they would be able to go back to the delightful life of the home plantation in Georgia.

His Family Life.

In 1804, after the seven years engagement which had been prolonged by his financial situation, he married Susanna Gerdine (or Girardin), of Augusta, and in that year settled at Woodlawn, which was his home until the day of his death. Mrs. Crawford was as plain and unaffected in her tastes as her distinguished husband, so that all through life there was absolute harmony between them as to their methods of living. An intimate personal friend of Mr. Crawford, in writing after his death, said: "Mr. Crawford's house has often been styled 'Liberty Hall' by those familiar with the unrestrained mirthfulness, hilarity and social glee which marked its fireside and the perfect freedom with which every child, from the oldest to the youngest, expressed his or her opinion upon the topics suggested by the moment, whether these topics referred to men or measures. His children were always encouraged to act out their respective characters precisely as they were, and the actions and sentiments of each were always a public subject of commendation or good humored ridicule by the rest. They criticised the opinions and the conduct of the father with the same freedom as those of each other, and he acknowledged his errors or argued his defense with the same kind spirit and good temper as distinguished his course toward them in every other case. The family government was one of the best specimens of democracy that the world had ever seen. There was nothing like faction in the establishment. According to the last census before marriage and emigration commenced the population was ten, consisting of father, mother and eight children, of whom five were sons and three daughters. Suffrage on all questions was universal, extending to male and female. Freedom of speech and equal rights were felt and acknowledged to be the birthright of each. Knowledge was a common stock to which each felt a peculiar pleasure in contributing according as opportunity enabled him. When affliction or misfortune came each bore his share in the common burden. When health and prosperity came each became emulous of heightening a common joy."

As a husband Mr. Crawford was kind, affectionate and de-

voted. He never made much show of his attachments to any one, preferring to show his regard by his actions. His children were devoted to him as thoroughly as those of any parent could be. He constantly instructed them at home and made them stand, as long as his health would permit it, daily examinations to see how they were getting along in their studies. The Bible was his chief class-book, and the books of Job and Psalms were his favorite portions. "It was not within the knowledge of any of his children that he was ever guilty of profane swearing. He never made a profession of religion, but was a decided believer in Christianity, a life member of the American Bible Society, a vice-president of the American Colonization Society, and a regular contributor to the support of the gospel."

His Position in History.

Both in his public and his private life Mr. Crawford was clean and honorable. His faults were such as grew out of and were accentuated by the bitter political strife in his home State which was not of his making. His virtues were those of a high-minded and patriotic citizen of the first rank as to ability. Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina, his contemporary, and himself rated as one of the first men of his day, regarded Mr. Crawford as the ablest man he had ever met. Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, for thirty years a member of the United States Senate, a strong man himself and a good judge of strong men, put Mr. Crawford up in the front rank of the statesmen of his generation. As previously stated, Napoleon said that he was the ablest man he had ever met. These opinions are from men of his own day who were certainly capable judges.

It is entirely fair to say that if one were to pick out the twenty-five ablest American statesmen of the nineteenth century that William H. Crawford would be well up in the first half-dozen names selected. Through the toils and conflicts and bitter animosities of thirty years of political strife not a stain ever rested upon his integrity, and this of itself, when the period is considered, is the highest possible testimonial to Mr. Crawford's character as a good citizen and a patriotic public servant.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

Joel Abbott.

JOEL ABBOTT, physician and statesman, was born in Fairfield, Connecticut, March 19, 1776. Professor Arthur, in his "Etymological Dictionary of Family and Christian Names," says that the name Abbott comes from the office of the Roman church, meaning the chief ruler of an abbey. It is derived from Syriac, *abba,* signifying a father. Although this gives a long ancestral lineage, dating back to the early history of the Roman church, Dr. Abbott descended from Puritan stock. His foreparents, both paternal and maternal, came to America in the Mayflower, landing at Plymouth Rock, Massachusetts, in the month of December, 1620.

After receiving a liberal academic education he studied medicine under his father, who was a prominent practicing physician at Fairfield for more than a quarter of a century.

After graduating in medicine, Dr. Joel Abbott removed to Washington, Wilkes County, Georgia, in 1794. Being endowed with a high order of intellect and adaptability to circumstances, he soon commanded an extensive and remunerative practice in the home of his adoption. Being a born politician, with the happy faculty of always remembering faces and never forgetting names, he at once became quite popular with the masses. After holding various local offices he was elected in 1809 to represent Wilkes County in the Georgia Legislature. He was reelected to this position for two successive terms, and by a handsome majority each time.

In 1817 Dr. Abbott was elected to the Fifteenth United States Congress, leading his ticket by a large majority. At that time Congressmen were elected on a general ticket throughout the State, and not by congressional districts as at present. He was reelected to the Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Congresses and represented Georgia continuously in the lower house of Congress from December 1, 1817, to March 3, 1825.

While thus serving his State Dr. Abbott became the intimate friend of such men as Henry Clay, who was at that time Speaker of the House; John C. Calhoun, John Randolph and his own colleagues from Georgia, among whom were John Forsyth, Thomas W. Cobb, R. R. Ried, George R. Gilmer, Alfred Cuthbert, Wiley Thompson and others.

In those early days living in Washington was somewhat primitive. For want of hotel accommodation Congressmen sometimes formed messes and lived on the bachelor style. At one time Dr. Abbott, with Messrs. Harden, of Kentucky, Smith, of Virginia, and Gilmer and Thompson, of Georgia, formed such a mess. Mr. Gilmer tells in his "Georgians" how he was forced to leave the mess and seek better quarters when advised that his wife was coming to Washington.

Dr. Abbott was a warm personal friend and ardent supporter of Hon. William H. Crawford. During the presidential campaign of 1824, one of the fiercest ever witnessed in Georgia, there were four candidates for this high office—General Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee; John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts; Henry Clay, of Kentucky, and William H. Crawford, of Georgia. Dr. Abbott again ran for Congress as a supporter of Mr. Crawford for the presidency, and led the ticket, receiving 11,233 votes.

During his service in Congress Dr. Abbott did much efficient work in committee and on the floor of the House. He was on the committees on Slave Trade, Commerce and others equally important.

In the early part of the last century the profession of pharmacy had not been separated from that of medicine, and in order to be a good doctor it was necessary to become an adept in pharmacy. Dr. Abbott had so mastered both of these professions that the Medical Society of Georgia elected him as a delegate to the convention which met in Philadelphia in 1820 to prepare the first National Pharmacopœia.

For a number of years before Dr. Abbott was sent to Congress from Georgia there had been practically but one political party.

that was the Jeffersonian Democratic party. But about this time there sprang up in the State two very bitter political factions. These were purely local and of a personal nature.

One was headed by William H. Crawford, a lawyer and statesman of high ability and international reputation, and probably the greatest man Georgia has ever had in her history.

The other was led by General John Clarke, a man of much prominence and great influence. Clarke had sprung from the lower stratum of society and, possessing to a great extent all their peculiar notions and prejudices, was a man of great power among the middle and lower classes. When, in 1806, Mr. Crawford was a member of the Georgia Legislature and General Clarke had preferred charges against Judge Tait, Mr. Crawford championed Tait's cause. This so offended Clarke that a duel was fought between these two gentlemen and Crawford was wounded in the wrist. Owing to the reputation which Dr. Abbott had as physician and surgeon and close, intimate personal relations, he was Mr. Crawford's surgeon and ministered to his wounds on the field.

Soon after his retirement from Congress Dr. Abbott's health became impaired and he died November 19, 1826. He left several children who with their descendants have honored the name which Dr. Abbott bequeathed them, not only at the bar, on the rostrum, and in the pulpit, but in various other ways.

Dr. Abbott bought and improved the home where General Robert Toombs afterwards lived, and his good wife laid out the grounds which as a flower garden has been the admiration of three generations.

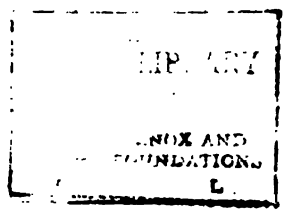
R. J. Massey.

David Adams.

GENERAL DAVID ADAMS was born at Waxhaws, S. C., January 28, 1766. This is the accepted date. It is stated that in the latter part of the Revolution he served in a campaign under General Henderson against the British and Tories. This can not be true if he was born in 1766, and it is probable that he was confused with an older relative or brother. After the Revolution his father moved to Georgia and settled on Shoulder Bone Creek. This was at that time frontier territory and the Creek Indians were powerful and hostile, their attacks, indeed, being so frequent that the frontier people were compelled to build and live in forts. Young Adams growing up in this environment showed such courage and capacity during ten years of active service as scout and Indian fighter that he was elected by acclamation a major of militia. Later on the Legislature of Georgia elected him a brigadier-general, and subsequently a major-general in the militia. In the War of 1812, when hostilities broke out with the Creeks, who were instigated by the British, the Governor appointed him to command of an expedition against the Tallapoosa towns. He started with three hundred men, when General Floyd, learning of the march and knowing that the Indians had concentrated at the Horseshoe Bend, tried to get him warning in time to flee. When General Adams arrived at the river it was so swollen by recent rains that he found it impossible to get across. Realizing the strength of the Indians he very wisely concluded to retreat, and by judicious maneuvers succeeded in withdrawing from the very dangerous position, and a little later had the pleasure of seeing the Indian power utterly overthrown in the battle of the Horseshoe by the Americans under General Jackson. He held various appointments under the State government, all of which were discharged with fidelity and ability. In 1820, in connection

with General David Meriwether and John McIntosh, he served as commissioner for the making of a treaty with the Creeks whereby Georgia gained new territory.

When the lands between the Ocmulgee and Flint rivers were obtained from the Indians he served the State as a commissioner. Always popular with the people of Jasper county, where he lived, he served them in the General Assembly for twenty-five years, and was several times Speaker of the House. The exact date of his death is unknown, but he is believed to have been quite an old man when he died, somewhere between 1830 and 1840. COMPILED BY THE PUBLISHER.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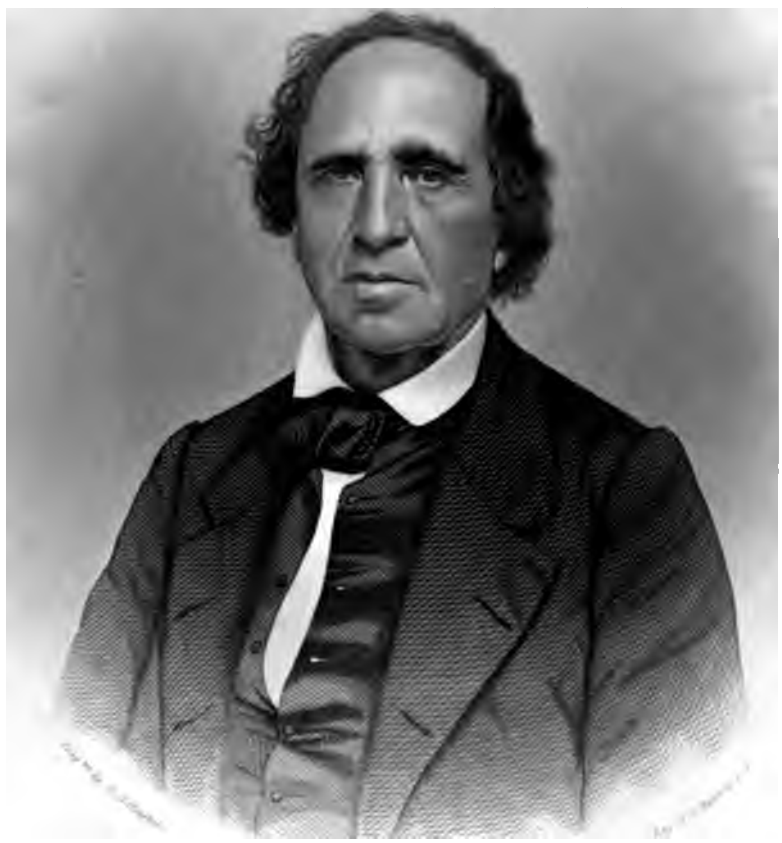

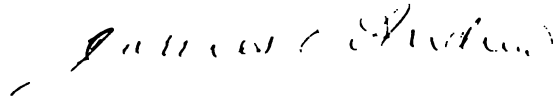

James Osgood Andrew.

THE only congregation of Puritans south of New England removed in a body from Dorchester, S. C., to what was then St. John's Parish, in Georgia, in 1751. This section of our State is now Liberty county.

Benjamin and James Andrew were members of this colony. They were men of means, and Benjamin a politician and man of influence. James Andrew had a son, John, who was the father of Bishop James Osgood Andrew. James Andrew died early, and his son John was brought up in the home of Pastor Osgood, who was in charge of the Midway congregation, and who was in some way connected with the Andrews. John Andrew was being well educated for those times, but before his school days had ended the Revolutionary War came on and he became a trooper.

Liberty county was one of the first counties invaded, and the Andrews refugeed and settled in Richmond county above Augusta. Here John Andrew became a Methodist, and was the first Methodist itinerant preacher in Georgia who was a native. He married, lost his first wife, and married a second time into an excellent family of Virginians, living then in Wilkes county. His wife was Miss Mary Cosby. Her father, William Cosby, was a well-to-do planter from Hanover county, Virginia.

Mr. Andrew soon located and began teaching near Washington, Wilkes county. He had inherited land and negroes from his father, but lost his property by the ravages of war and a mercantile venture and was, when he began to teach, quite a poor man and sadly in debt. In a log cabin, the home of a country school teacher, the future bishop, James Osgood Andrew, was born on May 3, 1794. His mother was a lady of great refinement and good education for those times, and had been brought up in a home where there was abundance. She, like her husband, was a devoted Christian, and as James was

her oldest son she gave much care to his early training. Circumstances became narrower in the little family as the years went on, and so much depended on the oldest boy that his life was one of toil and privation. His father taught him to read and write and the principles of grammar and arithmetic.

While he was but a boy he joined the church, and when he was eighteen, with his father's full consent, he joined the South Carolina conference (which then covered Georgia) as an itinerant preacher. Good James Marks gave him a pony. His parents equipped him as best they could, and in 1812 he went as a junior preacher on a low country circuit in South Carolina. Afterwards he was put in charge of a large circuit in Eastern North Carolina, and later on a circuit in Georgia. He lived in log cabins, preached every day, had few books, but studied them well, and rapidly grew in favor as a preacher. He was sent to the largest city in the southern section—Charleston. Here, to the dismay of his older brethren in the ministry, he married a lovely and portionless orphan girl, Miss Amelia McFarland. Her father had been a Scotch sea captain. Her mother was a saintly American woman of German descent.

The limits of this space forbid any very extensive account of Bishop Andrew's career as a preacher in charge of stations, circuits and districts. He soon became one of the leaders in his conference. He was eloquent, intelligent, sensible and profoundly pious and, while a young man, was selected by his brethren as a member of the General Conference. He had removed to Georgia and was stationed at Augusta when he was chosen for the third time to the General Conference. He was decidedly a conservative, and was recognized by the conservatives as a wise leader. When a bishop was to be selected—to his great astonishment and dismay, while a cultured college man of position and wealth was chosen as one of two bishops—he was selected as the other.

Perhaps no man ever more reluctantly accepted a position. It was a great sacrifice for a man only forty years old, with a wife and children, and of such tender domestic attachments, to

be required to take a place which exiled him from his family and which laid upon him such heavy responsibilities. He felt he could not do his duty and refuse the office.

In 1832 he began his episcopal labors. They were immense. In prosecuting them he went to the lakes of the North and the wilds of Texas. There were no railways, and the steamers on the rivers only reached a few of the places to which he was obliged to go. The private conveyance, the lumbering coach and the faithful horse were his reliance. He had hard work and much of it. He had become one of the most popular of bishops when peculiar circumstances brought him into the most trying position in which a Methodist bishop has ever been placed.

He became, without his own volition, a slaveholder. The church as a church, from the beginning, had opposed and yet tolerated slaveholding. He had no slaves when he was elected, and he was conscious that that fact had been the means of securing him some votes. He had never bought a slave, but a good woman left one to his guardianship. The little girl was to be sent to Liberia, if she wished to go, otherwise she was to be his slave, as she could not be freed. She preferred to be the bishop's slave to going to Africa, and he thus became her nominal owner. Then his wife had a slave boy left to her, and which descended to him after her death. The bishop married a woman who had a number of slaves, but as soon as he legally could he divested himself of all claim to them. He had no idea of any agitation arising from this state of things, but when he reached Baltimore, going to the General Conference in New York, he found there was a disposition to censure him for slaveholding.

He had not wished to be a bishop; he longed for an opportunity of escape from a bishop's responsibilities and labors. He gladly made up his mind to resign but, upon learning this was his intention, the whole Southern delegation sent a written protest declaring that if he resigned because of this clamor they would at once take steps to divide the General Conference. The case came before the general body. There was a stormy time, and he was virtually deposed. The Conference, however, did

not censure him as guilty of any offense, and seemed disposed to do what it could to prevent calamity in the South, and provided for a possible division of the church. This division took place, and Bishops Soule and Andrew were the bishops. Bishop Andrew was in his vigor; Bishop Soule was quite an old man, and the burdens of the superintendency fell on Andrew.

From that time until 1866, for more than twenty years, there was no relief from the heavy toils and the weighty cares of his office. The Civil War came on with all its horrors. While he had always been a conservative, he was no less a warm Southerner. He took no part in the contest personally, but sympathized very warmly with his own people. His son, Dr. Andrew, of Alabama, was in the army.

After the war ended he decided to give up his position as bishop and quietly retire. This he did in 1866, having been a bishop for thirty-four years. His after-life was devoted to such labors as were possible for an old man over seventy. He visited his friends and preached, sitting, to the grandchildren of those whose grandparents had heard his eloquent sermons fifty years before. Honored and beloved he quietly passed away. He died in great peace in Mobile, Alabama, on his way home on March 1, 1871, aged seventy-seven years.

Bishop Andrew was a man of great natural endowments. He was not skilled in the learning of the schools, but he was remarkably intelligent and knew men. He was a very impressive, interesting and eloquent preacher; a man of wonderful common sense, and one whose genial ways and warm affections made him many devoted friends. He was a profoundly pious man whose whole life had been absolutely unstained.

Bishop Andrew was married three times; first, to Miss Amelia McFarland, by whom he had all his children. These were Mrs. Meriwether, Mrs. Lovett, Mrs. Lamar, Mrs. Rush, Miss Mary Andrew and Dr. James G. Andrew. Rev. Dr. Lovett, editor of the *Wesleyan Advocate,* is his grandson, and the Rev. James C. Andrew, of Alabama, his only son.

GEORGE G. SMITH.

Robert M. Echols.

IT is unfortunately true that in the case of many distinguished Georgians of the past, it is not possible now to get authentic data on many points. A leader of great prominence in the first half of the last century was General Robert M. Echols, and while it is now impossible to get complete and authentic data with reference to his life in many particulars, it is believed that the facts here given are accurate. He was a son of Milner and Susan (Sansom) Echols, who were both natives of Virginia, and said to have married in that State and migrated to Wilkes county, Georgia.

Robert M. Echols was born four miles from Washington, in Wilkes county, about the beginning of the last century. His grandfather, James Echols, was a Revolutionary soldier who died in 1792. When a young man his family moved from Wilkes to Walton county, and the remainder of his life was spent as a citizen of that county. The home was about one mile from Broken Arrow and five miles west of Monroe.

He married Mary Melton, of Clarke county, Ga. Of this marriage nine children were born, five sons and four daughters, none of whom are at this date living. A brother of General Echols's wife, Eliel Melton, was killed in that Homeric struggle known as the "Fall of the Alamo," in March, 1836, during the Texan war for independence.

Early in life General Echols became active in political matters and was sent to the General Assembly, where he served continuously for twenty-four years. His services were in both houses and he was for several terms President of the Senate. On the occasion of Howell Cobb's first candidacy for Congress General Echols was the opposing candidate and was defeated by Cobb with the narrow margin of two votes. In 1847, when the United States went to war with Mexico, General Echols be-

came colonel of the 13th U. S. Regiment (with brevet of brigadier-general) which he led gallantly during that struggle, and in the latter part of 1847, while on dress parade at the National Bridge, in Mexico, he was thrown from his horse, sustaining injuries which, complicated with bowel troubles, caused his death December 3, 1847.

He was buried in Mexico, but several years thereafter the Legislature of Georgia made an appropriation and had his remains brought to Georgia, where they were buried in his old home in Walton county with full military honors, and the funeral was said to have been the most imposing one in the history of Walton county.

In 1858 the Legislature organized a new county on the Florida line, which was called Echols, in honor of General Echols, who had served the State faithfully for more than twenty years in peace, and who at the first call to arms had gallantly taken up his sword in defense of his country.

His immediate family has disappeared. He had several brothers and two sisters, all of whom were prominent in their day. One of his sisters married a Ross and the other sister, Martha Echols, married Joshua Ammons, a well-known educator, who was the father of the late John M. Ammons, of Walton county. J. R. Mobley, of Atlanta, a prominent business man of the present day, is a grand-nephew of General Echols, and is his nearest known living relative. A man of much prominence in his time, all the information obtainable leads to the belief that his qualities were of the solid and useful order rather than brilliant, and his long service in the General Assembly justifies the belief that he was a capable and faithful legislator.

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Thomas Flournoy Foster.

THOMAS FLOURNOY FOSTER, lawyer and statesman, was born at Greensboro, Ga., November 23, 1796. His father, Colonel George Wells Foster, moved from Virginia to Georgia in 1790. Mr. Foster's first educational training was obtained in the male academy at Greensboro, first under Parson Ray and later under William W. Strain. He then entered Franklin College, now the State University, and graduated in 1812. Having decided upon the legal profession as a vocation in life, he took up his studies with Matthew Wells, of Greensboro, and later attended law lectures at the famous school of Gould and Reeve, at Litchfield, Conn. In 1816 he was admitted to the bar and entered upon the practice of the profession in his native town. Prompt in his attention to business, industrious and capable, he soon acquired a large practice. Possessed of an original and investigating turn of mind, together with great natural ability, fluency in debate and abundant self-confidence, he was soon a leader. It was not long before his people sent him to the General Assembly, and he represented Greene county there for a number of years. An amusing story is told of Mr. Foster while he was in the Legislature. A plain citizen from a distant county went to Milledgeville while the Legislature was in session, and on his return a neighbor asked him who was elected Speaker of the House. The artless visitor replied that "a little, frisky, hard-favored, pop-eyed man from Greene was the Speaker, for he was nearly all the time speaking, for the man which he called 'Mr. Speaker' sat high up in a chair and said nothing but 'The gentleman from Greene.'"

In 1828 he was elected to the Twenty-first Congress as a Democrat on a general ticket with Charles E. Haynes, Henry G. Lamar, James M. Wayne and Richard H. Wilde as colleagues. He was reelected to the two next Congresses, making

a term of six years. In 1835, after completing his last congressional term, he resumed the practice of his profession with his usual energy, and was soon employed in a majority of the large cases on his circuit in every section of the State. In easy circumstances, he practiced a generous hospitality. In 1840, by invitation of the Whigs of Alabama, he attended the mass convention held at Tuscaloosa in honor of General Harrison's nomination to the presidency. Being called upon and urged to address the convention, he spoke an hour with great effect, in criticism of Mr. Van Buren's administration, which he charged with the evil economic conditions then prevailing. In 1841 he was elected Representative to the Twenty-seventh Congress, and served out the term ending March 3, 1843. This was his last public service.

Somewhat late in life he married Miss Gardner, of Augusta, a lady of much intelligence, who exercised a gentle and restraining influence over his habits, contributed much to his happiness, and prevented that excess in wine which had been the regret of his friends during previous years. He died at Columbus, Ga., in 1847. The celebrated Rev. Lovick Pierce, who was his brother-in-law, speaking after his death, said of him that Mr. Foster had lived in his family for more than twenty years; that he was one of the most companionable men he had ever known, with much pleasant humor about him; that as a lawyer he ranked in the first class, and as a good man in all his natural developments was an exception. Dr. Pierce frankly said that high living with great men had led Mr. Foster to love wine to his injury. Senator Dawson, writing of him in 1851 to a friend, among other things, said that he was a sound lawyer, able in the discussion of legal questions, one of the best jury lawyers in the circuit, social, frank and honorable in his professional intercourse, possessed of much good humor, was engaged in a majority of the important cases, had the confidence of his clients, and the regard and respect of the intelligent men all over the State. He closed with the statement that he was no ordinary man.

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Roger Lawson Gamble.

AMONG the strong men of the first half of the last century was Roger Lawson Gamble, who was a native of Jefferson county; a son of Joseph Gamble, who emigrated from Virginia to Jefferson county after the Revolutionary War. His father was in good circumstances and able to give him a good education. He studied law, was admitted to the bar and began practicing at Louisville. He promptly acquired prominence as a lawyer, became interested in public life, was elected a Representative from Georgia to the Twenty-third Congress as a States-rights Democrat, defeated for reelection to the Twenty-fourth, and elected to the Twenty-seventh as a Harrison Whig. Defeated for reelection to the Twenty-eighth, he was then elected a judge of the Superior Court, serving in that capacity with ability, and died at his home in Louisville December 20, 1847.

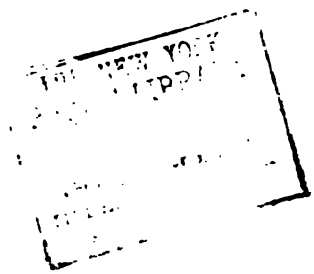
Judge Gamble was recognized as an able lawyer, and by the practice of his profession accumulated a handsome estate. His son, Roger Lawson Gamble, the second, never entered public life, and in the present generation Roger L. Gamble, the third, is an able lawyer and has served as solicitor-general, member of the Legislature and judge of the Middle Circuit with as great ability as his grandfather. Four generations of the family have now lived in and been valuable citizens of Georgia and Jefferson county.

George Rockingham Gilmer.

GEORGE ROCKINGHAM GILMER was born in that part of Wilkes that is now Oglethorpe county, Georgia, April 11, 1790. His ancestors were Scotch. His great-grandfather, Dr. George Gilmer, came direct from Scotland and settled in Williamsburg, Virginia. His father, Thomas M. Gilmer, and his mother moved from Virginia to Wilkes county in 1784. Although George grew up on the farm his body was frail and his health delicate. When he was thirteen years old his father sent him to Dr. Wilson's school at Abbeville, South Carolina. Later he attended the famous Georgia Academy under Dr. Moses Waddell, who was perhaps the greatest teacher of his time. He awakened in young Gilmer aspirations that in after years were to give tone and direction to a useful career. Throughout his public life George Gilmer never failed to acknowledge the debt he owed to his great teacher.

On account of ill health he was unable to go to college. While confined at home he read law and taught his younger brothers. In 1813 his physician, Dr. Bibb, who was also at that time United States Senator, believing that life in camp would be beneficial to him, secured for him an appointment as First Lieutenant in the United States Army. At that time the Creek Indians were making hostile demonstrations against the settlers in the western part of the State. Lieutenant Gilmer was placed in command of a body of troops that rendered most effective service in expelling the Indians from the Chattahoochee district. After the Indian war, his health having greatly improved, he returned to Lexington, Oglethorpe county, and began the practice of law. While he had been denied a college education he was always a thoughtful student of men and things. He observed that a close and accurate study of things taught him to think accurately and correctly. Flowers and stones and birds and brooks, all natural objects, provoked his closest attention. He found

Thomas R. Gilmer



"sermons in stones and books in running brooks." The same close analysis he applied to the study of his law cases, and soon had a large and lucrative law practice.

In 1818 he was elected to represent his county in the State Legislature and became at once a leader in the House of Representatives. The journals of the House at that time show that his career was independent and fearless. It was through his influence that a law against private banking, at that time a great evil, was passed. He was also the first to arouse interest in an appellate court for the correction of errors. This movement led to the establishment of the Supreme Court of Georgia.

In 1820 he was elected to Congress, and again in 1824 and 1828. However, in 1828, he failed to give notice of his acceptance in due time required by law, and Governor Forsyth declared his appointment vacant and ordered a new election. Mr. Gilmer declined to be a candidate again. The same year he ran for Governor and was overwhelmingly elected.

It was while he was a member of Congress, in the year 1822, that he married Miss Eliza Frances Grattan, whose father was of the same stock as the famous Irish orator Henry Grattan. From this marriage no children were born, but his married life seemed to have been very happy.

In 1830, after serving his first term as Governor, he was a candidate for reelection, but was defeated by Wilson Lumpkin. However, he was again elected to Congress in 1833, and elected a second time Governor in 1837.

It was during his first term as Governor that serious disturbances occurred with the Cherokee Indians. There was constant friction growing out of questions concerning the territory occupied by the Indians. An incident occurred that illustrated the independent and fearless character of Governor Gilmer. George Tassels, a Cherokee, killed another Indian within that part of the Cherokee territory subject to the courts of Hall county, and was arrested by the Sheriff of that county. Tassels was tried in the Superior Court and sentenced to be hanged. His lawyers appealed his case to the Supreme Court of the United States, and Governor Gilmer was summoned to appear

before the Supreme Court to answer for the State of Georgia. The Governor sent to the State Legislature, which was in session at the time, this message:

"Orders received from the Supreme Court of the United States for the purpose of interfering with the decisions of the courts of this State in the exercise of their constitutional jurisdiction will be resisted with all the force the laws have placed at my command."

The Legislature upheld the Governor and Tassels was promptly hanged. Governor Gilmer said in this connection:

"I believe it to be our highest political duty to retain the organization of the government in the form in which our forefathers gave it,—limiting the United States to legislation upon general subjects mentioned in the Constitution and preserving unimpaired the rights of the States and the people."

These troubles that began with the Indians during his first term as Governor were brought to an end during his second term as chief magistrate of the State ten years later. By a treaty between the United States and the Indians the tribes were all removed west of the Mississippi. At the close of his term of office as Governor he retired to his home in Lexington to spend the rest of his days in the peace and quiet of his home-life.

He gave a great deal of his time in the closing years of his career to a study of the mineral deposits of his county. At the time of his death he had collected a cabinet of minerals which was perhaps the most valuable in the State. He became greatly interested also in the cause of education. For thirty years he was a trustee of the State University and left several valuable bequests to that institution. One of these bequests was a fund, the interest of which was to be used for training teachers for the poor children of the State. This is the first fund of the kind ever given by any citizen of the State. The interest on the fund—still known as the Gilmer fund—is used by the trustees of the University in connection with the State Normal School at Athens.

Regarded from any point of view, Governor Gilmer was one

of the most useful and distinguished men the State has ever produced. His ideal of citizenship was the consecration of the best he had to the service of the State. His convictions of right and duty were clear and strong, and he was never known, either in public or private conduct, to compromise with wrong. "Let me always do what is right," he said, "and I care not what the consequences may be."

In 1855 he published "Georgians," a work full of valuable information concerning the early settlers of the State.

He died at Lexington, Georgia, November 15, 1859, in the seventieth year of his age.

It is not out of place in speaking of the life of this distinguished man to mention the fact that he lived at a period when there was much political bitterness in the State of Georgia, and even good men were so prejudiced that it was hard for them to do each other justice. It is undoubtedly true that Governor Gilmer suffered to some extent from the partisan feeling at that time prevalent.

The summing up of him above may be taken as correct now that he has been dead for more than a generation, and men are able to look back upon those days without prejudice. Even so good a man as Governor Wilson Lumpkin, who was a contemporary, at times opposed to Governor Gilmer, underrated, certainly, his ability, and possibly his fidelity to conviction.

Growing out of the publication of his reminiscences, a considerable feeling was shown against Governor Gilmer. He was very plain spoken, and in these reminiscences he did not mince matters, but said things that generally are left unsaid in books of that character. His plain speech in connection with prominent men of that time caused a good many people to feel ill will, and this militated against a fair judgment of Governor Gilmer himself. At this time, with all the facts from both sides at hand, when all the actors in the drama of that day are long buried, it seems to be a just conclusion that he was a conscientious and patriotic man of very considerable ability.

G. R. Glenn.

William Washington Gordon.

WILLIAM WASHINGTON GORDON, lawyer and railroad president, was a man of such business capacity that was he living at this time he would inevitably be a captain of industry. He was born in Richmond county, Ga., in 1796, son of Ambrose Gordon, a native of Maryland, who served under Colonel William Washington in the southern campaigns of the Revolutionary War with the grade of lieutenant of cavalry. His campaign in the South gave him a knowledge of the country which attracted him so greatly that immediately after the close of the Revolution he came to Georgia and settled in Augusta. He sent his son, William W., at an early age to reside with an uncle, Ezekiel Gordon, then a resident of New Jersey. Young Gordon was placed at school in Rhode Island for several years, after which he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, where he was graduated in 1815, and soon after his graduation was appointed as an aide to General Gaines.

Possessed of a very enterprising spirit and sound judgment, Mr. Gordon saw that in the long period of peace which was likely to prevail there would be but slight promotion in the army and concluded to resign his commission and take up the study of law. He removed to Savannah to study law with James M. Wayne, one of the foremost lawyers of the State, and later for thirty years an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court. Admitted to the bar, success came to him promptly and he practiced with constantly increasing reputation until the early part of 1836, by which time his reputation for business capacity had grown to such an extent that he was elected president of the Central of Georgia Railroad and Banking Company. Mr. Gordon was a pioneer in the railroad field in Georgia. Unlike the railroad presidents of the present day,

his time was put in without stint and with resistless energy, upon the road, in the office, and traveling from point to point to see where he could better the interests which were committed to his hands. So extreme were his labors and so great the exposure incurred in constant travel that he sunk under these fatigues, and in March, 1842, died at his home in the city of Savannah from disease occasioned by his labors. He was only forty-six years old, but he had left a mark upon the State of Georgia which will not soon be forgotten, and the Central Railroad of Georgia is a substantial monument to his memory. Combined with his legal and business ability were great honesty and firmness of purpose.

The legislature showed its appreciation of his public service as a developer by naming a county for him. The company which he had served so faithfully erected in 1882 a monument to his memory in the city of Savannah, which bears the following inscriptions: In front, simply the name "Gordon." On another side a running train; on another side, "William Washington Gordon, born June 17, 1796, died March 20, 1842. The pioneer of works of internal improvement in his native State and first president of the Central of Georgia Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, to which he gave his time, his talents, and finally his life." The fourth side, "Erected A. D. 1882, by the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia in honor of a brave man, a faithful and devoted officer, and to preserve his name, in the grateful remembrance of his fellow-citizens."

General W. W. Gordon, of Savannah, who was a captain in the Confederate army and a brigadier-general in the Federal army in the war with Spain, a leading citizen of Savannah in every respect, is a son of William Washington Gordon, and in this generation is doing his part toward carrying forward in Georgia a development suited to present conditions.

COMPILED BY THE PUBLISHER.

Charles Harris.

CHARLES HARRIS, in his day the most prominent lawyer of Savannah, and accounted by many men as the ablest lawyer in Georgia, was a native of England, in which country he was born in 1772. His early education was received in France. In 1788, a youth of sixteen, he came to Georgia, locating at Savannah, and studied law in the office of Samuel Stirk, a leader of the profession in that day. Mr. Harris gained reputation almost from his entry into the profession. It is said of him that he neither essayed ornament nor eloquence, but his reasoning powers were great, his knowledge of law immense, and his presentation of any case entrusted to him was so clear and convincing as to win a vast majority of his cases. One instance may be cited. A case was appealed from the Court of Admiralty in Georgia to the Supreme Court in Washington. The fee was five thousand dollars, a large one for that day. William Pinkney and William Wirt, two of the great lawyers of that time, were associated with him. When the case came before the Court, Mr. Pinkney arose and said that Mr. Wirt and himself had concluded that nothing they could say to the Court could possibly be necessary or add any weight to the masterly reasoning given in the brief by the gentleman from Georgia. He then read the brief, and the decision of the court was given in favor of Mr. Harris's client. Such was Mr. Harris's modesty that in this case, which clearly he had won alone, he gave to each one of the associate counsel one thousand dollars of the fee.

He served the people of Savannah either as alderman or mayor for more than twenty years, but beyond this he could never be prevailed upon to accept office. Time and again he refused appointment or election to exalted positions. Governor Jackson appointed him judge of the Eastern Circuit without

consultation. Anxious to gratify his friend, Harris yet declined the appointment. A little later the General Assembly elected him judge of the Eastern Circuit without solicitation on his part, but he would not consent.

When Milledge retired from the United States Senate and it was necessary to fill the vacancy; despite the many aspirants for this office, both factions in the legislature, (Crawford and Clarke), bitterly opposed as they were to each other, united in the selection of Mr. Harris. An express was sent to Savannah to learn if he would serve, but he absolutely declined the honor. The loss of his wife, to whom he was tenderly attached, and which was largely a reason for his declining these public services, as it would interfere with his domestic life; personal ill health, and other domestic afflictions caused him gradually to go into close retirement, and he died on March 13, 1827, at the age of fifty-five, lamented by the entire population of the city. It is said of him that his manners were pleasing and affable. He was rather above the middle stature. His benevolence was a proverb. The widow, orphan and distressed looked upon him as a never-failing friend. He came of an excellent family in England. His father, William Harris, was a barrister, and first cousin of Lord Malmesbury. His mother was a Dymock, sister of the hereditary champion of England, Charles Dymock. His father was one of the two squires who attended the champion at the coronation of George III. The Dymocks were descended from the De Bergs, who had been hereditary champions of England from the accession of the Norman family. In 1827, a few months after the death of Mr. Harris, the legislature organized a new county in the southwestern part of the State, which was named Harris in honor of this modest, unassuming and yet valuable citizen.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

Hugh Anderson Haralson.

GEN. HUGH ANDERSON HARALSON, of LaGrange, Georgia, was born in Greene county, Georgia, on November 13, 1805. He was the youngest son of Jonathan and Clara Browning Haralson, who removed from North Carolina to Georgia in 1783. His elementary education was obtained in the ordinary county schools of the neighborhood, and he was prepared for college under the instruction of Herman L. Vail, and Rev. Carlisle P. Beman, both men of high qualifications. In January, 1822, he was placed at Franklin College, Georgia, entering the Freshman class. In August, 1825, he graduated and immediately applied himself to the study of law. By constant application he was ready in six months to take his place among the members of an honorable profession. Being not yet twenty-one years of age, the legislature of Georgia passed a special act authorizing his examination, and granting him permission to enter upon the privilege and duties of his profession. Though young and entering a bar already crowded, he very soon had the good fortune to enjoy a liberal share of the business of the courts.

In the winter of 1828, he married Miss Caroline Lewis, of Greensboro, Georgia. Of the children of this marriage, four daughters and one son lived until maturity. Of these four daughters, the eldest married Hon. B. S. Overby; the second Judge Logan E. Bleckley; the third, Gen. John B. Gordon, and the fourth Hon. Jas. M. Pace.

After his marriage he removed from Monroe, Walton county, where he first entered upon the practice of law, to LaGrange, Troup county, Georgia, where he remained until his death on September 25, 1854, continuing the practice of law with great success. He, nevertheless, devoted part of his time to agriculture, in which pursuit he was signally fortunate.

He took a deep interest, however, in the political movements of the day. From his early manhood he had been devoted to the political doctrines taught by Jefferson and Madison, and always opposed any exercise of power by the general government, which he thought threatened to infringe on the constitutional rights of the States.

In 1831, and again in 1832, he was elected a member of the Legislature of Georgia, where he maintained the principles he professed with ability and firmness. For a few years he withdrew from public life in order to devote more time to his private affairs. He was called, however, from his retirement into the service of the State during the disastrous derangement of the monetary concerns of the country. His principles had always led him to oppose a Bank of the United States, and the widespread issues of paper money. In 1837, as the well-known advocate of these opinions, he was elected to the Senate of his State, an office the duties of which were so discharged by him as to secure his return to the same body in 1838 without opposition.

He had always manifested some partiality for military life, and during the Indian disturbances was found at the head of a company of citizen volunteers, affording relief and protection to the settlements. In the last year of his service in the Senate, he was elected by the Legislature to a major-general's command of militia, and in that capacity immediately after the commencement of the Mexican War, he tendered his services to the Governor of his State, and subsequently to the President of the United States.

In 1840 he exhibited the sincerity of his attachment to the political doctrines he professed amid the denunciations of kindred and friends, whose love and respect he held but in little less estimation than his own character and honor. The expansion of paper money, the facility of credit, and a boundless rage for speculation had involved the whole country in disasters from which relief in some shape was anxiously sought. Without examining the cause of the prevailing distress, there were

many who, concluding that no change could make conditions worse, were prepared to adopt any expedient which held even a hope of relief. Thousands of party friends were clamorous for a new order of things, old party lines were broken down, and new party names were assumed. The States-rights party, with which General Haralson had hitherto acted, gave up the name of States-rights and assumed the name of "Whig." They soon became advocates of a Bank of the United States, a protective tariff, and other measures, which as States-rights men, they had always opposed.

General Haralson met with determined opposition, this change of sentiment in his old associates and former political friends. The State, by an overwhelming majority, went in favor of the Whigs in 1840. In the campaign of 1842, the Democratic party selected their strongest men for the Congressional contest, and General Haralson was among them. The result was success, and he was elected a representative of the State in the Twenty-eighth Congress, by the general ticket system. In the controversy which followed, he took a prominent part in defending and vindicating what he conceived to be the clearly defined rights of his State. Before the next succeeding Congressional election in 1844, the State of Georgia was divided into Congressional districts. The district in which General Haralson resided, known as the fourth, was organized with a Whig majority. He was, nevertheless, nominated by the Democratic party, and was elected by a large majority to the Twenty-ninth Congress, and in 1846, he was elected for the third time. During the three terms of his service as representative from the Fourth Congressional District, he was chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, including the period of the Mexican War, when public attention was attracted to its proceedings, and when its labors and responsibilities were of an unusually important character.

The county of Haralson was named in his honor.

J. M. Pace.

Josiah Meigs.

JOSIAH MEIGS, nominally the second president of the University of Georgia, but in reality the first active president, as Abraham Baldwin, the first president, had never been able to give the time from his public duties to establish the University, was born in Middletown, Conn., on August 21, 1757. He was a son of Return Jonathan Meigs, a prominent man of the Revolutionary period, who served as major under Benedict Arnold in the Canadian campaign and later in the Revolutionary War as a colonel under Anthony Wayne. The Meigs family is of Puritan stock and goes back to one Vincent Meigs, or Meggs, who came first to Massachusetts and then moved to New Haven about 1644. Josiah Meigs graduated at Yale College in 1778. It does not appear what he did for the next three years, but in 1781 and '84 he was a tutor in mathematics, natural philosophy, and astronomy at Yale. At the same time he was engaged in the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1783. In conjunction with Daniel Bowen and Eleutheros Dana he established the New Haven *Gazette,* in 1784, but notwithstanding what appeared to be a favorable opening, the paper failed of success and was discontinued in 1786. He served as city clerk of New Haven from 1784 to 1789, and in the last named year moved to Bermuda, where he engaged in the practice of law. In connection with the defense of some American sailors who had been seized by British privateers he was arrested by the British authorities and tried on a charge of treason, but was acquitted.

In 1794 he returned to Connecticut and was elected Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in Yale College, which position he held until 1801, when he came to Georgia to take the presidency of the new University of Georgia, then known as Franklin College. The salary offered him, $1,500, was for that

day a sufficient one, but the outlook was extremely gloomy. The town of Athens had but two houses, and the property of the University consisted of wild lands in a frontier section. There were no buildings, no money and no students. The first sessions for the instruction of students were held under an oak tree, and the president was the entire faculty. In 1803 the historic three-story building known as the "Old College" was erected. In 1802 the "Demosthenian Literary Society" was founded. In 1804 the first commencement was held under a rustic arbor, and ten students received degrees. During the ten years of President Meigs's administration, from 1801 to 1811, fifty students were graduated. The income was slender and uncertain. Though a tutor, Addin Lewis, and a professor of modern languages, Petit de Clairville, were added to the college, the work of the president was very onerous. Frequent meetings with the trustees to discuss financial questions, trips to the capital over bad roads on horseback or in buggy were necessary, and altogether the president of the struggling school had a task, the difficulties of which can now only be imagined. In 1806 the legislature authorized the trustees to conduct a lottery for the benefit of the school. Under all these discouraging circumstances President Meigs was expected to educate from forty to sixty young men, to superintend the erection of buildings, meet with the Legislature and the board of trustees, and yet because in a few years he did not rival Harvard and Yale, some men have thought that he was deficient in zeal and in talents. An impartial estimate of him made in later years by one acquainted with his qualities and his work rates him as one of the ablest men of his day.

A pioneer of education in the South, he labored with untiring zeal and unremitting industry. Like the Israelite of old he was expected "to make bricks without straw." In a letter addressed by Mr. Meigs to Governor Milledge, dated May 11, 1808, referring to the arrival of some philosophical apparatus, he says: "I have been much embarrassed with company since its arrival, but I have patiently attended to the wishes of the people. It is

thought we know everything. Alas! how limited is all our knowledge. Yet when we compare ourselves with others, we look down with a species of pride and upwards with humility."

Worn out with the superhuman exertions of ten years, in 1811, he resigned his office, and the college was then suspended for a year for want of funds. In 1812 he was appointed surveyor-general of the United States and served in that capacity until 1814, when he became commissioner of the general land office at Washington, which position he held until his death. In 1819 he was elected president of the Columbian Institute, Washington, D. C., which position he held until 1821 without giving up his duties in the land office, and in 1821 he was elected Professor of Experimental Philosophy in Columbian University, at Washington, then newly established. He died at Washington, September 24, 1822, sixty-five years old, leaving behind him the reputation of a man of great attainments, superior ability, and single minded devotion to the cause of education.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

Jesse Mercer.

JESSE MERCER was easily the most distinguished among the ministers of his day. He was born in Halifax county, N. C., December 16, 1769, the eldest of a family of eight children consisting of five sons and three daughters.

Silas Mercer, his father, whose name will ever occupy an honored place in the record of American Baptists, was born near Currituck Bay, N. C., February, 1745. Silas Mercer's mother died when he was an infant and his early training devolved chiefly upon his father, who was a zealous member of the Church of England. Silas Mercer was from early childhood subject to serious religious impressions, but was not really converted until he attained manhood. Previous to this time in life he was devotedly attached to the rites of the Episcopal Church, and as violently opposed to other religious denominations, especially the Baptists. He shunned these people as a company of deceivers and as infected with absurd and dangerous heresies. Possessed of an independent spirit, however, he entered into a course of personal investigation. He soon began to question the validity of the traditions which he had so strongly adhered to, and finally had two of his children dipped for baptism. The first was Jesse, the subject of this sketch, who was immersed in a barrel of water at his father's home. The other was a daughter who was subjected to the same ceremony in a tub prepared for the purpose in the Episcopal meeting house. The father of Silas threw every possible obstruction in the way, and when finally the son attended a Baptist meeting, the father exclaimed with tears of grief and anguish: "Silas, you are ruined!" Not long after this, Silas Mercer moved with his family to Wilkes county, Ga., and was soon thereafter immersed, and became a member of the Kiokee Baptist church.

As he left the stream when he was baptized, he ascended a log on the banks and exhorted the multitude. He began at once to preach the gospel as a Baptist minister. He was justly regarded as one of the most exemplary and pious ministers of the South. He died in the fifty-second year of his age, in the midst of active usefulness.

Jesse Mercer's early life gave an indication of his future career and usefulness. He was a man of strong, native good sense, a tender conscience, and great self-control. He avoided all the gross excesses of youth and was a staid, discreet and sober young man. With great command of his passions, it is said he never had a personal quarrel with any one during his whole life. He set a beautiful example of obedience to parents, and in the absence of his father from home, gave implicit obedience to the command of his mother. At a very early age he came under religious convictions and for many years diligently sought for light upon this vitally important matter. Finally, in his eighteenth year, he became converted, of which he wrote, as follows: "While on the verge of despair, I was walking along a narrow, solitary path in the woods, poring over my helpless case and saying to myself, 'Woe is me, woe is me, for I am undone forever. I would I were a beast of the field.' I found myself wishing I was like the little oak when it died and crumbled to dust. At that moment light broke into my soul, and I believed in Christ for myself and not for another, and went my way rejoicing." He was baptized by his father into the fellowship of the Phillips's Mill church, July 8, 1787, being in his eighteenth year.

His first effort at public speaking was made in the home of his grandmother Mercer, an humble log cabin, the occasion being a Sabbath day prayer meeting. He spoke upon the general judgment. His grandmother was greatly pleased with this, his first attempt. He used frequent opportunities for exhortation. It is not known just when he was formally licensed to preach, but it was only a short time after his baptism.

On January 31, 1788, then only in his nineteenth year, he

married Sabina Chivers, of Wilkes county. She was baptized about the same time that Mr. Mercer was and became a member of the same church. One who knew her well wrote: "She was indeed a helpmeet for her husband, for besides her ordinary domestic duties, she spun and wove with her own hands all the cloth he wore, and gained not a little renown through the country for the neatness and beauty of her manufacture. Notwithstanding she was a most affectionate wife and delighted in the company of her husband, she was very careful to throw no obstacle in the way of his fulfilling his appointments punctually, and was always mindful to have his clothes put up and everything ready. She submitted with great fortitude to the lonely life she led in his absence." Soon after his marriage his father gave him one hundred acres of land, upon which he erected a neat log cabin and opened up a small farm. In the meantime he prosecuted his ministerial labors.

His first charge was New Sardis Church, Hutton Fork, Wilkes county. He served this church for more than twenty years. A contemporary said of him: "Never was a minister more immovably rooted in the respect, confidence and affections of his people. To all classes of the community he was an object of deep interest. The wise regarded him with admiration, whilst the most illiterate could see enough in him to revere and love. Such an exhibition as he made, for a long series of years, of high intellectual powers, sound discriminating judgment, engaging and amiable virtues, strict and unbending integrity in all his dealings with men, and, above all, of sincere, honest and undeviating devotion to the cause of his Divine Master, would naturally secure to him the position which he occupied in the hearts of his brethren and in the estimation of his fellow-citizens at large."

In 1799 he traveled and preached in the States of South Carolina and Virginia, covering more than three thousand miles in the tour. Practically, the founder of the Georgia State Convention, he was a regular attendant upon its annual sessions, his own Association, and visited other Associations in the State

in so far as the demands upon his time would permit. There was a great lack of satisfactory hymn books in those early days, and Mr. Mercer compiled a book, which he called "Mercer's Cluster." This book was first published in Augusta. Later, two more editions were published. While in attendance upon a General Convention in Philadelphia, in 1817, he published a revised edition of two thousand five hundred copies. Subsequent editions were published in 1820, 1826 and 1835. The book had an extensive circulation in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi.

While Mr. Mercer generally kept aloof from politics, he did not consider himself excluded from the rights of citizenship, and on proper occasion took active part. In 1798 he was a member of the convention that formed the Constitution of the State of Georgia, which in itself was an honor to any man, in view of the great work performed by that convention. It is related that during the session of the convention some lawyer moved that ministers be ineligible to the office of legislator. Mr. Mercer amended this motion by inserting doctors and lawyers. He finally withdrew his amendment on the condition that the original proposition should also be withdrawn. In 1816 he was a candidate for the office of State Senator, but was fortunately defeated. In 1833 some of his friends desired to announce his name as a candidate for the office of Governor. He would not listen to this proposition.

In 1826, Mr. Mercer took up his residence in Washington, Wilkes county. There was no organized Baptist church in that place and his services had been less appreciated by the people at Washington than at any other community that he visited. Yet he was deeply impressed that the Lord desired his locating there. In December, 1827, a church was organized with ten members, and Mr. Mercer was called to the pastoral charge. The church steadily grew during his pastorate.

In 1833 the *Christian Index,* which had been published at Philadelphia and edited by Rev. W. T. Brantley, was bought by Mr. Mercer. Editorial duties were not congenial to him, and

he called to his assistance the Rev. W. H. Stokes, whose name gave character to the editorials and the general conduct of the paper. In 1840 he generously tendered the *Christian Index,* with the press and all its appendages, to the Baptist State Convention. The gift was accepted and the paper moved to Penfield.

In 1835 the degree of D.D. was conferred upon Mr. Mercer by the Board of Fellows of Brown University, Providence, R. I. He was seldom recognized, however, or addressed as Dr. Mercer.

From the beginning of his career he was at all times an able and indefatigable advocate of education. He was untiring in his efforts to disseminate correct views on this subject among the Baptists of the State. He made strenuous efforts to establish an academy at Mount Enon, Richmond county. It was opened in 1807, but after a few years of usefulness became encumbered with debt and failed. Mr. Mercer was especially impressed with the importance of a well-educated ministry, and in the effort to establish a college in the District of Columbia he was active, became a trustee, and through his influence large contributions of money were secured in Georgia. The Baptist State Convention of South Carolina wanted the cooperation of Georgia Baptists for the establishment of a literary and theological institute in that State, and though Mr. Mercer was inclined to favor the plan it did not become popular in Georgia. At that time the plan most advocated by the Baptists of Georgia involved a manual labor department. At the annual meeting of the State Convention at Buckhead, Burke county, April 1831, the following resolution was adopted: *"Resolved,* That as soon as the funds will justify, this Convention will establish in some central part of the State a classical theological school, which shall unite agricultural labor with study, and be opened for those only who propose to enter the ministry." At the next meeting of the Convention, this plan was so amended as to admit others. This was not Mr. Mercer's plan. Indeed, he opposed it, but finally took hold of it with his accustomed zeal. It was soon determined that the institute when established

should bear his name, as much of its success depended upon his liberality and generous support.

Josiah Penfield, a wealthy Baptist, residing in Savannah, who died in 1829, left a bequest of $2,500 to aid in the education of poor young men preparing for the ministry, under the direction of the Convention, and to be used only after an equivalent sum had been raised by that body. The requirement was met at once. In 1832 a site was chosen, in Greene county. Two double log cabins were constructed and the school was opened in 1833, with Rev. B. M. Sanders in charge, aided by two assistants. There were thirty-nine students in attendance. The school prospered and grew in favor. In 1837 there was a movement to establish a Baptist College, at Washington, and $100,000 was subscribed. It was then determined to add a collegiate department to the school in Greene county and if possible divert the money contributed to the Washington enterprise. This was accomplished, and sixty thousand dollars were added to the endowment of the Greene county school. A town was laid out around the institution and named Penfield in honor of the donor of the first contribution. Mr. Mercer strenuously opposed the defeat of the college at Washington, but finally yielded, and, before the end of the year, subscribed five thousand dollars for the endowment of the Collegiate Department at Penfield. From that time he turned toward the institution his warm support and his princely munificence. From that time forward the institution had the untiring devotion of Mr. Mercer's great soul, as a member of the Executive Committee and of the Board of Trustees.

He was a man of princely liberality. In all he gave between thirty and thirty-five thousand dollars for the maintenance of Mercer University. He gave at one time $5,500 to foreign missions, and subsequently another contribution of $5,000 to the same cause. He was deeply interested in the higher education of the generation of the day. Possibly he was moved to this course because of his own personal lack. He had really received but little mental training, because his op-

portunities were limited and meager. Married at nineteen years of age, this contributed an additonal hindrance to his education. Even after marriage, however, he attended the school of Mr. Springer, a Presbyterian minister, and, later he studied languages one year, under the direction of a Mr. Armor.

Mr. Mercer was a capable man in a business way, and accumulated some property.

After years of a happy married life he lost his wife, and later married Mrs. Nancy Simons, widow of Capt. A. Simons. Mrs. Simons was a woman of large wealth, who shared fully in his spirit of liberality toward worthy enterprises, and her means added to his own, not only relieved him from secular care, but enabled him to make large donations which were of such immense value in those early days.

Jesse Mercer was not the founder of the Baptist Church in Georgia. That honor belongs to Daniel Marshall, who organized the first Baptist Church in the State. Perhaps second to him comes Silas Mercer, father of Jesse Mercer, but while it is true that Jesse Mercer was not the founder of the church, it is also true that the Baptist Church owes more to him than to any other man. He published the first hymn book. It was through him that in 1823 the Baptist State Convention was organized. Through him in 1833 the *Christian Index,* the first religious paper in the State, was founded, a paper which now having passed the three-quarter century mark is still sending out its weekly issues for the edification of the people. To him, Mercer University, which is an honor to the State, owes everything. A liberal contributor to it during his life, when he died, he left his entire estate to its endowment, and as long as the institution stands, Jesse Mercer will not be forgotten in Georgia. He has the distinction of having given the largest amount to Christian education of any Georgian, living or dead. He founded the first missionary society and was its most liberal supporter. He found the Baptist Church in Georgia a weakly infant, struggling for life, and he left it a stalwart youth ready to enter and to cultivate all fields. He was essentially an or-

ganizer and his work abides. Not its most eloquent preacher, not its greatest orator, Jesse Mercer easily stands first as the greatest man the Baptist ministry in Georgia has yet produced.

In May, 1841, his faithful wife died and he was left a lonely old man. He continued the work, however, according to his strength, and in August he left Penfield and journeyed to Indian Springs, where on the last Saturday in that month he attended the meeting held by James Carter, at the Springs, and from there went to the residence of Mr. Carter, eight miles from the Springs. Here he fell ill, and on the sixth of September, 1841, he died. In his last moments he threw his arms around the neck of a nephew who was present and drawing him close to his lips, he said: "I have no fears."

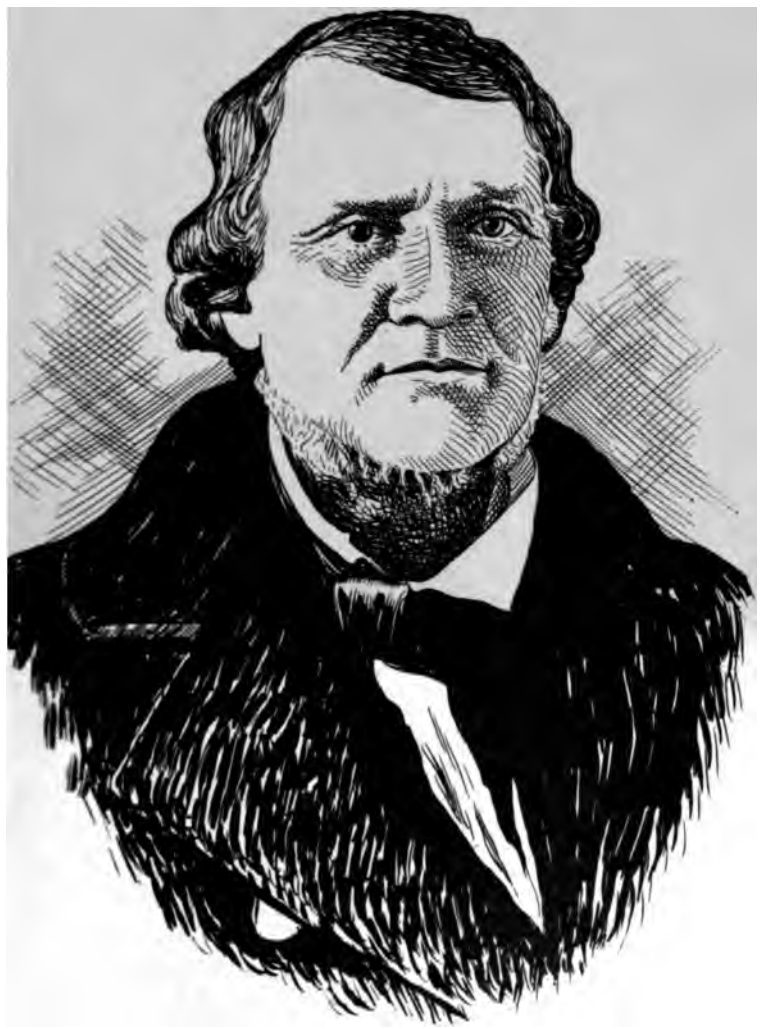
W. J. NORTHEN.

JULIUS C. ALFORD

Julius C. Alford.

AMONG the notable men who figured on the pages of Georgia history between the Revolutionary and Civil War periods was Col. Julius C. Alford, of Troup County, popularly known as "The old war horse of Troup." Colonel Alford came from a North Carolina family settled in Wake county of that State, and which was of English descent. His grandfather, Lodwick Alford, Sr., served in the patriot armies during the Revolutionary War and was a member of the General Assembly of North Carolina in 1778. His father, Lodwick Alford, Jr., served in the War of 1812 as a captain, and immediately after the close of that war immigrated to Georgia and settled at a point five miles from the present town of West Point. Lodwick Alford, Jr., had married Judith Jackson, a daughter of Reuben Jackson, of North Carolina, who distinguished himself at the Battle of New Orleans. Julius C. Alford was their oldest son and was born at Greensboro, N. C., May 10, 1799. When his father moved to Georgia, Col. Alford remained at Greensboro as a student in the law office of Col. Foster. He remained in North Carolina until after his marriage to Eliza Cook, and he then followed his father to Troup county, and in order to be near him settled at the place now known as LaGrange. In a public meeting held there he suggested that name for the place, because it was the name of Lafayette's home in France, and Col. Alford was a great admirer of that great Frenchman.

His wife was one of three sisters. They were the daughters of George Cook, an Englishman living in Florida under the Spanish rule. When Indian troubles arose, Colonel Cook left home to meet the Indians and was killed in battle. His body servant, a faithful slave, fled home with the news, pursued by the Indians. All the negroes fled except this faithful body serv-



JULIUS C. ALFORD

ant, who led his mistress and her three little girls to the woods. Their pathway was illuminated by the burning dwelling house behind them. The mother died from the exposure and left the three little girls to the care of her brother Nathaniel Ashby, of Louisville, Ga., who had them educated in the famous Moravian school at Salem, N. C. Judge Cone married one of them; Rev. Charles Sanders one; and Colonel Alford the third.

Soon after Colonel Alford moved to Georgia Indian troubles broke out along the Chattahoochee, and he being a man of much force of character and strong personality was put at the head of the forces opposed to them. He met them below Columbus and defeated them at the Battle of Chickisawhatchie and drove them into the Seminole country. He had by that time come into prominence in a personal and in a professional way, and in 1836 was elected as a States-rights Whig to Congress to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of George W. Towns and served the unexpired portion of that term from January 31, 1837, to March 3, 1837. He stood for reelection to the Twenty-fifth Congress, but was defeated. Two years later, however, he was elected to the Twenty-sixth Congress and reelected to the twenty-seventh as a Harrison Whig and served from December 2, 1839, to March 3, 1843.

It is related of Colonel Alford that while in Congress the pending measure was a bill for the removal of the Creek Indians to the West. A northern member in opposing the measure made light of the troubles in Georgia and Alabama. Colonel Alford replied. He was a man of fine physical appearance, a good speaker, with a sonorous voice. After setting forth plainly the conditions which existed, and telling his fellow-members who had never heard an Indian war whoop what the settlers on the frontier had to endure, he illustrated by giving the Indian war whoop. It is said that it so horrified and startled the listless members that the bill passed without further opposition.

The death of Col. Alford's wife, to whom he was profoundly attached, broke up his plans and he abandoned his home at LaGrange, on the hill where the LaGrange Female College now

stands, and moved to Tuskegee, Ala., and later to the prairie country below Montgomery. He was busy with his profession and large farming interests, and threw himself into politics. He was twice candidate for Congress, but was each time defeated, and the latter part of his life was spent looking after his practice, his plantation interests and in long camp hunts with his son-in-law, Mr. Baldwin. Another son-in-law, A. E. Cox, stated to a granddaughter of Colonel Alford that he was not a secessionist but being a delegate to the Secession Convention at Montgomery went with the majority and made it unanimous, and although then old and in feeble health raised a company in his county, which he supplied from his private means for several years. During the Civil War, on his plantation the looms were kept busy weaving cloth, the women knitting socks and the tannery making leather for shoes for the Alford Guards.

Late in life he had married a second time a woman devoted to the southern cause, and a granddaughter said that on one occasion she was profoundly moved at seeing his lovely little daughter seated on a high gate-post handing socks to each member of the Alford Guards as they filed by the gates going off to Montgomery. One of his sons, George Cook Alford, a brilliant lawyer of Alabama, gave his life to the Confederacy, and Colonel Alford, notwithstanding a strong desire to live to see the end of the war fell into ill health and finally died in January, 1863.

He was a man of strong, rugged character and ardent temperament, and on occasions would burst forth into torrents of eloquent speech. Hon. Albert H. Cox, of Atlanta, Ga., a prominent lawyer of the present day, is a grandson of "The old war horse of Troup."

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Milton Anthony.

DR. MILTON ANTHONY, (or Antony as the name is frequently spelled), founder of the Medical College in Augusta, came from a family which has left a strong impress upon the State of Georgia. His paternal ancestor was Mark Anthony, who settled in Virginia. One of his descendants, Col. William Candler, was the progenitor of the famous Candler family of Georgia. Three of the Anthony brothers, Micajah, Joseph, and Mark, came to Wilkes county, Ga., after the Revolutionary War, and Dr. Milton Anthony is said to have been a son of Joseph. He was born in 1784, it is uncertain whether in Virginia just before his people came to Georgia, or in Wilkes county, just after they came. His early educational advantages were limited, but he was a lover of learning, acquired such education as was possible in those days, selected the medical profession, and by hard work wrought himself forward to the front rank.

He settled in Augusta, and in 1822 his name headed the list of the members of the medical society of Augusta. In 1825 the legislature created the State Board of Physicians and made him one of its members. In 1828 the legislature authorized the establishment of a medical academy within the corporate limits of Augusta and made Dr. Anthony one of the trustees. He had already, in connection with Dr. Joseph A. Eve, one of his pupils, a species of medical school conected with the hospital, but was handicapped by the inability to confer degrees. In 1829 the Medical Academy was changed to the Medical Institute of the State of Georgia, and in 1833 to the Medical College of Georgia. Of this institution Dr. Anthony is the founder, and his most strenuous labors were put into getting it on a sound footing, never resting till he had seen a substantial edifice, supplied with library and museum. While he only lived five years after the

establishment of the college, he had the pleasure of seeing sixty-two physicians graduate in those five years.

In August, 1839, the yellow fever epidemic broke out in Augusta. That was its first appearance there. There were no experienced nurses. The faculty had but little experience, and Dr. Anthony did superhuman work in this emergency and so overtaxed his strength that when attacked in turn by the disease, he became an easy victim, and died September 19, 1839. He was buried in the college grounds, with a Latin inscription on the slab covering his remains and a marble memorial tablet placed in the lecture room setting forth his abilities, his labors and his virtues. He was a man of the most exemplary character, of great ability in his chosen profession, enormous industry, and a patriot of the highest type.

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Daniel Appling.

DANIEL APPLING, a sterling patriot and gallant soldier, was born in Columbia county, Auugst 29, 1787. Another authority gives the date of his birth as August 25. His father, John Appling, was a native of Virginia, and on oming to Georgia settled in what was at that time Richmond, ow Columbia county. His mother, Rebecca (Carter) Appling, as a daughter of Gen. Langdon Carter, a prominent citizen of irginia, who became one of the pioneer settlers in Tennessee. ohn Appling was intimately connected with the Cobbs, Crawords, Fews, Candlers, Lamars and Hamiltons, whose descendnts have so nobly illustrated Georgia in every period of her istory. With these men, he soon became prominent in State nd county affairs, and was chosen a member of the Convention hich met at Louisville, then the capital, in 1795, to amend the onstitution of the State. He was also conspicuous in his pposition to the Yazoo Fraud.

Daniel Appling was educated in private schools of Columbia unty, which at that time were said to be the best in the State. Ie finished his education under that eminent, distinguished and ccentric teacher, Dr. Bush, (whose real name was Bushnell), aid to be the most classic and scientific teacher of his day, in eorgia. Young Appling received not only a good English ducation, but obtained a fair knowledge of Greek and Latin.

In 1805, at the age of eighteen, he enlisted in the regular rmy of the United States and was commissioned lieutenant. or a little while he was a recruiting officer and was then staoned at Fort Hawkins, a fort on the Ocmulgee River opposite ie present city of Macon. His commanding officer was Capt. later General) Thomas A. Smith. In the Indian troubles then revalent, young Appling distinguished himself. From Fort lawkins his command was ordered to Point Peter on the St. lary's River on the southern border. Here on several occaons he proved himself an efficient officer and daring soldier.

His military fame, however, was firmly established by his exploits in the War of 1812, first at the battle of Sandy Creek, near Sackett's Harbor, on Lake Erie, in 1814. History records no exploit that is surpassed by the brilliant achievements of that occasion. Captain Woolsey left the port of Oswego the 28th of May, with eighteen boats loaded with naval stores designed for Sackett's Harbor. He was accompanied by Major Appling, with one hundred and thirty of the Rifle Regiment, and about the same number of friendly Indians. They reached Sandy Creek on the next day, where they were discovered by the British gunboats, and in consequence entered the creek. The riflemen were immediately landed and posted in an ambuscade. The enemy ascended the creek and landed a party, which endeavored to ascend the bank. The riflemen arose from their concealment, pouring a fire upon them, so that in less than ten minutes the British surrendered, officers and all. Major Appling lost only one man. As spoils he gained three gunboats and several small vessels, fully equipped. For his conduct in this affair, Appling was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, and when Colonel Forsyth was killed, he was transferred to the command of his regiment.

In the attack on Plattsburg, Colonel Appling with his riflemen and Indians rendered a most important service. The British General Prevost, with 14,000 men marched into New York to attack Plattsburg while an English squadron was to attack the American squadron on the lake. Fighting was commenced on the lake, the Americans achieving quite a victory. In the meantime, the small land forces held the 14,000 English veterans in check. Prevost, hearing of the naval victory, when the Americans headed by Appling made a determined charge, hastily retired, leaving his sick, wounded, and military stores, and hastened into Canada to prevent his own capture. "Though the panegyric of general orders is sometimes liable to suspicion" said a brave comrade of his, "those who know Colonel Appling well see in the commendation bestowed on him only a just tribute to the merit of a most gallant soldier and honorable man."

When the war ended Appling returned to Georgia, receiving the congratulations of his countrymen. On October 22, 1814, the Georgia Legislature in session passed the following resolution: "While the Legislature of Georgia views with a lively sensation the glorious achievements of the American arms generally, they can not but felicitate themselves particularly on the recollection of the heroic exploits of the brave and gallant Lieut.-Col. Daniel Appling, whom the State is proud to acknowledge her native son, and as a tribute of applause from the State which gave him birth, a tribute due to the luster of his actions, be it unanimously resolved that his Excellency, the Governor, be, and he is hereby requested to have purchased and presented to him an elegant sword suitable for an officer of his grade."

Before the resolution was carried into effect Colonel Appling died on March 18, 1818. The next legislature resolved, however, to have the sword purchased and deposited in the Executive Chamber, there to be preserved and exhibited as a lasting memorial of Colonel Appling's fame. For more than fifty years this sword was kept in the Executive Office, first at Milledgeville, and later at Atlanta. In 1880, under Governor McDaniel's administration, the Georgia Legislature by resolution, made the Georgia Historical Society of Savannah the permanent custodian of the sword. It hangs on the wall of the society library.

On December 15 following Colonel Appling's death in March, 1818, a new county was created in South Georgia and named Appling in his honor. When in 1826 the county seat of his native county was incorporated, it was also called Appling in memory of his distinguished services. There is some uncertainty as to the exact date of Colonel Appling's death, the accepted authority being the date given above, and another who wrote in 1829, stating that he died on March 5, 1817. Whatever the correct date, it is certain that he was cut off at about the age of thirty, leaving behind him a brilliant reputation as a soldier and a patriot of the strongest character.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

David Meriwether.

FOR the last siege of Savannah during the Revolutionary War, a detachment of troops under Colonel Posey was sent from Virginia to Georgia. With these soldiers of the Continental line there marched a young lieutenant who had been with Washington's army during its maneuvers in New Jersey, and in the battles of Monmouth, Trenton, Brandywine and the siege of Charleston. His home was in Albemarle county, Va., and he belonged to "an old and distinguished family famous for sterling virtues and clear heads."

Gov. George R. Gilmer in "Georgians" wrote of them: "The original Meriwether stock must have been struck out from some singular conjunction. Their long intermixture with other families has not deprived them of their uniqueness. None ever looked at or talked to a Meriwether but he heard something which made him look or listen again." When John P. Kennedy in "Swallow Barn" depicted with his Irish humor and quaint philosophy the manners and characteristics of early Virginians of James River Valley, it could hardly have been mere chance that caused him to call the typical family Meriwether. There is much in Frank Meriwether, master of "Swallow Barn," with his "fine intellectual brain" and solid worth to suggest salient traits observed by historians and genealogists in the family of "Clover Field," the old Meriwether manor house in Albemarle county. The family of this name in America all trace their lineage to Nicholas Meriwether, who was born in Wales in 1647, and coming to Virginia married Elizabeth Crawford, daughter of David Crawford, gentleman of Assasquin in New Kent county. He acquired great wealth and owned many fine horses, some plate, a great many negroes and several large tracts of land; one near Charlottesville granted by George II of England contained 17,952 acres, and there is on record in Virginia Land

Registry office, between the years 1652-64 patents to the extent of 5,250 acres in Westmoreland county. There were numerous other grants of later date in New Kent county. Nicholas Meriwether's grandson, Col. James Meriwether, married Judith Burnley; these were the parents of Gen. David Meriwether of Georgia.

The young lieutenant under Washington who marched in 1779 to the siege of Savannah was a fair representative of the old planter class of Virginia, of whom it is said: "In war and in peace they were the peers of the men of any age." The route from Virginia to Savannah lay through the county of Wilkes, and at least one soldier on the march noted the fertile lands of this section, a section destined to attract many high-class settlers and to gain historical interest, as "that one corner of Georgia where those who were fighting for the independence of the republic made their last desperate stand." The battle of Kettle Creek was not far removed in time or place.

There are records to show that Wilkes had other allurements for Lieutenant Meriwether than fertile lands. He was taken prisoner at the siege of Savannah and paroled; while on parole he returned to Wilkes and married Miss Frances Wingfield. After the war was over he came here to settle and was henceforth identified with the development of his adopted State.

Gen. David Meriwether belonged to that honorable and inestimable class, the planters of the old South, "the main reliance of leaders in all great movements, those tillers of the fruitful earth, those silent but cheerful contributors to a prosperity that overflowed with plentifulness, those who led lives which for all reasonableness in life living, in the accumulation and in the handling of the goods around and within their reach, in their support of benign institutions, in their domestic rule, in their ungrudging, unconstrained hospitality, were never outdone in this world." A writer of State history refers to General Meriwether as "that sterling Virginia soldier and Georgia statesman." While the modest records of his public services exhibit no brilliant qualities as orator or politician, during the forma-

tive period of Georgia history, the talents and influence of his fine mind and character were often called into requisition. Without ambition of place, he stood for "freedom, good government, good education, prudence and economy in public office, and the best welfare of all."

Education was the most important interest to Georgians after the conflict of the Revolution, for they were a people who cherished above worldly possessions the higher attributes of mind and character.

David Meriwether settled in Wilkes county in 1785, two years after the town of Washington was laid out. In June of that year commissioners met for founding the old academy on Mercer Hill; they were Stephen Heard, Zachariah Lamar, Micajah Williamson and Gen. George Matthews. David Meriwether became a member of this board of trustees, and soon after the building of the academy was begun, he applied to Senatus Acadimicus of the University of Georgia assembled at Louisville, Ga., July, 1797, to locate the University at Washington, offering funds and buildings. But the offer was rejected. Ten years before the founding of Athens General Meriwether gave land for the first Methodist school in Georgia. This was Succoth Academy, near Coke's Chapel in Wilkes, and was under the management of Reverend John Springer, a highly educated Presbyterian minister, and Rev. Hope Hull, the gifted pioneer Methodist who married Ann Wingfield, sister of General Meriwether's wife. Succoth Academy became a classical school of repute. Here the famous Jesse Mercer pursued his studies. John Forsyth and William H. Crawford, General Meriwether's young Virginia kinsman, who became Georgia's greatest statesman, were enrolled among the pupils. It was probably due to the influence of Hope Hull that in 1788 General Meriwether made public profession of religion, and joined the Methodist Society in Wilkes. He was a man of prominence when the Methodists were very humble, and although wealthy when the Methodists were very poor, he was always a bold, simple hearted member of the church. As a Christian he was useful and was

frequently applied to for counsel by his junior brethren. His house was a house of prayer. He was not like some great men, ashamed of the gospel of Christ.

Daniel Grant, the staunch Methodist and builder of the first church of this denomination in Georgia, was a neighbor and friend of General Meriwether. Moved by the influence of Bishop Asbury, Daniel Grant was the first man in the State, from conscientious motives, to free his slaves. His will, which is curious reading at this day, was signed July 4, 1793, and General Meriwether was one of the executors. A few years later when member of the Legislature from Wilkes, David Meriwether caused enactment of laws legalizing the terms of Grant's will for manumitting slaves.

Prior to 1788 the name of David Meriwether appeared on jury lists of Wilkes. Among family papers there is a receipt from the "Cheque-office" of Wilkes, showing him collector of taxes for the year 1794. There is also preserved his commission as lieutenant under Washington, dated "15th day of May, 1779, in the fourth year of our independence." Also the commission given by Governor Jared Irvin, as brigadier-general of the Third Division of the State Militia, dated Louisville, 21st of September, 1797. He represented Wilkes in the Legislature for several years and his name appears in "Marbury and Crawford's Digest of Georgia Laws" as Speaker of the House during 1797-1800.

In 1802 he was elected Congressman from Georgia with Peter Early, Samuel Hammond and John Milledge. He served on Ways and Means Committee in 1804. Gen. James Jackson, then Senator from Georgia, writing to Gov. John Milledge mentioned General Meriwether as a sterling fellow, and this was his legislative character, justifying the motto of the family Coat of Arms,—"Vi et consilio."

In politics General Meriwether naturally belonged to the Crawford party in Georgia. While in the United States Congress he was a witness and participant in the memorable struggle between Jefferson and Burr, being a warm supporter of the

former. There was personal friendship as well as political affiliation between General Meriwether and Jefferson. President Jefferson had been a plantation neighbor of the Meriwethers in Virginia, and employed as his private secretary a young cousin of the general, who, as a boy (in 1788) had lived in Wilkes county, and afterwards led the Lewis-Clark expedition across the continent. Mr. David Meriwether, of Jackson, Tenn., a great-grandson, has inherited the watch given as a token of esteem by Jefferson to General Meriwether.

His probity, fidelity and sound judgment made David Meriwether valued by State and general government for filling places of public trust. He was presidential elector in 1817 and 1821, and was repeatedly employed as United States Commissioner for treating with Indians. He was associated with General Jackson and Governor McMinn, of Tennessee, in concluding a treaty with the Cherokees by which a large portion of the territory west of the Appalachee was ceded to the United States. In connection with Daniel M. Forney, of North Carolina, he made a treaty with the Creeks; and having much to do with the tribes in Georgia secured their confidence to an extent equal to any public man in his day. A copy of the treaty by Meriwether and Forney, among others relating to Indian affairs, is preserved in a collection of family papers.

General Meriwether served in Congress from 1802-1807, and at the expiration of his term returned to his plantation home six miles from Athens, Ga. This year his son James graduated with first honor at the University; he became a lawyer and member of Congress, trustee of the University and United States Commissioner to the Cherokee Indians. The following year another son, William, graduated with first honor; he became a physician and was surgeon in the United States army during the War of 1812. General Meriwether had seven sons and one daughter and not one discredited his name.

There is among family papers a letter of several pages written in fine, scholarly hand by Colonel Benjamin Hawkins to General Meriwether, dated "Creek Agency, 18th April, 1807,"

and beginning as follows: "As you are authorized by the Secretary of War and Postmaster-General to carry the second act of the convention at Washington with the Creeks into effect, I wish to communicate to you what has been done here," etc. This related to the establishment of a post route from the city of Washington through the Creek nation to New Orleans, and shows General Meriwether's active interest in internal improvements of the day. It was over this post road that seven years later Sam Dale rode express from the Creek Agency carrying government dispatches to General Jackson, reaching him on the eve of the glorious victory on the Plains of Chalmette. General Meriwether's connection with Indian affairs continued through 1820, when with General David Adams and John McIntosh he was appointed by the General Assembly of the State to hold a treaty with the Creek Indians. Among the Meriwether papers is a letter from General Adams approving of Dr. William Meriwether as Secretary of the Commission and of Mineral Springs on the Indian side of the Ocmulgee River as a proper place for holding the meeting. The treaty being successfully concluded, Dr. Meriwether, secretary, rode express to Washington City and delivered the papers to government authorities. This treaty procured the cession of land from the Creeks which lies between the Ocmulgee and Flint rivers, and was General Meriwether's last important act of public service.

Meriwether County, laid out in 1828, was named for him.

Since 1804 General Meriwether's home had been on his plantation near Athens. That it was a home of substantial comfort, open hospitality and Christian refinement we can not doubt. It was headquarters for the Methodist itinerant and here bishops and statesmen were entertained. Proximity to a center of culture and connection by consanguinity with the Hulls, Cobbs, Crawfords and other prominent families of the State made social life distinguished and delightful. At this home General Meriwether died in 1823, and was there buried. After his "toils and sacrifices as a faithful soldier of the Virginia line throughout the Revolutionary War, as pioneer settler of Georgia

and upbuilder of this State, he sleeps in a forgotten and unmarked grave,—as do many planters of the Old South, as virtuous and honored in their day." Of such it has been truly said: "They grew old, died and were buried in family graveyards, wherein seldom even a carved stone was set to mark the place of their graves. Great public actions done by the most distinguished were put upon official records, but no more. * * * They coveted for their own names no mention on historic pages. The immortality they hoped for, besides being unforgotten of their nearest and dearest was that on that Great Day in the Hereafter when final judgment of human actions shall be announced, theirs would be that their gifts had been employed in habitual loyalties to what was just and honorable and charitable. Humbly trusting that such would be their award, when their hour drew near, without complaint they 'looked around and chose their ground and took their rest.' "

MRS. HOWARD MERIWETHER LOVETT.

James A. Meriwether.

JUDGE JAMES A. MERIWETHER, of Eatonton, ranked high among the Whig leaders of the State for the most of his active years. He was a native Georgian, descended from one of the Virginians who came into the State after the Revolution. Receiving a good education, he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and in due course became a loyal leader among the Whigs and was sent to the Legislature, in which he served several terms and became Speaker of the House. He was promoted to be Judge of the Superior Court of his district and elected as a Whig representative from Georgia to the Twenty-seventh Congress. He served his term from May 31, 1841, to March 3, 1843. After his return to Georgia he was again sent to the Legislature as a representative of Putnam county, elected Speaker of the House, and died while holding that position. In the "Life and Times of Joseph E. Brown," this estimate was made of him in 1857 by Governor Brown: "James A. Meriwether, another Whig leader, has also lately gone, of whose mental powers a higher estimate is due than many of his associates and friends were willing to award him." Judge Meriwether was a lawyer of fine attainments, a sound jurist, a strong judge, of excellent personal character, and no man during his life was more highly esteemed by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, while the Whig party in Georgia regarded him as one of their soundest and safest leaders.

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Charles James McDonald.

CHARLES JAMES McDONALD, the nineteenth governor of Georgia, who held that office from 1839 to 1843, was a native of South Carolina, born at Charleston on July 9, 1793. His parents moved to Hancock county, Ga., when he was a boy and his early educational training was received at the hands of the Rev. Nathan S. S. Beman, one of the famous teachers of that day. He then entered the South Carolina College, at Columbia, and was graduated in 1816. Leaving college, he entered the law office of Joel Crawford, and after a year of study under that eminent lawyer was admitted to the bar, in 1817. Governor McDonald's abilities were of such a pronounced order that in 1822, after five years at the bar, he was made Solicitor-General of the Flint circuit, and in 1825 became the judge of that circuit. Like many men of his day he had taken an active part in the State militia, and in 1823 had been elected to the post of Brigadier-General. As judge of the Flint circuit, his prudence and firmness were often called into play, as he presided over the frontier district in which there was naturally a lawless element. He was a member of the lower house of the General Assembly in 1830. In 1834 he was elected to the State Senate and again in 1837. His previous career at the bar and on the bench gave him prestige in the General Assembly, and he took high rank in that body. Indeed, he had acquired such prominence that in 1839 he was elected to succeed Governor Gilmer as Governor of Georgia.

He came into office under trying circumstances. The State treasury was empty. The evil effects of the great panic of 1837 were still pressing upon the people like a nightmare. The great work of building the Western and Atlantic Railroad was languishing. The public debt had been increased to one million dollars,—an enormous sum in those days. Worst of all, the

State credit was at a low ebb, because of the protest of an obligation of three hundred thousand dollars which had been contracted by the Central Bank under authority of the General Assembly. Commerce and business generally were paralyzed. A preceding act of unwisdom was largely responsible for the evil condition of the State's finances. In 1837 the Legislature had passed an act allowing the counties of the State to retain the general tax, the same to be applied by the inferior courts to county purposes. As might have been expected, the counties frittered away the money. The bank was nearly destroyed by placing upon it a burden which did not belong to it, and the State was left without resource or credit.

Governor McDonald had inherited from his Scotch ancestors a hard head and sound judgment. Never did he need his inherent qualities more than he did in the situation which then confronted him. He first recommended that the State resume the entire amount of State tax which had been given to the counties with but little benefit to them and greatly to the injury of the State. This recommendation prevailed, and a law was enacted ordering the State tax turned into the State treasury. Almost immediately following this necessary action, in 1841 the Legislature passed an act reducing the taxes of the State twenty per cent. This act Governor McDonald promptly vetoed, with an argument brief and pointed and a statement of the conditions which made his veto message unanswerable. He had been reelected in 1841, and on November 8, 1842, in his annual message urging upon the Legislature the only effective remedy for relieving the State from its difficulties, he used these words: "The difficulty should be met at once. Had there been no Central Bank the expense of the government must have been met by taxation. These expenses having been paid by the Central Bank, they become a legitimate charge upon taxation. This must be the resort, or the government is inevitably dishonored. The public faith must be maintained, and to pause to discuss the question of preferences between taxation and dishonor would be to cause a reflection upon the character of the people whose

servants we are." The issue was joined. The Legislature had rejected a measure calling for additional taxation to meet these just claims. The session was near its close. It was evident that unless some drastic action was taken the Legislature would adjourn, leaving an obligation of one hundred and ten thousand dollars unprovided for. Governor McDonald acted with firmness and promptness. He shut the doors of the treasury in the face of the members of the General Assembly. Great excitement followed. The members of the Legislature denounced him as a tyrant worse than Andrew Jackson, who had proceeded beyond all reasonable limits. Even his political friends, alarmed at the storm that had been raised, urged him to recede from his position and rescind his order to the Treasurer. He resolutely refused. As a result, the necessary bill was finally passed and at the next session he was able to report an improved condition of the finances and a revival of confidence in the Central Bank.

It was without doubt a most fortunate thing for Georgia that at that critical period in the affairs of the State a man of Governor McDonald's firmness, prudence and business sagacity was put at the head of her affairs.

A strong advocate of popular education he used these words in addressing the Legislature: "The first thing to be regarded in a republic is the virtue of the people. The second, their intelligence, and both are essential to the maintenance of our free institutions. The first inspires them with a disposition to do right. The second arms them with power to resist wrong."

During his term of office, in August, 1840, a party of Indians from Florida made a raid into the counties of Camden and Ware, murdering and plundering. Governor McDonald promptly informed the Secretary of War and without waiting on the action of the Federal government took effective measures for the security of the people. Later he presented the claims of Georgia for expenditure incurred in this matter to the general government, and their justice being recognized the State was reimbursed.

Governor McDonald was a strict constructionist of the Federal Constitution. He always held to the position that the Federal and State governments were distinct powers, each sovereign in its own sphere, and neither had a right to interfere in the affairs of the other when acting within constitutional limitations. In every question of disputed authority, therefore, he fell back upon the Constitution itself and made that the final arbiter. Ever ready to maintain the rights of his State, he was always ready to concede to the general government everything granted under the Constitution. During his term he had occasion to make some very sharp criticisms on resolutions passed by an anti-slavery convention in London, and on the action of the Governor of New York in refusing to deliver up a fugitive slave, and in his correspondence with Governor Seward he made a most masterly exposition of the constitutional question.

In 1850 he was defeated for Governor by Howell Cobb, and in that same year was a delegate to the Nashville States-rights Convention. Tehre he took high ground in regard to southern rights and held that the people of these States had a right to move with their property into the territory newly acquired from Mexico and advocated the adoption of the Missouri Compromise recommended by the Nashville Convention. In the controversy raging at that time over this matter, he said: "If the Constitution of the Union were administered according to its letter and spirit, the South would not complain." In 1855, Governor McDonald was appointed a member of the Supreme Court of Georgia, and held that position until 1859. He died at his home in Marietta on December 16, 1860, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

As a judge, he was rigidly just and a most capable interpreter of the law; in personal life, a man of stern integrity, yet with much benevolence of heart. Of methodical, untiring industry, calm judgment, urbane manners, and absolute fidelity to every trust, he enjoyed universal respect and esteem from the people of Georgia. On occasions when political deals were suggested to him, the rewards of which would have been per-

sonal preferment, his invariable answer was: "I have never bargained for any office, and if I do not receive it without conditions, I shall never reach it." In the line of distinguished men who have filled the office of Governor of Georgia, it is simple justice to say that not one served more capably, more acceptably or more effectively than Governor McDonald.

In 1819, he was married to Anne Franklin, the daughter of Dr. Franklin, of Macon, Ga. Of this marriage, there were four children. Subsequent to the death of his wife, he married, in 1839, Mrs. Ruffin, of Virginia, who was the widowed daughter of Judge Spencer Roane, of Virginia. There was no issue of this marriage.

In the present generation, several of the descendants of Governor McDonald have reached distinction in their chosen profession, among whom may be mentioned Judge Spencer R. Atkinson,—now a prominent lawyer and a former judge of the Superior and Supreme Courts of Georgia; Judge Samuel C. Atkinson,—who is at present judge of the Supreme Court of Georgia; Hon. Harry F. Dunwoody, a prominent lawyer of the State, who resides at Brunswick, Ga., and who was a former State Senator; Hon. Alex. A. Lawrence, a leading lawyer, who resides at Savannah, Ga., and who is at present a Representative in the General Assembly from the county of Chatham. The first three mentioned are grandsons, and the latter a great-grandson, of Governor McDonald.

SPENCER R. ATKINSON.

James Simmons McIntosh.

THE McINTOSH CLAN headed by its chief, John Moore McIntosh, came to Georgia with General Oglethorpe. From that time to the present, in peace and war, the McIntosh family has been one of the most notable in the State, and in every war waged by our country, both in the army and navy, they have served as gallant soldiers and sailors. Col. John S. McIntosh, fourth son of Col. John McIntosh, one of the Revolutionary officers of the family, was born in Liberty county, the seat of the McIntosh family, June 19, 1787. He inherited the military tastes of the family, and when the War of 1812 broke out, entered the army as a lieutenant and was attached to a rifle regiment in which he saw hard service on the northern frontier and in Canada. In May, 1814, a detachment of his regiment, under command of Major Daniel Appling, another Georgian, was detailed as a guard for a number of supply boats, under command of Captain Woolsey, of the navy, which were going from Oswego to supply certain new vessels of war then being built at Sackett's Harbor. After leaving Oswego they entered Sandy Creek with the intention of landing the supplies, which were then to be conveyed overland to Sackett's Harbor. Sir James Yeo, the British commander of the lake fleet, dispatched several gunboats and cutters to capture these stores and the escort. The British entered the creek and disembarked a body of marines and sailors to carry out the orders of their commander. Major Appling's small detachment of riflemen, learning of the approach of the enemy, concealed themselves in the woods, and as soon as they were sufficiently near poured into them such a deadly fire that in a few minutes the whole were killed, wounded or prisoners, not a man escaped, nor a gunboat. This complete defeat led the British commander to raise the

blockade. Major Appling won great recognition for his conduct in this matter, and the Legislature of Georgia complimented Lieutenant McIntosh with a sword. In another combat with the enemy at Buffalo, he received a severe wound. On his recovery he married a New York lady and rejoined the army, becoming an officer in the regulars. At the close of that war he was employed in different sections, served with General Jackson throughout the Indian War, and for a considerable time commanded the post at Tampa, Fla. He was transferred from there to Mobile, and later to the command of Fort Mitchell in Georgia during the exciting controversy with the Federal government. This was a situation of great delicacy for a native Georgian, but he contrived to obey his orders without giving offense to his native State. He was then sent west of the Mississippi River and stationed for a time at Fort Gibson, Ark., then transferred to Prairie DuChien, Wis. He was then in command of Fort Winnebago, Wis., Fort Gratiot, Mich., and finally, Detroit, Mich., from which place he was ordered to Texas in anticipation of trouble with Mexico. He arrived at Corpus Christi in October, 1845, and reported to General Taylor. By this time he had risen to the rank of a Colonel in the regular army, and on the advance to the Rio Grande was in command of a brigade. At the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, on the 8th and 9th of May, 1846, he distinguished himself, receiving in the first-named battle at the head of one regiment a charge of fifteen hundred lancers, and repulsing them with great slaughter. In the next day's battle the struggle was more desperate, and in charging the Mexican lines, his horse was killed in the chapparal, and a number of ambushed Mexicans sprang upon him. He was pinned to the ground with bayonets, one going through and breaking his left arm, and another thrusting him in the mouth, the bayonet passing through his neck and coming out behind the ear. Leaving him for dead the Mexicans ran. Dragging himself forward in this dreadful condition, he met Captain Duncan, of the artillery, who not noticing his ghastly wounds at first glance, asked him

for support. The Colonel replied with great difficulty that he would give him the support, and asked for some water. Exhausted from loss of blood, he soon fell. At first his recovery looked hopeless, but they sent him for a brief stay in Georgia and a few months with his children in New York, and though yet feeble he applied for service in the war still raging in Mexico. On his way back to the seat of war, he visited Savannah, where his fellow-citizens presented him with a handsome sword. Arriving at Vera Cruz he was placed in command of a baggage train, with a large amount of money to pay the army, and started for the city of Mexico. Attacked by guerrillas, he held his ground until reinforced by General Cadwallader, from Vera Cruz. After a tedious march with many skirmishes he reached the headquarters of the army and assumed command of the Fifth Infantry, a regiment which loved him as a father. He led his regiment in the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco, and at the murderous combat of Molino del Rey, in which last struggle he was mortally wounded while at the head of his regiment. He survived his wounds several weeks and died in the city of Mexico, deeply regretted. The commanding general of division in the hard-fought battle in which Colonel McIntosh fell, said: "In my official reports, it has been among my most pleasing and grateful duties to do full justice to an officer and soldier, than whom none, not one, is left of higher gallantry or patriotism. He died as he lived, the true-hearted friend, the courteous gentleman, the gallant soldier and patriot." The Legislature of Georgia ordered his remains removed from Mexico to his native State, and the citizens of Savannah followed them to their last resting place in the tomb of his venerated kinsman, Major-General Lachlan McIntosh, on March 18, 1848. Colonel McIntosh was a soldierly man of middle size, strong and active, of fair complexion, quick of temper, taciturn with strangers, kind and cheerful with his friends.

Of his sixty years of life, thirty-five were given to the military service of his country. He left four sons and one daughter. One of his sons, James McQueen McIntosh, was a captain in

the regular army at the beginning of the Civil War. He resigned his commission, tendered his services to the Confederacy, was commissioned brigadier-general, and fell at the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., in 1862, while gallantly leading his brigade.

Another son, John Baillie McIntosh, entered the old navy, served a few years and resigned. In 1861 he went with the Union, served during the entire war with distinction, rising to the rank of brigade commander. Remained in regular army after the war, and retired in 1870 with rank of brigadier-general.

COMPILED BY THE PUBLISHER.

William McIntosh.

GENERAL WILLIAM McINTOSH, a half-breed of the Muscogee or Creek Indian nation, and a member of the Coweta tribe of that nation, was a son of Captain William McIntosh, a Scotchman who spent years of his life on the western frontier of Georgia. A sister of Captain William McIntosh married the father of Governor George M. Troup, so that Governor Troup was a first cousin of the celebrated Indian chief. The mother of William McIntosh was an Indian woman of unmixed blood. He was born about 1780. Of his early life little is known beyond the fact that he was a tall, well-formed, handsome man, of graceful manners, intelligent and brave. He had acquired a moderate education and by constant intercourse with the whites became a polished man. He steadily gained influence in his tribe and cultivated friendship with the neighboring whites until the outbreak of the War of 1812, by which time he was the principal man in his section of the Creek nation. When the War of 1812 broke out and the majority of the Creek nation was influenced to take sides with the British, McIntosh threw in his lot with the Americans and became next in rank to Colonel Benjamin Hawkins in organizing a regiment of friendly Creeks. He served under General Floyd at the Battle of Autossee and under General Jackson at the battle of the Horseshoe. In both of these engagements he distinguished himself, and in the Florida campaign was credited with numerous acts of gallantry. In that campaign he led two thousand warriors. So great were his services to the Americans that finally he was rewarded with the rank of brigadier-general and came to be the recognized chief of the Cowetas. He was a lifetime friend of his cousin, Governor Troup, and cooperated with him in the efforts to secure from the Creeks the cession of their lands and their consent to remove to the West. There were long years

of trouble and strife on the borders of Georgia and Alabama between the Indians and whites, and in February, 1825, there was a great meeting of the chiefs at Indian Springs, Ga., for the purpose of negotiating with the whites a new treaty. By this time McIntosh had incurred the bitter hostility of the conservative element in the Creek nation, but believing that he was acting in the best interests of his people, he went ahead with the negotiations, and on the twelfth of February the McIntosh party signed the treaty with the commissioners. This treaty was ratified at Washington, March 3, 1825. When it was known that the treaty was ratified, there was an immense excitement among the Indians. McIntosh with other chiefs went to Milledgeville, interviewed Governor Troup, expressed their fears of hostility from the other faction of the tribe, and craved protection. That protection was promised, but it must be confessed was not given.

On the 29th of April, 1825, a party of Indians from Ocfuskee and Tookabatcha, two Creek towns, variously estimated at from 170 to 400, after a hurried march, attacked General McIntosh at his home. Upon the discovery of the assailants, General McIntosh barricaded his door, and when it was forced met them courageously with his gun. There was with him in the house at the time Etomme Tustenugee, his son-in-law Hawkins, his son, Chilly McIntosh, and a peddler. Tustenugee fell at the first discharge after the door was forced. McIntosh retreated to the second story and with four guns under his hands fought with great courage. The Indians set fire to the house and he came down to the first floor. Wounded in many places, he was dragged out in the yard, but to the very last he raised himself on one arm and looked defiance at his murderers. An Ocfuskee Indian then stabbed him to the heart, and after destroying the house and much other property, the Indians departed. His son-in-law Hawkins also was slain, his son Chilly McIntosh escaped, while the peddler and women were spared.

William McIntosh was a man of very considerable ability, sound judgment, much more far-seeing than the other Indian

chiefs with whom he was associated. He tried to serve his nation faithfully. It was his misfortune to be at the head of a turbulent people who could not understand the strength of that white movement which was pressing forward from the east. McIntosh was a devoted friend of the American people, and at every period of his life rendered them such service as his opportunity and strength permitted.

COMPILED BY THE PUBLISHER.

Lovick Pierce.

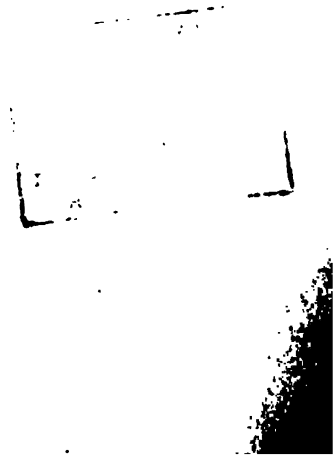
REV. LOVICK PIERCE, the great father of a great son is perhaps the most historic character in Georgia Methodism. He was a native of North Carolina, born in Halifax, March 17, 1785. He lived until November 9, 1879 when he died at Sparta, Ga., in his ninety-fifth year. Nearly seventy-five years of that period was spent in the Methodist ministry. In his early youth his people moved to Barnwell county, S. C. His educational advantages were limited to six months schooling at the "old-field" schools of his day. Coming under religious convictions as a youth just about grown, in January, 1805, then not quite twenty years old, he with his brother Reddick, then twenty-two years old, applied for admission to the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist church, which met at Charleston in that year. Both were admitted. Never was there a greater contrast between two brothers—Reddick, strong of frame, vigorous of mind, and rugged in every sense of the word, while Lovick was shrinking, sensitive and timid. Reddick's life work as a preacher was mainly in South Carolina, and many people acquainted with him regarded him as quite the equal of his more famous brother. The South Carolina conference then comprised part of North Carolina, all of South Carolina, and so much of Georgia as was then settled.

Young Pierce was sent to the Appalachee circuit with Joseph Tarpley as an associate, the custom of that day being to send two preachers to a circuit, in order that the younger man might have the benefit of the older's experience and counsel. This first circuit comprised what is now the counties of Greene Clarke and Jackson. While the majority of the people in his circuit were rude and unlettered, there was yet a percentage of the most prominent men of the State and highly cultured

F. Pierce

men and women. Notwithstanding his limited education and the few books at his command, the Bible being his chief reliance, the untutored but gifted boy at once made an impression upon the most cultivated people of his circuit, and gained in his first year a reputation which steadily grew during life. The old veteran of Georgia Methodism, Hope Hull, met him, took him to his heart, and twelve years later Lovick Pierce preached the funeral sermon of the valiant old pioneer preacher. In 1809 he moved and settled in Greene county, Ga. In those four years he had achieved remarkable reputation. He had served one year at Columbia, S. C., one year at Augusta, Ga., and was presiding elder of the Oconee district at the time of his removal and settlement in Greene county.

About 1810 he married Ann Foster, a daughter of Colonel George Foster, who had lately come from Prince Edward county, Va. She was a sister of Thomas Foster, a prominent lawyer, Congressman and judge of that day. In 1812 Mr. Pierce served as chaplain in the army. It is probable that he acquired some little property by his marriage. Having become uneasy about his physical condition, he went to Philadelphia, studied medicine, and in Methodist parlance "located." In the meantime, in 1812, he had served as a delegate to the general conference of his church, then only twenty-seven years of age and but seven years in the conference. This was a remarkable promotion. On February 3, 1811, was born George Foster Pierce, perhaps the greatest orator Southern Methodism has ever produced, and for many years one of its leading bishops. While practicing medicine, Dr. Pierce preached regularly as a local preacher, and after a few years finding his health stronger went back into the itinerant ministry. At the formation of the Georgia conference in 1830 he was active in its first session, which met at Macon on January 5, 1831, and had the pleasure the next year, 1832, of seeing his son George, then fresh from college, admitted to the ranks as an itinerant preacher. The record shows that Dr. Pierce filled every class of appointment, circuits, stations and district. In the general conferences of



1836, 1840 and 1844, he was a prominent delegate, and in 1844 when the division in the church occurred, both he and his son were delegates, and George Pierce at that conference made a profound impression as an orator and debater, which gave him a national reputation. When the Methodists in Georgia decided to establish the Wesleyan Female College, the first college especially designed for women in the world, George Pierce was put at the head of it, and Dr. Lovick Pierce assisted in securing the money for its establishment, acting as financial agent. After the division of the church in 1844, and the establishment of the Southern Methodist church, Dr. Pierce continued to be the leader of the Georgia conference, and for the last thirty years of his life was the Nestor of Southern Methodism. At the general conference held in Louisville in 1874 he had the great pleasure of seeing present as co-delegates with himself his son and grandson.

It is exceedingly unfortunate that a mass of matter which he had accumulated and had in manuscript form, bearing upon the history of the church in his time and to a certain extent being an autobiography, was destroyed by fire, and this loss was irreparable, as even his own son could not furnish the data necessary to fill out the gaps. In 1878, just one year before his death, he published a volume of theological essays. Dr. Pierce was described as a very handsome man, always neat in appearance, sparely built, black hair, hazel eyes, and weighing about one hundred and forty-five pounds. He was the last survivor of his generation and in his latter years was loved and honored by a constituency as wide as the Southern States. While an eloquent orator, he was not in this respect counted the equal of his son, the Bishop, but it is said that as an expository preacher he had no superior, that he was a most effective and moving speaker, whose work was always crowned with great results. He died while his son, the Bishop, was attending conference in Arkansas, and just before his death, he sent this message to the conference: "Tell the brethren I am lying just outside the gates of Heaven." His death was as peaceful as the falling on sleep of an infant.

A. B. CALDWELL.

Oliver Hillhouse Prince.

OLIVER H. PRINCE, lawyer, United States Senator, literary man and industrial promoter, one of the brilliant figures of Georgia in the first half of the nineteenth century, was born in Connecticut about 1787. On his mother's side he was descended from the Hillhouse family, long a leading one in Connecticut. His grandfather, William Hillhouse, served fifty years in the General Assembly of Connecticut, both in the colonial times and after it was a State. He was a judge of the Court of Common Pleas for forty years, and a delegate from Connecticut to the Continental Congress from 1783 to 1786, and died in 1816, aged eighty-eight. His uncle, James Hillhouse, son of William, born 1754, was a lawyer and served in the Second and Third Congresses as a Federalist, succeeded Oliver Ellsworth in the United States Senate, serving from 1796 until 1810, member of the Hartford Convention, commissioner of the school fund from 1810 to 1825, and treasurer of Yale College from 1782 to 1832, a period of fifty years. David Hillhouse, a brother of the Senator, made Georgia his home, and it was through him that O. H. Prince came to the State in his youth. A brilliant young man, he was ready for admission to the bar before he was of age, and was admitted by special act of the Legislature in 1806. He gained reputation almost from the start and sustained himself with great ability for thirty years. On the resignation of Thomas W. Cobb from the United States Senate in 1828 Mr. Prince was elected to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term. The contest was very close and he won only by one vote. He married a Miss Norman, whose sister became Mrs. Washington Poe, of Macon. But one child survived him, Mrs. James Mercer Green. His only son, who bore his father's name and inherited his intellect, was afflicted with ill health and died suddenly after arriving at manhood. He had his father's

strong sense of humor and kindliness. This son left several children. A daughter of O. H. Prince married James Roswell King. She died comparatively young. James W. King, of Roswell, was her son.

In 1822 Mr. Prince published a Digest of the Laws of Georgia, and in 1827 a second publication of the same. In 1837 his Digest had then been in use for fifteen years, and it was time for a new edition. It had been accepted by the Legislature, and Mr. Prince went north with his wife to supervise the publication. He took the steamship "Home" from New York to Charleston, the first passenger steamer on that route, and this being its second trip. The "Home" was wrecked, October 9, 1837, in a storm near Ocracoke Bar, N. C. Of ninety passengers on board only twenty were saved, and among the lost were Mr. Prince and his wife. Fortunately, the publication of the Digest was already assured, and it served the legal profession up to 1851, when it was superseded by the Digest of Thomas R. R. Cobb.

In addition to being both a brilliant and strong lawyer, Mr. Prince was a man of fine literary taste, the author of many humorous sketches, one of which, an account of a militia drill in Georgia, having been translated in several languages, and later reproduced in Judge Longstreet's famous book entitled "Georgia Scenes." Mr. Prince presided at the first Convention called in the State of Georgia for the purpose of promoting railroad building, and took an active interest in that movement, which in the fifteen years succeeding his death resulted in securing three great railway lines for Georgia.

His sense of humor is said by his contemporaries to have been coupled with great kindness of heart, which made him not only a delightful companion, but a most popular man. His character was most exemplary and his untimely death was greatly mourned by his contemporaries.

COMPILED BY THE PUBLISHER.

Richard Banks.

DR. RICHARD BANKS, one of the most shining ornaments of the medical profession in this State since its organization, was a native Georgian, born in Elbert county in 1784. After obtaining the rudiments of education, he entered the State University, taking a classical course, graduating in the same class with the famous Chief Justice Joseph Henry Lumpkin. Later he decided to study medicine and entered the University of Pennsylvania, where, after a two years' course he was graduated with the degree of M.D., in 1820. He then spent one year in the hospital work, and returning to Georgia established himself in practice in the village of Ruckersville in his native county. It would be considered remarkable in the present time that a man of Dr. Banks's abilities should have chosen such a location, but in those days when railroads were not, it was not so material a matter.

A man of profound modesty, detesting notoriety, and a hater of the methods of the charlatan, he would not even allow his friends to make publication of his wonderful cures. In spite of this, his fame spread rapidly and widely, and people within one hundred miles would have no other doctor if they could get Dr. Banks. All over upper Georgia and South Carolina his reputation extended. Considering the time in which he lived, his skill as a surgeon was remarkable, and some of the cures which he effected and operations which he performed with the limited facilities then at hand, the use of anesthetics being then unknown, would do credit to the best practitioners of the present time. On one occasion when he had performed a very remarkable operation and his friend, Dr. Spalding, wrote a report of the case for a medical journal and submitted it to Dr. Banks, he refused to consent to its publication. In cases brought to him, where the implements then in use or accessible were not

adequate to the emergency, such was his skill that he devised and had made others that suited the case. One of his earlier triumphs was the successful removal of the parotid gland at a time when the best anatomists and surgeons were hotly discussing the question of its possibility. He performed an enormous number of operations for cataract and for stone in the bladder, for many years being the only surgeon in a vast expanse of country who would attempt these, and his percentage of recoveries was very great. Some years before his death he stated to a friend that in sixty-four lithotomy operations there had been but two unsuccessful cases, and there were probably other operations after the statement was made.

Space does not permit explanation of his methods, but they were very original and very successful. He did not seem to attach any great importance to his methods or even to comprehend the importance of what he was doing. It was all in the day's work of the faithful physician.

In 1832 he moved to Gainesville, in Hall county, where he resided until his death in 1850. This town was within a few miles of the Cherokee Indians at the time of his removal there, and the Federal government employed Dr. Banks to visit the Indians and see if he could alleviate the ravages of smallpox. He performed this duty, vaccinated many of them, and treated many, and greatly amazed the Indians by restoring to sight a number of them who had been blind for years. It is pleasant to know that his practice brought him in such an income that he acquired a competency and was enabled to rear his family in easy circumstances.

In honor of his memory, the General Assembly of Georgia in 1858 organized the county of Banks.

A. B. CALDWELL.

William Barnett.

DR. WILLIAM BARNETT was a son of Nat Barnett, who came from Amherst county, Va., to Georgia in the Revolutionary period, and he was kin to the Crawford family which cut such a large figure in Georgia history. William Barnett and his brother Joel were both gallant soldiers of the Revolutionary struggle, both being then young men. He married Mary Meriwether, a daughter of Frank Meriwether, also Virginians, and located first in Columbia county, but later settled in Elbert. The opening of a new country is always a cause of much sickness, and when that is combined with a mild climate, the sickness is increased. There was in that early time a great demand for doctors, and with some natural aptitude for the profession, Dr. Barnett took up the practice of medicine. He was of kindly temperament, very agreeable in his manners, and plausible in speech. Of limited education, he was yet a close observer and quick of perception. Though there was much need for doctors, there were many in that pioneer day unable to pay for their services, and Dr. Barnett gave his services freely to the poor, without regard as to whether they were able to pay him or not. He became, as a result of his personal popularity, sheriff of his county. He was then sent to the General Assembly for a number of years and became president of the Senate. In 1812, when the elder Howell Cobb, then a member of the Twelfth Congress, resigned to take up active service in the army, Dr. Barnett was a candidate to fill out Mr. Cobb's unexpired term. His opponent was the celebrated John Forsyth, one of the great men of Georgia history, and whose reputation was afterwards national and international. Dr. Barnett ran as a States-rights Democrat, and an evidence of his popularity is to be found in the fact that he beat Forsyth in that campaign. He was reelected to the Thirteenth Congress, which carried his service up to March 2,

1815, and immediately after the close of the session he was appointed by President Madison a member of the commission to establish the boundaries of the Creek Indian reservation.

This was his last appearance in the public life of the nation, though he may have later served his constituents in positions of a local character. His wife, who bore him six children, was profoundly devoted to him, and her death was brought on by that devotion. The doctor was desperately ill of a fever and his life despaired of. She became so wrought up and despairing of his condition that she fell ill and died, while he recovered. Years later he married Mrs. Bibb, a widow and the mother of William Wyatt Bibb, United States Senator and Governor of Alabama. Both were then somewhat advanced in life, with grown children, and their interest being mainly in their children, with much time spent in visiting them, eventually they drifted apart, and Dr. Barnett moved to Alabama, where, after a residence of a few years he died.

COMPILED BY THE PUBLISHER.

William Tracy Gould.

JUDGE WILLIAM TRACY GOULD (of Augusta) was born in Litchfield, Conn., October 25, 1799. He was the son of Judge James Gould, and his wife, Sallie McCurdy Tracy. He came from a long line of accomplished men on both sides of the family. The ancient family estate of Pridehams Leigh, in North Tawton, Oakhampton parish, county Devonshire, England, is yet in possession of a member of the family. The first American ancestor was Richard Gould, born in Devonshire, England, in 1662. With his son, Dr. William Gould, he emigrated to America in 1720, and settled in Branford, Conn. His grandson, William, Jr., was born on November 17, 1727. Judge James Gould, son of William, Jr., and the father of William Tracy Gould, was born at Branford, December 5, 1770, and married Sallie McCurdy Tracy, of Litchfield, Conn., October 21, 1798. James Gould's sister, Elizabeth, was the wife of Roger Minott Sherman, one of our distinguished Revolutionary statesmen. Judge Gould's maternal great-grandmother was Elizabeth Tracy, of Norwich, Conn., and his grandfather, General Uriah Tracy, was for ten years United States Senator from Connecticut. He died in 1807, and was the first person buried in the Congressional Cemetery, at Washington. Judge W. T. Gould's father, Judge James Gould, graduated at Yale, in 1791, and delivered the Latin salutatory, then the highest honor to the graduation class. He then became a tutor at Yale. In 1795 he entered the law school at Litchfield, and after admission to the bar became associated with Judge Reeve in conducting the famous law school which for fifty years was the leading school in the United States for that profession. In May, 1816, he was appointed Judge of the Superior Court and Supreme Court of Errors, of Connecticut. In 1820 Yale bestowed upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. He

was one of the most accomplished and competent writers who have ever written upon any branch of English jurisprudence. His great work on pleading is a model of its kind.

William Tracy Gould entered Yale College in 1813, at the age of fourteen, and graduated in the class of 1816. At the conclusion of his academic studies he became a student in the Litchfield Law School, under the watchful eye of his father, and was admitted to the bar at Litchfield in 1820. In 1821 he removed to Clinton, Jones county, Georgia. This would appear now a very curious selection, but at that time there were no railroads, and these little country towns all offered opportunities to aspiring young professional men. In 1823 he removed from Clinton to Augusta, where the remainder of his life was spent, and immediately took prominent place in the professional and social circles of the city.

On October 7, 1824, he married Mrs. Anna Gardner McKinne. Of this marriage three children were born, James Gardner, Julia Tracy, and Henry Cumming.

In 1833 he established a law school at which many young men, afterwards distinguished in the profession, received their legal education. In this he was following in the footsteps of his distinguished father.

The law school established by Judge Gould in 1833 flourished for many years. It is not certain just when it was discontinued, but probably on the outbreak of the Civil War. Among the many distinguished men who were students at this school under his direction may be mentioned Judge William Schley, Judge James S. Hook, Judge Ebenezer Starnes, William A. Walton, Colonel Richard Malcolm Johnston, James Gardner Gould, Judge William W. Montgomery, Judge William R. McLaws, Judge John T. Shewmake, General John K. Jackson, George T. Barnes, M. C.; George G. MacWhorter, and numerous other strong lawyers. Aside from his professional and civic duties, Judge Gould was profoundly interested in Masonry, and had in that great Order a most distinguished record. On December 6, 1825, he was initiated as an entered apprentice in Social

Lodge, No. 1. By a special dispensation from Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master Slaughter, he was passed to the degree of Fellow Craft, and rose to the degree of Master Mason on December 16, 1825. January 6, 1826, he was appointed Junior Deacon of his lodge, and on December 1, 1826, less than one year after his initiation, he was elected Worshipful Master. On December 12, 1828, he was again elected Worshipful Master. January 25, 1826, he became a Royal Arch Mason in the Augusta Chapter. For a number of years he held the position of High Priest of Augusta Chapter, No. 2. He was Grand Marshal of the Grand Chapter of Georgia from 1829 to 1846, and Grand High Priest for several years. He became a member of the Georgia Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templars, on March 18, 1826, and was elected Grand Commander of the State in 1860, which position he held until 1868. He made many speeches and addresses in public and in the lodge room on Masonry. Not only a leader in the order, he was one of its most illustrious and honored members. His portrait now odarns the walls of the lodge room, where it has hung for many years, and is still greatly cherished.

Judge Gould was married a second time to Miss Virginia Highbie Hunter, daughter of Wimberley Hunter (formerly of Savannah, Ga.), on September 20, 1864. Of this marriage there were three sons, William Hunter, Wimberley and George Glenn Gould.

Judge Gould died July 18, 1882, honored and venerated by all who knew him. At the time of his death, Judge James S. Hook, who had received his legal training from Judge Gould, delivered a most beautiful and impressive memorial address in his honor at a special memorial meeting held by the court. In the present generation his descendants are among the most accomplished and highly esteemed people of the State.

On the Fourth of July, 1848, Judge Gould delivered the address at the laying of the corner stone of the monument to the memory of Governor George Walton and Lyman Hall, two of the three Georgians who signed the Declaration of Independence.

In the *Weekly Republic*, published at that time, in the issue of July 11th, appeared the following comment: "Honorable William T. Gould delivered a very fine address to the large auditory present, who seemed deeply and favorably impressed with the classic style and appropriateness of its sentiments."

In February, 1851, he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Augusta, afterwards known as the City Court, which office he held until 1877, a period of twenty-six years. Judge Gould was greatly beloved by his professional brethren. His standards of conduct were of the highest. His demeanor was always that of amiability and substantial kindness. He was most agreeable socially, being well educated and decidedly humorous and witty. Notwithstanding that three-fourths of his long life was spent in the South, he never lost his alert, bustling New England ways. His sentiments, however, were thoroughly southern, and during the Civil War he commanded a local company in the Confederate service, which was composed of elderly men and was known as the "Silver Grays." This company was not expected to appear on the battlefield, but did guard duty at home over Federal prisoners and other local service.

HARRIET GOULD JEFFERIES.

James Gardner Gould.

JAMES GARDNER GOULD, the eldest son of Judge William Tracy Gould, and Anna, daughter of James Gardner, a merchant of Augusta, was born at Summerville, a suburb of Augusta, August 14, 1825. He came of a distinguished lineage, which is fully set forth in the sketch of his father, Judge William Tracy Gould.

J. G. Gould in his youth was a pupil at the Richmond Academy, a famous school, one of the earliest established in Georgia, and yet doing effective work. After that he came under the charge of his father's highly esteemed classmate, Prof. Hawley Olmstead, at Wilton, Conn., where he and his classmate, E. Olmstead, were fellow-pupils and together prepared for college. In 1839 Hawley Olmstead became rector of the Hopkins Grammar School at New Haven, and young Gould accompanied him there, entering Yale with the freshman class in 1841. From the very first of his collegiate course he took a high position in his classes, graduated with first honor and was the valedictorian. A man of amiable disposition, irreproachable character, and great intellectual attainments, these qualities made him a universal favorite in his classes.

After graduation he returned to Augusta, and studied law in the school which had been established there by his father in 1833. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1847. In 1848 he was appointed tutor in Yale college, which position he held for four college terms, and left after commencement in 1849, returning home, where he began the practice of law with brilliant prospects. Shortly after establishing himself in the practice, he married Harriet Glascock Barrett, daughter of Thomas Barrett, a prominent merchant of Augusta, and granddaughter of Thomas Glascock, an eminent Georgian and former speaker of the General Assembly, and a member of Congress.

Of this marriage there were two children, Harriet Glascock Gould, now Mrs. Harriet Gould Jefferies, and James Gardner Gould.

On July 4, 1853, Mr. Gould, by special invitation delivered the oration at Augusta, Ga., in commemoration of the Declaration of Independence, and gave a most able and scholarly address to a large and appreciative audience, following the example of his distinguished father, Judge William Tracy Gould, who had been honored in the same way five years before. This brilliant and promising career was cut short by an untimely death. He had gone to Marietta, Ga., with his wife and child, and there died. The Superior Court was at the time in session, and on motion of the Hon. Joseph E. Brown, since Governor and United States Senator, the court adjourned to attend his funeral, and he was buried with Masonic honors. During the winter his remains were transferred to the beautiful cemetery in Augusta, Ga. The following tribute was paid to his memory by his gifted father:

Man learns from sorrows dark and deep,
From pleasure's fitful gleam—
This world is but a place to sleep,
And human life a dream.

I dreamed I had a noble boy
Of lofty, manly grace,
My hope, my life, my pride, my joy,
The first of all his race.

For years he lived, and moved, and spoke,
And brief those years did seem,
Too soon, in agony, I woke,
And lo! 'twas all a dream.

But light will on the dreamer dawn,
And shadows melt away,
When sunrise ushers in the morn
Of everlasting day.

Then I may hope to meet my boy,
Saved, sanctified, forgiven;
And dream no more, but share the joy,
The "waking bliss" of heaven.

HARRIET GOULD JEFFERIES.

Thomas Barrett.

NANCY STRONG, the mother of Thomas Barrett, was born in London, England, May 3, 1779. She came from England to the United States of America with her half brother, John Hartridge, and his family, in 1797. She became acquainted with Mr. Thomas Barrett, an Englishman, (and like herself a native of London), at Savannah, Ga., where they were married October 20, 1799. She never returned to her native land. Mr. Barrett and his wife removed to Augusta, Ga., where the former engaged in the "mercantile and commission business," and by his correct deportment and assiduous attention to business he secured the esteem and confidence of numerous friends. For a number of years he held the office of Clerk of the Board of Trustees of the Richmond Academy. He was Worshipful Master of the Augusta Lodge at the time of the death of President Washington in 1799, and gave the order that all brother Masons should wear a "badge of mourning on their sleeves" for a period, in memory of their distinguished brother. During the latter part of his life he was incapacitated for business on account of failing health, which rendered him almost helpless. He was blessed with an admirable wife, and a charming family of children—eight daughters and one son. He looked, however, on the period of his dissolution as that which could alone terminate his sufferings. He died, aged forty-two years.

Owing to Mr. Barrett's protracted illness and inability to attend to his business, he left his wife and six children without means of support. His noble helpmate, however, possessed practical sense and unbounded energy, and these traits enabled her to rear her children in such a way that they reflected credit on their self-sacrificing, Christian mother. She was deeply religious and was one of the founders of the Augusta Orphans' Asylum.

Thomas Barrett, the sixth child, was born in Augusta, Ga., Auugst 10, 1808. He came of a very high and pure English strain. The late Lady Dilke, (née Strong), one of the most brilliant writers on art in the world, wife of one of England's greatest statesmen, Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, was his first cousin. He was an unusually intelligent and ambitious boy. He attended the school of the eminent Baptist clergyman, Rev. William T. Brantly, and so impressed was he with his pupil's brilliant mind that he offered to give him the tuition free of charge. His mother declined this generous proposition, and at an early age he was obliged to begin his business life by clerking for his brother-in-law, Mr. James Carter, who was in the drug business. He afterwards became the owner of said business and made it a signal financial success.

He married Mary Savannah Glascock, September 16, 1830, the daughter of Thomas Glascock, a distinguished lawyer and leading politician of Georgia, at one time Speaker of the House (State), and member of Congress. They had six children, three daughters and three sons. Thomas Barrett held the important position of president of the State Bank from 1854 to 1859. He then became the president of the City Bank and held the place until his death. His financial ability was pre-eminent, and his advice and opinions were solicited by the leading business men of the country. He was pronounced by the distinguished Judge John P. King, United States Senator and for many years president of the Georgia Railroad, "the most profound financier he had ever known," and Hon. Alfred Cumming, at one time Governor of Utah, who traveled extensively, said he had met young men in different portions of this vast country who informed him that they were indebted to Mr. Thomas Barrett for their success and prosperity, for when they were struggling with poverty he cheerfully gave them pecuniary assistance. This universally beloved, admired and public spirited citizen died in the prime of his useful life on April 2, 1865. The sad event cast a gloom over the entire city.

HARRIET GOULD JEFFERIES.

Francis Robert Goulding.

THE REV. FRANCIS ROBERT GOULDING had the distinction of being a son of the first native born Presbyterian minister in Georgia. He came from the celebrated Midway colony which gave to the country eighty-three clergymen, besides a large number of lawyers, doctors, authors, statesmen, soldiers and scientists. His father was the Rev. Dr. Thomas Goulding, a very eminent Presbyterian minister, who was born in Liberty county, in 1786, a son of Thomas and Margaret (Stacy) Goulding. He was an eminent man in his church, one of the founders of the theological college at Columbia, S. C., held many appointments and was for thirty-five years one of the most useful ministers of the South. Francis R. Goulding had the best educational advantages and graduated from the University of Georgia in 1830. He then entered the theological school at Columbia, and after two years was graduated into the ministry. Immediately after entering the ministry he married Mary Wallace Howard, of Savannah, a woman of great piety and accomplishments, with a beautiful soprano voice. She it was who induced Dr. Lowell Mason to put music to Bishop Heber's famous hymn, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," and it was first sung by her in the Presbyterian church at Savannah.

Mr. Goulding served the church at Sumter, S. C., for two years and then became an agent for the American Bible Society. This position gave him an extended field of service, and being a close observer, he accumulated much information which later in life he made use of in his books. Of an inventive turn of mind, in 1842 he built a sewing machine a year or two before Howe's great invention was patented, but having no mercenary motives, he did not take the trouble to patent it. In 1843 he accepted a pastorate at Bath, Ga., the duties of which were light, and he put in his leisure time in writing a story which was published in the *American Sunday School Union* and well received. He

then engaged in writing the book, upon which chiefly his literary reputation rests, "The Young Marooners." He spent three years in revising and correcting it, and submitted it to a New York publisher, only to have it rejected. He then sent it to a Philadelphia publishing house. The reviewer gave the manuscript to his little girl, and the child literally devoured it. Noting this he took it up himself and began to read it. The interest was so absorbing that he was not able to lay it down until he had finished it. The book ran through many editions in this country and was reprinted by six different publishers in Great Britain. It rivaled "Robinson Crusoe" in its fascination for the young, and even older persons found great entertainment in its pages.

Mr. Gouding then moved to Kingston, Ga., where for a time he taught school and put in his leisure hours on a work, "The Instincts of Birds and Beasts." His excellent wife, with whom he had lived in great happiness for twenty years, died in 1853, leaving him with six children. In 1855 he married again, Matilda Rees, who owned a beautiful home at Darien, Ga. This resulted in their moving there, and he resumed pastoral work, but still gave much time to literary pursuits. On the outbreak of the Civil War, though in poor health from malaria and hard study, he became a chaplain in the Confederate Army, and gave much time and service to the sick and wounded. In 1862 when Darien was evacuated by the Confederates, his beautiful home was burned, and his excellent library with a large mass of manuscripts was destroyed. At the close of the war he found himself an elderly man, with a family, and absolutely without means. He then resumed his pen as a means of support for his family, and wrote several other popular books, among them, "Marooner's Island," a sequel to "Young Marooners," "Woodruff Stories," "Frank Gordon," "Cousin Aleck," "Adventures Among the Indians," and "Boy Life on the Water." He died at Roswell, Ga., on August 22, 1881, nearly seventy-one years old, after a ministry of forty-eight years, leaving behind a record of a life spent in well doing, and the character of a purely spiritual man, with a literary reputation of a high order.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

Carlisle Pollock Beman.

CARLISLE POLLOCK BEMAN was born in Hampton, Washington county, New York, May 5, 1797. He was the seventh and youngest child of Samuel Beman and his wife, Silence Douglas. His father was of Welsh origin, and his mother was of that Scotch blood which flowed to America through Ireland, and which is, therefore, known as Scotch-Irish.

For about three years, from 1807 to 1810, Carlisle Beman attended the school of Mr. Salem Town, of West Granville. The two succeeding years were spent in diligent labor upon his father's farm.

In the autumn of 1812, when less than 16 years old, he accompanied his brother, Rev. Nathan S. S. Beman, to Georgia. Dr. Nathan Beman was pastor of the Mt. Zion church in Hancock county, this State, from 1812 to 1821, and at the same time he was rector of a large boarding school at the same place. Carlisle was a pupil at the school of his brother and gave a part of his time as assistant to his brother in giving instructions to some of the younger pupils.

Having completed his preparatory studies, he returned to the North in 1815 and entered Middlebury College, Vermont, where he was graduated, with the first honors of his class, in 1818.

Soon after graduation he returned to Georgia. In 1820 he again associated himself with his brother and took charge of the male department of the Mt. Zion Academy, while his brother remained the principal and the teacher of the female department.

Soon after his return to Georgia, Carlisle Pollock united with the Presbyterian Church. At Eatonton, September, 1820, he was received under the care of Hopewell Presbytery as a candidate for the gospel ministry. In the meantime he continued his

connection with the Mt. Zion Academy and pursued his theological studies at the same time, until the close of the year 1823. December 30, 1823, he was united in marriage with Miss Avis De Witt.

At the beginning of 1824 he took charge of the Eatonton Academy, but he was forced, by continued ill health, to abandon the school.

At Bethany, Green county, April 3, 1824, he was licensed to preach the gospel by Hopewell Presbytery.

In 1827 he assumed the charge of the Mt. Zion Academy, formerly taught by his brother, as principal, and continued at the head of this school until his removal to Midway, near Milledgeville, in 1835, as rector or principal of the Manual Labor School, then established at that place by Hopewell Presbytery. This school was soon after elevated to a college under the name of Oglethorpe University and transferred to the care and control of the Synod of South Carolina and Georgia, with Rev. C. P. Beman as its first president. This position he held from 1836 to 1840.

At the meeting of Presbytery at Forsyth, April 5, 1829, the church of South Liberty, Green county, which had recently been organized, mainly through his ministry as a licentiate, presented a call to Mr. Beman for his pastoral labors in that congregation. July 11, 1829, he was regularly ordained and installed pastor over that people. Rev. Nathan Hoyt preached the ordination sermon. Mr. Beman retained his connection with the school at Mt. Zion while pastor of South Liberty Church. April 2, 1833, his pastoral relations to that church were dissolved, having continued only about four years. He never formed any other pastoral connection.

At the close of the year 1840 Mr. Beman resigned the presidency of Oglethorpe University and removed to La Grange. He established a high school at that place and remained in charge until 1844. While residing in La Grange he organized the Brainerd Church in Heard county, and preached for this church several years, although the place of worship was twenty

miles from his residence, and for five days of each week he was confined in the schoolroom.

In 1846 he returned to Mt. Zion and established a private boarding school, with a limited number of boys and young men. He continued this school until about 1859, when he retired. In 1855 the honorary title of D.D. was conferred upon him by Oglethorpe University.

In his day Dr. Beman was regarded as the Nestor of education throughout the South. He had unusual gifts as a teacher and a disciplinarian. He had thorough knowledge of human nature, and almost unerring judgment of character. His methods of instruction were most thorough and his government and school discipline were firm and positive. He would not for a moment tolerate or excuse disobedience to authority or the questioning of his right to govern. He never exacted more than was just and due, but he was sure to obtain all he called for in conduct and in study. When these results were not reached for the asking, they were always secured through compulsion.

Dr. Beman made no distinction among his pupils as to discipline. The young and the old; the elementary and the advanced were all brought under the rod if they could not be controlled without it. He was a man of great physical courage and determined purpose. No bad conduct ever escaped his notice, nor did the perpetration of evil deeds ever escape punishment. His methods put into practice for this day would be considered severe, but it can not be denied that he made many good citizens of very bad boys and brought under subjection scores and hundreds of boys who were beyond control in their homes and such as had become disturbing elements in the communities from which they came.

His patronage extended throughout the South, and for the latter years of his teaching he was never able to accommodate the great number of students who applied for places. His school marked a distinct era in the educational interests of the State. As a teacher of boys and young men, he was highly gifted in the talents of imparting instruction and administering discipline.

The strength of his life was given to shaping, for usefulness, the characters and minds of the young. In this department of labor he achieved his highest mission in life.

Dr. Beman was a man of very decided, humble and active piety, while he had great force and energy of character.

In the early part of the last century the Presbyterian Church formed a union with the Congregational Church, which proved quite unsatisfactory. By way of relief, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church cut off four of its Synods in 1837. These were Geneva, Utica, Genesee and Western Reserve.

This action gave rise to what was known as the "Old School" and the "New School" churches. This cutting off is known, in the parlance of the Presbyterian Church, as "The Excision Act."

Dr. Beman did not approve the excision measures. For a time, at least, he sympathized with the views of the New School theologians, yet when three of his co-presbyters, Rev. C. W. Howard, Rev. H. C. Carter and Rev. J. H. George, withdrew from Hopewell Presbytery and organized themselves into a New School Presbytery, known as Etowah, Dr. Beman refused to unite with them. On the contrary he employed all of his powers of argument and persuasion in efforts to dissuade them from such schismatic movement.

In 1857 at Mt. Zion, Dr. Beman and Rev. C. H. Cartledge had a long argument in private upon the subject of the atonement, Dr. Beman maintaining the New School view. When hard pressed in the argument, he said: "Brother Cartledge, you are a man of too much sense and too much logic to believe a just God would punish his innocent son for sins which he never committed."

Mr. Cartledge instantly replied: "Brother Beman, you are a man of entirely too much sense and too much logic to believe a just God would doom his innocent son to suffer, as he did suffer, for nobody's sins at all." Dr. Beman attempted no reply, and from that time forward he manifested toward Mr. Cartledge

a very strong and tender attachment, which seemed to increase with his increasing years.

With the exception of the three years spent in Middlebury College, his whole life, from his sixteenth year to the day of his death was spent in Georgia.

Here he pursued his studies preparatory to entering college, here he studied theology, was licensed to preach and was ordained to the full work of the gospel ministry; here he lived, preached, taught and served most honorably his generation. Few, if any, of the native born sons of Georgia ever accomplished more for the good of church or State in her borders than this noble adopted son. None entered more heartily into the spirit of the sixties. Whilst he contributed most liberally of his substance to the needs of the Confederacy as a loyal son of the South, he gave his two sons, splendid cultured young men, a willing sacrifice for the cause he loved as he loved his own life.

Having met the full measure of an honorable and useful life, Dr. Beman died at his home in Mt. Zion, Hancock county, Sunday morning, December 12, 1875.

W. J. NORTHEN.

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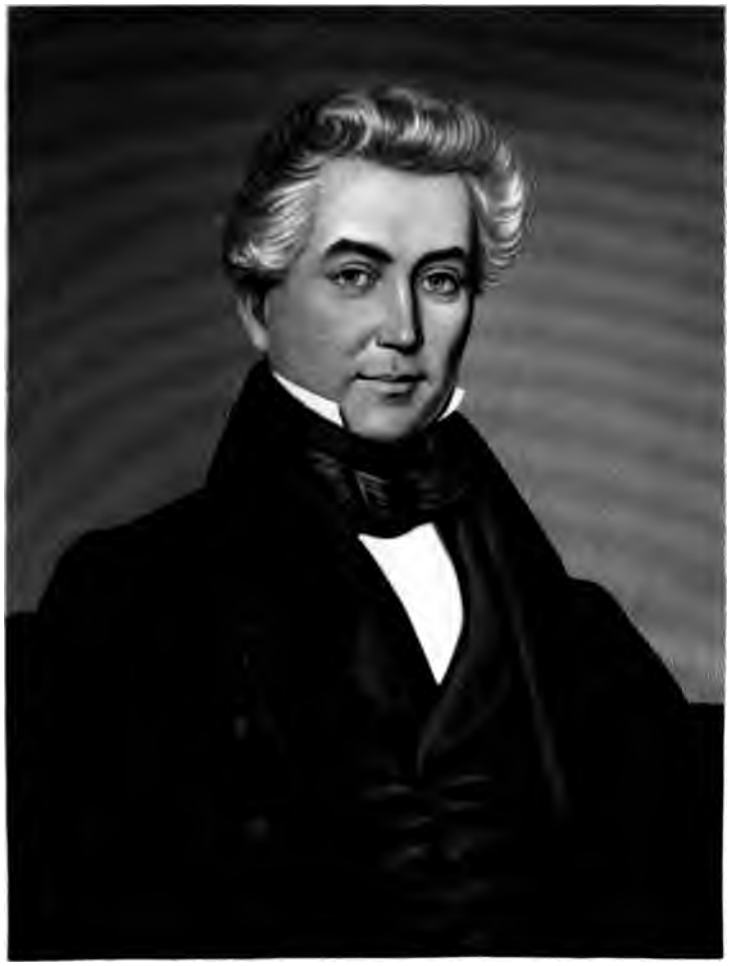
Seaton Grantland.

THE period from 1800 to 1860 was the golden age of Georgia in a political sense and a very prosperous period in a material way. During these six decades the State produced a large number of public men of the first rank. The State Legislature, which in our day we are too much accustomed to consider a mere training school for young lawyers, was in those days filled with men who would have adorned the highest positions in the Nation. Indeed, it was not uncommon for strong men to prefer the service of the State in the Legislature rather than that of the Nation in Congress. A foremost and most influential figure during forty years of that period was Seaton Grantland, who was born in New Kent county, Va., June 8, 1782, and died October 15, 1864, in the eighty-third year of his age. His father was Gideon Grantland and his mother Sallie Bradford. On both sides of the family his people had been settled in Virginia for several generations and were among the best families of that State.

He married Nancy Tinsley, a daughter of Honorable Thomas Tinsley, who was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates in 1789-90, and was an intimate friend of Patrick Henry, Benjamin Harrison, Chancellor Wythe, John Marshall and Bushrod Washington. Thomas and Peter Tinsley were both notable men of that day. Thomas was born in 1755, and in 1782 married Susanna Thomson, a daughter of John Thomson. Thomas and Peter Tinsley, who were leading lawyers, had in their office a young student, Henry Clay, and it was through the acquaintances he made while in that office that Clay first got the start that carried him to such heights in our national life. The Tinsleys were very partial to Clay and did everything they could to forward his interests.

Seaton Grantland's tastes ran in the direction of newspaper



S. Grantland.

work, and early in life he entered the office of the *Richmond Enquirer,* when the famous Thomas Ritchie was its editor. His brother, Fleming Grantland, soon followed him into that office, and they both learned the newspaper business in every department. In 1808, then twenty-six years of age, and conscious of his own powers, Seaton Grantland came to Georgia and located at Milledgeville, then the capital and political center of the State. His brother Fleming followed him in 1809, and in that year the brothers commenced the publication of the *Georgia Journal,* which almost immediately became the leading paper in the State because of the uncommon editorial ability of the two brothers. In the bitter feud between William H. Crawford and George M. Troup on the one side and General John Clarke on the other side, which for twenty-five years made of Georgia a daily battlefield and which affected the destiny of every man who touched politics during those years, the Grantlands with their paper espoused the cause of Crawford. Fleming Grantland was sent to the State Senate, in his case there being no opposing candidate. He was eight years younger than Seaton, and died in 1819, when only twenty-nine years old. After the death of his brother, Mr. Grantland sold the *Georgia Journal,* but within a year, in connection with Richard McAlister Orme, he established the *Southern Recorder,* and continued as its editor until 1833, when he sold out to Miller Grieve, who had married his niece, Sara Carolina, daughter of his brother Fleming. Seaton Grantland was not only a strong but also a fearless writer, and during all those years of strife his paper was a strong reinforcement to the cause of Crawford and Troup. It will be remembered that for many years the governors of Georgia were elected by the Legislature. The first direct election by the people came in 1825, and in that great contest George M. Troup, the leader on one side, was pitted against John Clarke, the leader on the other side. It was the hardest fought political battle which up to that time had been waged in the State, and was bitterly and even viciously contested. Troup won, and his victory was due in large measure to the able support of Seaton Grantland's paper.

At that time the congressional delegation was elected on a general ticket, and in 1835 Mr. Grantland was placed on the successful ticket. In 1837 he was reelected. During his four years in Congress he had as contemporaries such men as Clay, Calhoun, Webster, Jackson, Benton, Carr, John P. King, Forsyth, Buchanan, Clayton, and others of that type. At the end of his second term, Mr. Grantland retired from active politics, and did not again appear in public life, except as an elector for Georgia in the presidential election in 1848, when he cast the vote of Georgia for Taylor and Filmore, the successful candidates.

Born before the formation of the Nation, and his whole life spent in that constructive period when it was being built up, it was most natural that he should be opposed to secession. Not that he questioned the right of secession, but the wisdom of it. His last years were made sorrowful by that gigantic war between men of the same blood, and it was perhaps a comfort to him that he did not live to see the sorrowful ending for his own section. He died in October, 1864, at his home at Woodville, near Milledgeville.

When he came to Georgia in 1808, his mother came with him and lived until 1851, when she died at the extreme old age of ninety-one.

As previously stated, Mr. Grantland married Ann Tinsley, commonly called Nancy, a daughter of Colonel Thomas Tinsley. She died in 1823, leaving three children—Fleming, who became a physician, a highly accomplished man, partly educated in Paris, who died in 1854, at the age of thirty-six; Susan, who married David Jackson Bailey, an eminent man of the period, and her children are now prominent citizens of our section; and Anna V., who married Charles DuBignon, and her children are now well-known citizens of Georgia. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Grantland married Miss Katherine Dabney, and of this marriage there was no issue.

Miller Grieve, for long years associated with Mr. Grantland in the *Southern Recorder,* and who knew him intimately, in writing an obituary of him used some expressions which are

hy of reproduction. He said: "When we think of him, we
that not only is one of a former and better epoch gone,
of this venerable and venerated man we may say 'Gone is the
of the Romans.' His virtues seemed to belong to the ancient
. No fictitious notion was his, but all reality. His charac-
ot to seem and to affect, but to be and to do. With an energy
nothing could enervate, an industry that nothing could tire,
ldness that nothing could daunt, a truthfulness that nothing
l swerve; an affection fairly welling over in his manly heart,
t could prevent respect and success in his high career? A
patriot, he was by his country honored as such, for it fre-
ıtly called him to its highest official responsibilities, and
ıch and all, whether in Congress, or the electoral college, or
rever his political duty placed him, the same virtuous integ-
the same high honesty and honor, and the same Roman firm-
of purpose and of action always and alike characterized our
ırted friend."

grandson of this eminent patriot, another Seaton Grantland,
ow among the leading financiers of Georgia, and is doing a
's part in building up the State which his great ancestor
l so well.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

Miller Grieve.

MILLER GRIEVE, of Milledgeville, lawyer, editor, legislator and diplomat, who for twenty years was the most influential leader of the Whig party in Georgia, was a native of Scotland, born in Edinburgh, on January 11, 1801, son of John and Marion (Miller) Grieve. His family came to the United States in 1817, first settled at Savannah, from which place they moved to Oglethorpe county in 1820. Mr. Grieve lived nine years in Oglethorpe, during which he completed his education, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and became a member of the law firm of Grieve and Lumpkin, at Lexington. In 1829 he was tendered by Governor Gilmer, who had just then been elected, a place as private secretary. This he accepted and moved to Milledgeville, which became his residence for the remainder of his life. In 1833 he bought an interest in the *Southern Recorder,* a well-known newspaper of that day, and in connection with Richard McAllister Orme, under the firm name of Grieve and Orme, he conducted this paper for twenty years. An able writer, and an enthusiastic believer in the doctrines of the Whig party, his paper speedily became the spokesman of that party in Georgia, and was known in the language of the times as the "Supreme Court of the Whig party." It had a large circulation over the State and wielded a tremendous influence. It was credited with being the most influential factor in the second election of Governor Gilmer in 1837, and contributed more than any other instrumentality to the carrying of Georgia in the presidential elections of 1840 and 1848. In 1841 Mr. Grieve was sent to the Legislature by Baldwin county, and again in 1843. It was a period of great financial difficulty and as chairman of the bank committee of the lower house he rendered valuable assistance to Governor Crawford in devising a plan to raise the note issues of the Central Bank from fifty cents to par. At the

conclusion of his legislative service he was sent as Charge d'Affaires to Denmark, where he served acceptably.

Mr. Grieve took a profound interest in education. For many years he was chairman of the trustees of Oglethorpe University, to the founding of which he had contributed twenty thousand dollars. He was president for a long time of the Board of Trustees of the Georgia Sanitarium. He also took a keen interest in military affairs and served for years as captain of the Metropolitan Grays, one of the crack military organizations of that day.

In 1833 he married Sarah Caroline Grantland, daughter of Fleming Grantland, who, though he died before he was forty, had made a great reputation in Georgia. Of this marriage there were born five sons and four daughters. Mr. Grieve's later years were spent in retirement at his home in Milledgeville, where he died in 1878.

COMPILED BY THE PUBLISHER.

Richard W. Habersham.

RICHARD W. HABERSHAM was a member of a famous Revolutionary family of Georgia. He was born in Savannah, December 10, 1786. He graduated from Princeton College in 1805, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and speedily gained prominence both as a lawyer and as an active participant in the political life of the time. He was elected to the Twenty-sixth Congress as a States-rights Democrat, and re-elected to the Twenty-seventh, serving from December 21, 1839, to December 2, 1842, when he died at his home in Clarksville, Habersham county, Ga., to which place he had moved from Savannah prior to his first election to Congress. He was in Congress during the exciting Harrison presidential campaign, which brought about a new alignment of political parties in Georgia, and he with five others of the nine members of Congress elected in 1838, united with the Whig party, being called by their supporters, "The faithful six." One of his daughters married John Milledge, of Augusta, and his grandson, Captain Richard Milledge, of Atlanta, was a gallant soldier in the Confederate Army, and is now himself an elderly man. Mr. Habersham was buried in the old cemetery at Clarkesville and his gravestone, in addition to his name, date of birth and death, bears the words "Filii Patri."

COMPILED BY THE PUBLISHER.

Francis H. Harris.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FRANCIS H. HARRIS, a gallant soldier of the Revolutionary War, was a native Georgian. His father, the Honorable Francis Harris, was among the earliest settlers, having come from England immediately after Oglethorpe founded the colony. He was able to give his children good educations, and sent young Francis as a boy to England to prosecute his studies. When the troubles between England and the colonies became acute, he was at college, but immediately left and arrived in Georgia just in time to be one of the first to take up arms in behalf of his native State. He was commissioned captain in the Continental Army, and in a little while raised to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in command of a battalion. He led a detachment of Continental troops in an effort to relieve Charleston when it was besieged by General Prevost. At General Ashe's defeat at Brier Creek, he made a gallant defense but was taken prisoner. Later exchanged, he was present in the battles of Camden and Eutaw, and displayed both courage and soldierly ability.

After the active campaigns were over and while General Greene's army was encamped on the high hills of Santee, in 1782, Colonel Harris died, and was buried near the camp. The exact location of his grave was never discovered by his relatives. A young man in his early prime, who had given marked indications of ability, and who had served his country as a faithful patriot, his premature death was much lamented at the time.

COMPILED BY THE PUBLISHER.

Alexander Means.

ALEXANDER MEANS, A.M., M.D., D.D., LL.D., F.R.S. and member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, was a native of North Carolina, born in Statesville, February 6, 1801.

His father was a native Irishman, his mother of Scotch descent, a Miss McClellan, of Pennsylvania.

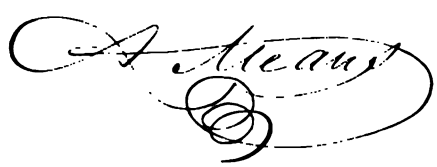
He grew up under the tutelage of a pious and intellectual mother, having such advantages as were accorded at the "Old Field Schools" of that period, usually taught by well qualified and earnest pedagogues, who held text-book in one hand and with due regard for Solomon's injunction, rod in the other.

At an early age, he taught school for a time in Mocksville, North Carolina, and then, through the influence of friends, he secured a school in Greensboro, Georgia, which he taught for a few years. Whilst there he became possessed with the desire to become a physician. So, leaving his school, accompanied by a friend, Dr. Colley, of Monroe, he rode horseback through the Indian country to Transylvania University, Kentucky, then the only institution of the kind in the South.

He was able to attend but one course of lectures there, but in 1840-41, the medical college at Augusta, Georgia, conferred upon him the degree of M.D.

Previous to that, in 1828, he became a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church, and gained readily thereafter, by his consecration and eloquence a high position upon the rostrum and in the pulpit of the South.

In 1834, by authority of the church he was placed in charge of the Manual Labor School, located in Covington, Georgia. In 1838, after long and prayerful consideration, Emory College was evolved from the needs of the church and the requirements of the times, and he, a leading spirit in the movement, was placed,



after its organization, in the chair of Natural Science, which onerous, and almost gratuitous, position he held for eighteen consecutive and trying years, lecturing also, during the winter months, in the Augusta Medical College on chemistry from 1841 to 1858.

In 1851, his health being impaired by the constant and multifarious claims upon him, he visited Europe, traveling extensively, and returning after some months, much improved, he again resumed his arduous labors in the cause of education.

In 1853 he was elected president of the Southern Masonic Female College, located in Covington, Georgia, but remained at the head of that institution only a short time, being elected the following year to the presidency of Emory College, which he resigned in 1855. At this time he accepted the chair of chemistry in the Atlanta Medical College, lecturing at that institution during the summer and at the Augusta Medical College during the winter. In this position he served until near the breaking out of the War between the States.

In that mysterious fluid, electricity, which the twentieth century handles as does the driver of a tractable horse, but of which the wisest and best informed know so little, he was always profoundly interested. So full was his prophetic soul of the love of "God's vicegerent on earth"—his term—that he dreamed dreams and made prophecies of its future wonders, predicting the phonograph and electric engine a score of years before their final fulfillment.

In 1852 he showed the first electric light in the laboratory of Emory College ever exhibited, perhaps in America or the world, using crude charcoal in lieu of carbon.

Shortly after the War between the States he was appointed by the Legislature Examining Chemist for the port of Savannah, which position he held until the development of the fertilizer interest required such modification as made his specific labors unnecessary.

Alexander Means was, first of all, an earnest, consistent Christian. Next, perhaps, he was an educator, his soul delighting in

conveying to others that store of information and learning which his wonderful genius had garnered from a thousand sources during his long, busy and useful life.

In 1883, growing weary of the grasshopper's burden, and the pitcher about to be broken at the fountain, he calmly laid aside the insignia of earthly strife and fixing his fading eyes upon the glimmering lights of the Golden City, toward which he had journeyed all his life, he peacefully "fell on sleep" June 5, 1883, at his house in Oxford, in the eighty-third year of his age.

F. M. MEANS.

Nancy Hart.

NANCY HART, one of the notable figures of the Revolution in Georgia, and in many respects a most remarkable woman, was probably a native of North Carolina. Her early history is so little known in a definite way and is so overlaid with traditional stories that about all the biographer can do is to give the little information that is known to be correct and set forth the stories that were furnished and accepted in her day as true.

Her maiden name was Morgan. She was probably a woman of middle age at the time of the Revolution. She married Benjamin Hart, a brother of Colonel Thomas Hart, who became prominent in Kentucky. Colonel Thomas Hart married Susannah Gray, of Virginia, and his son, Captain Hart, of the United States Army, fell at the Battle of Raisin River in the War of 1812. One of his daughters married Henry Clay, another became Mrs. Prindle, and yet another Mrs. James Brown. Thomas Hart Benton, the famous Missouri Senator, who for thirty years filled a seat in the United States Senate, and was a statesman of wide reputation, was a nephew of Thomas and Benjamin Hart. When the Revolutionary War broke out, Benjamin Hart and his wife Nancy were living in Elbert county, Ga. War Woman's Creek, in that county, was named in honor of Nancy Hart, and later the Legislature of Georgia named Hart county in her honor because of her exploits and her patriotism. She was a masculine woman in build, six feet in height, as strong as a man, could shoot her rifle as well as any of the backwoodsmen, and could chop off her log in competition with the best axeman. Illiterate and unsophisticated, possessed of a fierce temper, a bitter hater of Tories and British, a devoted patriot and lover of liberty, detesting the settlements and preferring to live on the extreme frontier, it must be confessed that despite her strong

qualities, she was not a lovable personage. Her character was summed up by one of her compatriots who had lived near her many years, in looking at the spot where her cabin had once stood, in these words: "Poor Nancy, she was a honey of a patriot, but the devil of a wife."

There was much dispute as to whether she was cross-eyed or not. The tradition is that she was a cross-eyed woman and that her enemies, or rather the enemies of her country, were much disturbed by the flashing fires from her eccentric eyes, but Snead, whose family was related to the Harts, and who after the war moved to Georgia, says that when "Aunt Nancy," as she was called, came to visit them, she was a woman about six feet high, very muscular and erect, about sixty years of age, with light brown hair sprinkled with gray, *positively not cross-eyed.* He says that from long indulgence of a violent temper her countenance was liable from trivial causes to sudden changes, and that in dwelling upon the hardships of the Revolution and the perfidy of the Tories and her frequent adventures with them she never failed to become much excited. Her husband was not as active a defender of the country as she desired, and she, therefore, denominated him a "poor stick." It must be confessed, however, that Benjamin Hart, though he may not have been a zealous soldier, was at least a patriot. She was as brave as the bravest man and feared nothing. Her home was always a retreat for her country's defenders, and her feeling toward the Tories was as bitter as that of the celebrated Catrine Montour, of New York, was for the Whigs. She had no bowels of compassion for them and was in favor of exterminating them wherever and whenever they were caught. She was the mother of six sons and two daughters, her sons being named Morgan, John, Benjamin, Thomas, Mark and Lemuel. Her daughters were Sallie and Kesiah. When she was somewhat advanced in life her husband died, and this masculine character promptly captured her a second husband, who was a man many years younger than she was, and with him trekked out for the far western frontier, so that her later life is unknown. She was an uncom-

monly good hunter, and a famous cook. It is said of her that she could get up a pumpkin in as many shapes as there were days in the week.

The following stories appear to be authentic: "On the occasion of an excursion from the British camp at Augusta, a party of Tories penetrated into the interior, and having savagely murdered Colonel Dooly in bed, in his own house, they proceeded up the country for the purpose of perpetrating further atrocities. On their way, a detachment of five of the party diverged to the east, and crossed Broad River to make discoveries about the neighborhood, and pay a visit to their old acquaintance, Nancy Hart. On reaching her cabin, they entered it unceremoniously, receiving from her no welcome, but a scowl; and informed her they had come to know the truth of a story current respecting her, that she had secreted a noted rebel from a company of King's men who were pursuing him, and who, but for her aid, would have caught and hung him. Nancy undaunted avowed her agency in the fugitive's escape. She told them she had at first heard the tramp of a horse rapidly approaching, and had then seen a horseman coming toward her cabin. As he came nearer, she knew him to be a Whig, and flying from pursuit. She let down the bars a few steps from her cabin, and motioned him to enter, to pass through both doors, front and rear, of her single-roomed house; to take the swamp, and secure himself as well as he could. She then put up the bars, entered her cabin, closed the doors, and went about her business. Presently some Tories rode up to the bars and called out boisterously to her. She muffled her head and face, and opening the door, inquired why they disturbed a sick, lone woman. They said they had traced a man they wanted to catch near her house, and asked if any one on horseback had passed that way. She answered no, but she saw somebody on a sorrel horse turn out of the path into the woods some two or three hundred yards back. "That must be the fellow," said the Tories; and asking her directions as to the way he took, they turned about and went off. "Well fooled," said Nancy, "in

an opposite course to that of my Whig boy; when if they had not been so lofty-minded, but had looked on the ground inside the bars they would have seen his horse's tracks up to that door, as plain as you can see the tracks on this here floor, and out of 'tother door down the path to the swamp." This bold story did not much please the Tory party, but they could not wreak their revenge upon the woman who thus unscrupulously avowed her daring aid to a rebel, and the cheat she had put upon his pursuers, otherwise than by ordering her to aid and comfort them by giving them something to eat. She replied, "I never feed King's men if I can help it; the villains have put it out of my power to feed even my own family and friends, by stealing and killing all my poultry and pigs, except that one old gobbler you see in the yard." "Well, and that you shall cook for us," said one, who appeared the head of the party; and raising his musket he shot down the turkey, which another of the men brought into the house and handed to Mrs. Hart to clean and cook without delay. She stormed and swore awhile—for Nancy occasionally swore,—but seeming at last to make a merit of necessity, began with alacrity the arrangements for cooking, assisted by her daughter, a little girl some ten or twelve years old, and sometimes by one of the soldiers, with whom she seemed in a tolerably good humor, exchanging rude jests with him. The Tories, pleased with her freedom, invited her to partake of the liquor they had brought with them, an invitation which was accepted with witty thanks.

The spring, of which every settlement has one near at hand, was just at the edge of the swamp, and a short distance within the swamp was a high snag-topped stump, on which was placed a conch shell. This rude trumpet was used by the family to give information, by means of a variation of notes, to Mr. Hart, or his neighbors who might be at work in a field or clearing just beyond the swamp, that the "Britishers" or "Tories" were about; that the master was wanted at the cabin, or that he was to "keep close," or "make tracks" for another swamp. Pending the operations of cooking, Mrs. Hart had sent her daughter

Sukey to the spring for water, with directions to blow the conch in such a way as would inform him there were Tories in the cabin and that he "keep close" with his three neighbors who were with him, till he should hear the conch again.

The party had become merry over their jug, and sat down to feast upon the slaughtered gobbler. They had cautiously stacked their arms where they were in view and within reach; and Mrs. Hart, assiduous in her attentions to the table and to her guests, occasionally passed between them and their muskets. Water was called for, and as there was none in the cabin—Mrs. Hart having contrived that—Sukey was again sent to the spring, instructed by her mother to blow the conch so as to call up Mr. Hart and his neighbors immediately. Meanwhile, Mrs. Hart had slipped out one of the pieces of pine which constitutes the "chinking" between the logs of a cabin, and had dexterously put out of the house through that space two of the five guns. She was detected in the act of putting out the third. The party sprang to their feet. Quick as thought, Mrs. Hart brought the piece she held to her shoulder, and declared she would kill the first man who approached her. All were terror struck, for Nancy's obliquity of sight caused each one to imagine her aim was at him. At length one of them made a motion to advance upon her. True to her threat, she fired. He fell dead upon the floor! Instantly seizing another musket, she brought it to the position in readiness to fire again. By this time Sukey had returned from the spring, and taking up the remaining gun, carried it out of the house, saying to her mother, "Daddy and them will soon be here." This information increased the alarm of the Tories, who understood the necessity of recovering their arms immediately. But each hesitated, in the confident belief that Mrs. Hart had one eye at least upon him for a mark. They proposed a general rush. No time was to be lost by the bold woman; she fired again, and brought down another Tory. Sukey had another musket in readiness, which her mother took; and posting herself in the doorway, called upon the party to "surrender their d—d Tory carcasses to a Whig woman." They

agreed to surrender, and proposed to "shake hands upon the strength of it"; but the conqueror kept them in their places for a few moments, till her husband and his neighbors came up to the door. They were about to shoot down the Tories, but Mrs. Hart stopped them, saying they had surrendered to *her*, and her spirit being up to boiling heat, she swore that "shooting was too good for them." This hint was enough. The dead man was dragged out of the house; the wounded Tory and the others were bound, taken out beyond the bars, and hung!

Another incident is told by Mr. Snead, as follows: "On one evening she was at home with her children, sitting round the log fire, with a large pot of soap boiling over the fire. Nancy was busy stirring the soap and entertaining her family with the latest news of the war. The houses in those days were all built of logs, as well as the chimneys. While they were thus employed, one of the family discovered some one from the outside peeping through the crevices of the chimney, and gave a silent intimation of it to Nancy. She rattled away with more and more spirit, now giving exaggerated accounts of the discomfiture of the Tories, and again stirring the boiling soap, and watching the place indicated for a reappearance of the spy. Suddenly, with the quickness of lightning, she dashed the ladle of boiling soap through the crevice full in the face of the eavesdropper, who, taken by surprise and blinded by the hot soap, screamed and roared at a tremendous rate, whilst the indomitable Nancy went out, amused herself at his expense and, with gibes and taunts, bound him fast as her prisoner."

"Her eldest daughter, Sally, married a man by the name of Thompson, who partook largely of the qualities of Mrs. Hart. Sally and her husband followed Mrs. Hart to Georgia several years after her removal to that State. Upon their journey a most unfortunate affair occurred. In passing through Burke county they camped for the night on the roadside. Next morning a white man who was employed as a wagoner, on being ordered by Thompson in a peremptory manner to do some particular thing, returned rather an insolent answer and re-

fused. Thompson, enraged, seized a sword, and with a single blow severed his head from his body. He then with apparent unconcern mounted the team and drove on himself until he came to the first house, where he stopped and told the inmates he had 'just cut a fellow's head off at the camp, and they had best go down and bury him.' He then drove on, but was pursued and taken back to Waynesborough and confined in jail. This brought the heroic Nancy to the up-country again. She went to Waynesborough several times, and in a few days after her appearance thereabouts, Thompson's prison was one morning found open, and he gone! Mrs. Hart, speaking of the occurrence, said rather exultingly, 'That's the way with them all. Drat 'em, when they get into trouble, they always send for me!' "

When the clouds of war gathered, and burst with a terrible explosion in this State, Nancy's spirit rose with the tempest. She declared and proved herself a friend to her country, ready "to do or die." All accused of Whiggism had to hide or swing. The lily-livered Mr. Hart was not the last to seek safety in the cane-brake with his neighbors. They kept up a prowling, skulking kind of life, occasionally sallying forth in a sort of predatory style. The Tories at length, however, gave Mrs. Hart a call, and in true soldier manner ordered a repast. Nancy soon had the necessary materials for a good feast spread before them. The smoking venison, the hasty hoe-cake, and the fresh honeycomb were sufficient to have provoked the appetite of a gorged epicure! They simultaneously stacked their arms and seated themselves, when, quick as thought, the dauntless Nancy seized one of the guns, cocked it, and with a blazing oath declared she would blow out the brains of the first mortal that offered to rise or taste a mouthful! They all knew her character too well to imagine that she would say one thing and do another. "Go," said she to one of her sons, "and tell the Whigs that I have taken six base Tories." They sat still, each expecting to be offered up, with doggedly mean countenances, bearing the marks of disappointed revenge, shame and unap-

peased hunger. Whether the incongruity between Nancy's eyes caused each to imagine himself her immediate object, or whether her commanding attitude, stern and ferocious fixture of countenance, overawed them, or the powerful idea of their non-soldierlike conduct unnerved them, or the certainty of death, it is not easy to determine. They were soon relieved, and dealt with according to the rules of the times. This is probably a variation of the previous story wherein she killed one, wounded one, and captured three others.

The following anecdotes were told by Mrs. Wyche, of Elbert county, who was on terms of intimacy with Mrs. Hart: "On one occasion, when information as to what was transpiring on the Carolina side of the river was anxiously desired by the troops on the Georgia side, no one could be induced to cross the river to obtain it. Nancy promptly offered to discharge the perilous duty. Alone, the dauntless heroine made her way to the Savannah river, but finding no mode of transport across, she procured a few logs, and tying them together with a grape-vine, constructed a raft, upon which she crossed, obtained the desired intelligence, returned and communicated it to the Georgia troops.

"On another occasion, having met a Tory on the road, and entering into conversation with him, so as to divert his attention, she seized his gun, and declared that unless he immediately took up the line of march for a fort not far distant she would shoot him. The dastard was so intimidated that he actually walked before the brave woman, who delivered him to the commander of the American fort."

Nancy, with several other women and a number of small children, were once left in a fort, the men having gone some distance, probably for provisions, when the fort was attacked by a party of Tories and savages. At this critical period, when fear had seized the women and children to such an extent as to produce an exhibition of indescribable confusion, Mrs. Hart called into action all the energies of her nature. In the fort there was one cannon, and our heroine, after endeavoring in vain to place it

ition so that its fire could reach the enemy, looked about and discovered a young man hid under a cow-hide. She ıtely drew him from his retreat, and threatened him with ıte death unless he instantly assisted her with the cannon. ıng man, who well knew that Nancy would carry her ınto execution unless he obeyed, gave her his assistance fired the cannon, which so frightened the enemy that k to their heels.

more, when Augusta was in possession of the British, the ın troops in Wilkes, then under the command of Colonel Clarke, were very anxious to know something of the in- of the British. Nancy assumed the garments of a man, ɔn to Augusta, went boldly into the British camp, pre- to be crazy, and by this means was enabled to obtain ıeful information, which she hastened to lay before the der, Colonel Clarke.

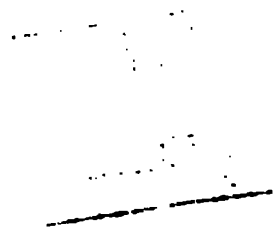
COMPILED BY THE PUBLISHER.

Thomas Glascock

G[illegible] was born [illegible] died at Decatur. [illegible] General Thomas [illegible] Revolutionary [illegible] Lieutenant to Brigadier [illegible] who with his [illegible] the War [illegible] the Revolu- [illegible] and a member of [illegible] the House of Repre- [illegible] during the Revolution- [illegible] the best citi- [illegible] a lawyer and a success- [illegible] the War [illegible] served as captain of [illegible] served under [illegible] with the rank [illegible] brigadier-general. [illegible] He then returned to [illegible] the Twenty-fourth Con- [illegible] was nominated and elected to the Twenty- [illegible] a candidate [illegible] both political parties, on account [illegible] he had rendered in the previ- [illegible] Congress.

He soon retired from public life and removed to Decatur, [illegible] Ga., intending to spend the remainder of his days in the practice of his profession, when he met with a sudden death by being thrown from his horse. A beautiful and deserved tribute was paid General Glascock by Judge A. B. Longstreet, the eminent lawyer and wit, author of the inimitable "Georgia Scenes," who afterwards became a minister of the Methodist Church: "As an advocate he was eminently successful, as a speaker he was highly popular, as a husband and father he was deeply beloved for his unchanging kindness and

Genl Thos Glascock



devoted and enthusiastic affection; to the poor and the unfortunate, to the widow and the orphan, he was a protector and a friend. His heart was full of charity for his species. His soul abounded with good will to men, and his best epitaph is written on those hearts that experienced his friendship and knew his love."

Among his living descendants are Mrs. Harriet Gould Jefferies, who is a great-granddaughter, and the Barrett family, of Augusta.

There is some confusion in historical records as to the two Generals Glascock. The elder Thomas was a Revolutionary soldier. Thomas, the second, was not born until seven years after the close of that war and was a soldier in the War of 1812, and the Seminole war. William, the founder of the family in Georgia, with his son Thomas were ardent patriots and leaders in the Revolutionary period. Thomas, the second, grandson of William, was one of that splendid galaxy of men that made Georgia great between 1800 and 1850.

Glascock county, organized in 1858, was named in honor of General Thomas Glascock, the second, the subject of this sketch.

HARRIET GOULD JEFFERIES.

Benjamin Hawkins.

NO man ever served his country with more unswerving fidelity and with purer unselfishness than Colonel Benjamin Hawkins, who belongs almost equally to North Carolina and Georgia. He was born in Warren county, N. C., August 15, 1754, and died at his residence at the Creek Indian Agency, on Flint River, Ga., in the exercise of his function as superintendent of Indian affairs, on the sixth of June, 1816. Of his sixty-two years of life, thirty-six years were spent in the public service. His parents were Colonel Philemon Hawkins, Senior, and Delia Hawkins. His father was born in Gloucester county, Va., September 28, 1717, where the Hawkins family first settled on their arrival from England, in the early colonial days. Born in obscurity, reared in a thinly settled country, with slender educational advantages, and an abundance of hard work, at the age of twenty, he emigrated to what was then known as Bute county, N. C. (now Warren county), and sat down with indomitable resolution to build up a fortune. In 1772, then a man of fifty-five, he was the foremost man of his section in prominence, and in fortune; he dispensed a generous hospitality, reared six children—four sons and two daughters, and lived to the year 1801. The sons were all prominent men in their day, each one of them serving the country faithfully in many public capacities. Colonel Benjamin Hawkins was the third son. He was sent to the best schools of the day, and finally to Princeton College, N. J., being a member of the Senior class when the Revolutionary war began. When he left college he was well educated and both wrote and spoke French well.

General Washington finding it difficult to carry on intercourse with the French officers called upon Colonel Hawkins to serve as a member of his staff and act as his interpreter. He was in the Battle of Monmouth in 1778, and saw much other

service, both before and after that battle. In 1780, while serving as an aide-de-camp to Governor Nash, of North Carolina, he was appointed by the Legislature as a commercial agent to procure all things needed for the use and support of the war and defense of the State. He repaired to the island St. Eustatia, in the West Indies, and there made large purchases, which were shipped on board vessels of John Wright Stanley, a leading merchant of New Bern. These vessels and cargoes were captured by the British vessels of war and ruined the unfortunate Stanley. He sought redress at the hands of the State, which was refused, when it should have been allowed him. He then brought suit against Hawkins as an individual, but was defeated in the courts.

On May 13, 1872, Colonel Hawkins was elected by the General Assembly a member of the Congress of the old confederation for one year, was reelected on May 14, 1783, for a like term, and was present in Annapolis that year when General Washington laid down his commission as Commander in Chief. March 21, 1785, being still a member of Congress, he was nominated by the North Carolina delegation and was appointed commissioner, together with Daniel Carroll and William Terry to make treaties with the Cherokees and other southern Indians. He was also appointed in the same year commissioner with General Andrew Pickens, Joseph Martin and Lachlan McIntosh to negotiate with the Creek Indians. They concluded two treaties of Galphinton and Hopewell with the Indians. He was reelected to Congress in 1786. In 1789, together with Samuel Johnston, he was elected to the United States Senate, under the newly adopted Federal Constitution, being the first two senators from the State. He took his seat January 13, 1790, and in the classification was allotted to serve six years. About 1795 General Washington, who was thoroughly well acquainted with Colonel Hawkins, approached him to accept the Indian Agency for all the Indians south of the Ohio. He did not desire the appointment. Possessed of independent fortune, surrounded by all the comforts of life, exceedingly popular with all the

people of his State, a bright public career ahead of him, his parents and relations devoted to him, thus to bury himself in the wilderness was clearly a very great hardship. After strong solicitation from the President, and carefully going over the ground with him, Colonel Hawkins decided that it was his duty to accept the appointment, and the remainder of his life was spent in that most difficult and trying position. He was a man of much industry, but the fire which destroyed his house shortly after his death, unfortunately, burned many valuable manuscripts, but a great mass which had accumulated in prior years was saved and from these some estimate may be formed of Colonel Hawkins's labors and services. The archives at Washington show that he tendered his resignation to every President from General Washington to the time of his death, but not one of them would accept it, on the ground that his services were indispensable. These testimonials from the presidents caused him to continue to carry the burden, knowing that there was at least some appreciation at the capitol of his arduous labors. The story is told of Jefferson that certain persons, knowing that Colonel Hawkins would like to be relieved, got strong testimonials in favor of another person to be his successor and presented them to Jefferson. The President replied that he saw no difficulty in getting a successor, but the difficulty was to induce Colonel Hawkins to hold on, and so long as that could be done there would be no successor.

In the year 1801 he was reappointed, with General Wilkerson and General Andrew Pickens, to negotiate treaties with the Chickasaws, Choctaws and Natchez. His health, long impaired from exposure, finally led him in 1815, at the close of the war, to call to his assistance his nephew, Captain Philemon Hawkins, who resigned his commission as captain of artillery to join Colonel Hawkins as assistant agent, but his health, which had become impaired in military service, was but little better than his uncle's, and he only survived him a few months.

As an illustration of the veneration and affection felt for Colonel Hawkins by the Indians amongst whom he lived, sev-

f them adopted his name, and it was quite curious to see
lwart warriors signing their cross-mark to "William Haw-
"John Hawkins," and "Benjamin Hawkins."
sessing absolute indifference to wealth, yet such was his
ss ability that it seemed to be no effort whatever to him
umulate property and money. Before leaving North
na, he had given away an immense tract of land to one
brothers, though the brother insisted that he retain it. He
married niece who was in moderate circumstances. He
the family to his large Roanoke estate, put them in pos-
ı of everything free of use until he might call for it.
occupied the property for many years until Colonel Haw-
oncluded to remove his negroes to his residence in the
nation, where he established a model farm. He owned
nics of various kinds; built mills, houses, wagons, fixtures
nplements, raised great crops of grain which were much
l by the immigrants pouring into the country, and the
ıs. He had a large stock of cattle which the Indians
ılously protected during his life. He had at one time up-
of five hundred calves. The milk was taken from the
nd butter made by a machine operated by horse-power.
nly of inventive character, he had practical common sense
ary to carry out his ideas. In addition to this he was
sed of great industry and energy. The Indians under his
l advanced rapidly in all the elements of civilization. As
ple of his disinterestedness, his brother-in-law, Micajah
as, a very wealthy man, then a widower, being on his death
ent for Colonel Hawkins and told him that he wanted him
e his will and wanted to leave him all his property. Colonel
ins positively refused and finally compelled Mr. Thomas
e a will and leave his property to his blood relations. Of
reeable temper, he was a favorite with everybody, and a
ular friend with General Nathaniel Greene, the "Libera-
the South." When the War of 1812 came on the Creek
ıs were drawn into that conflict through the machinations
itish agents greatly to the grief of Colonel Hawkins who

had served them so well and so faithfully for nearly twenty years, but that great body of the Indians representing the southern half of the tribe who were closer to him and more under his influence kept the peace, and the southern half of Georgia was, therefore, free from the desolating warfare of the frontier. Not only was this the case, but the Indians were so friendly that a regiment was raised, of which Colonel Hawkins was the colonel, and the celebrated half breed McIntosh was lieutenant-colonel. This regiment was in the service for a considerable time, was largely supported by Colonel Hawkins out of his private funds, and after his death, his estate lost most of the money thus spent, owing to the burning of his house and the destruction of vouchers.

As an instance of his accomplishments, when the celebrated General Moreau, then an exile, on his way to New Orleans passed the agency, he became the guest of Colonel Hawkins. He became so impressed with him and captivated by him, together with his beautifully spoken French, that he sojourned with him a long time, and after leaving him pronounced him the most remarkable man that he had met in America.

He prepared a treatise upon the subject of Indian language which was sent to Jefferson and by him to Gallatin, and was held by them in the highest estimation. His writings, called "A Sketch of the Creek Country," and referring to the topography of what now comprises a large part of Georgia and Alabama attracted particular attention and admiration. Jefferson from a very early period held Colonel Hawkins in very high esteem. In 1789 Jefferson's journal under the head of "North Carolina," speaking upon the subject of an appointment of Federal judge for the State has this notation: "Hawkins recommended John Sitgreaves as a very clever gentleman, of good deportment, well skilled in the law for a man of his age, and should he live long enough will be an ornament to his profession. He was appointed, Spaight and Blount concurring."

Comparatively late in life Colonel Hawkins married and left one son and five daughters. Three of these children died early,

but three of the daughters were living thirty years after their father's death. At his home in the Creek Agency, where he lived for over twenty years, he kept unbounded hospitality, notwithstanding which so successful were his manufacturing enterprises and his farming that at the time of his death his estate was valued at $160,000. It is believed that his death was hastened by the harsh treatment of the Creeks at the close of the War of 1812, which hurt those who had kept faith with the government just as much as it did the hostiles. Our history shows no finer character than this sterling patriot who buried himself in the wilderness for twenty years, leaving everything that men count desirable, in order to serve his country.

A. B. CALDWELL.

John Jones.

MAJOR JOHN JONES, a prominent and gallant soldier in our Revolutionary struggle, was a native of Charleston, S. C., where he was born about 1749. He moved from that city to St. John's parish, now known as Liberty county, Ga., some years prior to the Revolution, and in 1774, then a married man residing with his family in the town of Sunbury, carrying on a mercantile business as an importer, he also conducted a plantation which he called "Rice Hope." He instantly declared for the patriot side when the struggle opened and was attached to the corps of cavalry raised in the parish under command of Colonel Baker. The first service was in opposing General Prevost's march to Savannah, and when through an error, being alone, he ran into a British column several hundred strong, he would not retreat until he had exchanged shots with them. A difficulty arose between him and Colonel Baker and they were about to fight a duel with broad swords, when General Screven coming upon the ground appealed to them to waive their personal difficulties from a sense of patriotism. The appeal was heeded, and the two men continued to cooperate together. When the British occupied Sunbury, his dwelling, store and warehouse were destroyed, his plantation ravaged, and his slaves taken away. He then removed his family to Jacksonborough, in South Carolina, and was appointed on the staff of General Lachlan McIntosh with the rank of major, with whom he served until his death. He followed McIntosh in the northern campaigns, but returned when the movement against Savannah was undertaken in 1779. There are on record several letters of his to his wife, showing his high spirit, his affectionate disposition, his cheerfulness under difficulties and the great necessities of the Continental troops. The last of these letters was written from the camp around Savannah on the seventh of

ber, 1779. They give a very interesting account of the itions then existing and to some extent of the military ope- ns. Count D'Estaing and General Lincoln determined to e the assault on the ninth of October. Major Jones was in forlorn hope which led the attack on the Spring Hill bat-

The French and American standards were for a time ted on the parapet, and here at the most desperate point of struggle Major Jones was struck by a cannon shot in the st and instantly killed. The attack was repulsed and the were hastily buried. An intimate friend passing by one ie pits, discovered an exposed hand, which he recognized as of Major Jones, and had his body disinterred and decently ed. He was but a few months past thirty years of age at ime of his death, much lamented by all who knew him as a ble as well as brave soldier, and a faithful patriot.

ajor Jones's descendants have been prominent in Georgia in y generation. Capt. Joseph Jones was his son. Rev. Drs. . C. and John Jones, eminent ministers, were his grand-

Col. Chas. C. Jones, Jr., LL.D., lawyer, soldier, and his- n, was a great-grandson, and Charles Edgeworth Jones, son ol. C. C. Jones, Jr., is a prominent citizen of Augusta, and pable literary man. In 1839 a new street opened in Sa- ah was named Jones, in honor of Major Jones, who met his h battling for his country within 100 yards of where the street was located.

COMPILED BY THE PUBLISHER.

John Millen.

JOHN MILLEN was born in Savannah about 1804, and died October 15, 1843, some ten days after his election to a seat in the Twenty-eighth Congress, then only thirty-nine years old. He was of German descent, and on one occasion announced that he was a "piece of an Irishman himself," meaning by that that he had Irish blood in the family, as well as German. He became a lawyer and speedily gained not only practice but influence. Judge Clark, who was a contemporary, though much younger, stated that his speeches were brief, without superfluous thought or word and went right to the point, that he cared little how he began or concluded an argument, but at once plunged into the middle of a subject, and when he was through stopped; that his candor and directness gave him much influence with juries. He cites a case where two negroes, a man and a woman, were on trial for the murder of the master of the woman, and though he could not save the woman on account of her confession and the evidence, he did succeed in saving the man by strong effort, which was considered a remarkable feat for any lawyer under the circumstances. Judge Clark further testifies that while Mr. Millen enjoyed the defense of a criminal case, that political speeches in times of high public excitement were actual luxuries to him. He was a Jeffersonian and Jacksonian Democrat, was often nominated by his party for the legislature and sometimes elected. He was fast rising to prominence when his untimely death occurred. He never married, but was an uncle of Colonel John M. Millen, a distinguished Savannah lawyer of a later period, who fell in battle, fighting for the Confederacy.

The flourishing town of Millen, the county seat of Jenkins county, was named in honor of John Millen.

COMPILED BY THE PUBLISHER.

Crawford W. Long.

TO THE discoverer of anesthesia the human race must forever stand indebted. Through the magic of that great discovery the sum of human pain has been vastly lessened, he horrors of war have been mitigated, the advance of surgery as been made possible, the average duration of human life has een lengthened, and every department of human activity has een given additional energy through which magnificent achievements have come to bless the world.

Despite all claims to the contrary, the honor of having made his transcendent discovery belongs to Crawford W. Long, of Georgia, "a modest, retiring man, who abhorred public strife nd controversy," who wished no pecuniary reward from the American Congress and who, without fear as to the results, submitted his claim to the judgment of an unbiased posterity.

The passing years, in which much investigation has been made y scholarly men, have brought forth abundant evidence on his subject, and the State of Georgia, backed by the endorsement of the highest authority, has set her official seal upon the chievement of her distinguished son by legislative resolution hat his statue shall be placed in statuary hall in the nation's apitol as one of Georgia's two greatest citizens. Nor is Georia alone in asserting the justice of his claim, for across the seas he French have erected a statue to his memory in the capital ity of that republic.

Crawford W. Long, son of James and Elizabeth Ware Long nd grandson of Samuel and Ellen Williamson Long, was born n Danielsville, Ga., November 1, 1815. Samuel Long was an rish immigrant who years before the War of the Revolution ad settled at Carlisle, Pa. He espoused with patriotic vigor nd enthusiasm the cause of the colonies and at the siege of Yorktown was a captain in the army of LaFayette. A few ears after the close of that war he came to Georgia, along with ther Pennsylvanians.

James Long, father of Crawford W. Long, was a man of

splendid education, high character and marked executive ab
ranking high among the people of his community and S
For twenty years he was postmaster of the town in whi
lived, was clerk of the Superior Court of Madison county
number of terms and served in both branches of the Ge
Assembly of the State. His wife was a woman of su
attainments and to her son bequeathed many golden quali
mind and heart that became conspicuous in after years
quiet, unostentatious, gentle, patient, faithful physicia
by virtue of his great discovery linked his name to immo

After a few years of preparation in the local academy
ford W. Long entered Franklin College, now the Unive
Georgia, and became one of its best students, receiv
diploma from that institution in 1835. During his colle
he was a roommate of Alexander H. Stephens, whos
Georgia is to place alongside that of the discoverer of
sia in the capitol at Washington. Inseparable and belo
panions in college, their walks in life were widely diver
greatness of mind and heart achieved for each a name
not die, and long after their bodies have blended with
of their native valleys they will live side by side in
marble, as well as in the hearts of a grateful people.

From early boyhood he gave evidence of marked
which was amply demonstrated when, at the age of nin
won his Master of Arts degree, ranking second in
When he chose the profession of medicine as his life-w
who knew him best predicted unbounded success, tho
dreamed not of the exalted fame that awaited him.
he was graduated from the medical department of the U
of Pennsylvania. The succeeding twelve months he s
hospital in New York and on account of his success as
was urged by his friends to apply for the position of
in the United States Navy. This was, however, contra
wishes of his father and he returned to his native State,
in Jefferson, Jackson county, Georgia, in 1841. At t
Jefferson was a mere village, far removed from the la
and the railroads.

ung country doctor quickly became a general favorite
t of his quiet, dignified bearing, his uniform courtesy,
heart and his desire at all times to be of service to his
their hours of trouble or suffering.
e days nitrous oxide parties were all the rage. The
of that gas resulted in great exhilaration and young
their social gatherings would often beg Dr. Long to
r this gas and thus add to the joys of the occasion. Dr.
not boast a great laboratory. In fact it was practi-
ssible, with his meager equipment, to prepare nitrous
e, therefore, used sulphuric ether and the same hilari-
followed its use. "Ether parties" speedily became the
g the young people of Jefferson and the surrounding

January, 1842, quite a number of "ether frolics"
at Dr. Long's office and some of the young men became
y intoxicated through the use of the gas. In the rough
hat followed severe bruises were received upon their
t they seemed to take no notice of them. The thought
pon the mind of Dr. Long that ether must possess the
deaden pain. The vision of all that was embraced in
ght must have swept across the mind of the young
, for he determined to follow it up later on and give
thorough test.
ght during an ether frolic one of the young men slipped
dislocating his ankle. Although the injury was quite
Dr. Long observed that the young man was practi-
nscious of pain. His belief in the power of ether to
e insensible to pain now deepened into a settled con-
d he resolved to prove his discovery by using ether in
rgical case he might have.
iles from Jefferson lived James M. Venable, a young
had frequently been in Dr. Long's office and who had
nes spoken to the physician about cutting two tumors
ack of his neck. Convinced of the anesthetic powers
ic ether and that the thorough inhalation of the fumes

would produce complete insensibility to pain, Dr. Long disclosed to Venable his plans for the operation. On March 30, 1842, sulphuric ether was administered to Venable until he became completely anesthetized. The small, cystic tumor was then excised from the back of his neck and the patient was amazed when he regained consciousness and found that the operation was over, the tumor removed, and he had experienced not the slightest pain, in fact had not known the operation was being performed. That this date marked the discovery of anesthesia is beyond question.

Dr. Horace Wells, ignorant of Dr. Long's discovery, tried laughing gas on himself in 1844. Dr. William T. G. Morton announced his discovery in 1846. Dr. Charles T. Jackson accidentally inhaled chlorine gas in 1842 and used ether as an antidote, thus producing partial anesthetization, but he did not pursue the subject further at that time.

Although Jefferson was a small village and Dr. Long a young physician, he operated on at least eight cases, each being thoroughly successful and the effect of the anesthetic being complete, before Morton claimed to have discovered anesthesia. It is claimed that Dr. Long kept his discovery secret and therefore deserved no credit for it. The affidavits of Dr. Ange DeLaperriere and Dr. Joseph B. Carlton show that Dr. Long informed them and other physicians of his discovery and that they used ether successfully in their surgical practice before the date of Dr. Morton's "discovery." It is beyond question that Dr. Long at once announced his discovery to the physicians of the community in which he lived, and that he was regarded by them as having made a discovery of importance, so important in fact that they used ether with success in their own practice.

In 1849 Morton asked Congress to reward him for his discovery. Jackson at once opposed him and the friends of Wells, who was then dead, also protested against his claim. Long refused to enter into this contest until 1854, at which time he was persuaded by his friends to assert vigorously his claims to the honor of having made the discovery. He wrote all the facts to

United States Senator William C. Dawson, who brought Dr. Long's claims to the attention of Congress, creating consternation among the rival claimants. Much wrangling followed in Congress and the merits of the rival claims were never passed on.

The dates of the first use of anesthetics by Wells and Jackson are far removed from the date upon which Long made his great discovery. The date of Jackson's claim more nearly approaches that of Long's claim, but Jackson before his death wrote to Senator Dawson, acknowledging the justice of Long's claim.

Congress having failed to settle the disputed question of priority in the discovery of anesthesia, Dr. Long failed to receive the credit due him until May, 1877, when Dr. J. Marion Sims investigated his claims fully and presented them in an able paper published in the *Virginia Medical Monthly*. To the demand by Dr. Sims upon the medical profession that the claims of Dr. Long be recognized there was a general response which brought much cheer to the heart of the distinguished discoverer. Eminent physicians the world over hastened to give him full credit for the great boon he had conferred upon humanity, and since that time his claims to distinction as the discoverer of anesthesia have not been seriously questioned.

For ten years after the discovery of the anesthetic powers of sulphuric ether, Dr. Long continued the practice of his profession in Jefferson. He then moved to Athens, in which city he became a most distinguished physician, and where he lived until his death twenty-six years later.

In 1842 Dr. Long was married to Miss Caroline Swain, a niece of Governor Swain of North Carolina, a handsome, cultured and attractive woman, who blessed his home and brightened his life. Mrs. Long survived her husband a number of years. The children of Dr. Long now living are Mrs. Frances Long Taylor, of Athens, Ga.; Mr. Edward Crawford Long, of San Antonio, Texas; Mrs. Florence Long Bartow, of Elberton, Ga.; Mrs. Eugenia Long Harper, of Elberton; Miss Emma Long, of Athens. His son, Dr. Arthur B. Long, died a few years since.

Prior to the War between the States, Dr. Long had, by inheritance and through his professional work, amassed a neat fortune. In common with his friends and neighbors, he suffered severe losses during that period of strife, and although he was successful in his practice up to the day of his death, he never succeeded in rebuilding the fortune thus swept away.

Dr. Long took an active interest in the county and State medical societies and served as president and vice-president of the Clarke County Society. He was the author of a number of papers in line with his work as a physician, mainly dealing with the discovery and application of the anesthetic power of ether.

He was a splendid type of the Southern gentleman of ante-bellum days, the soul of honor and gentle courtesy. No other ambition dominated his life than that which led him into the service of the suffering. He was more interested in the recovery of his patients after the performance of operations under etherization than he was in reaching for the personal fame that attached to his transcendent discovery. At the bedside of the rich and the poor his gentle ministrations soothed and comforted; through the blinding storm and at the most unseasonable hours he went without complaining to those who needed him; and to the last moment of his stay on earth his life was typical of the discovery with which his name will be forever associated, a life of blessing to those with whom he came in contact.

He often remarked that his one great wish was that he might die in harness, and that wish was gratified. On June 16, 1878, he was called to the bedside of a patient in whose case he was deeply interested. While performing the duties incident to the case, he suffered a stroke of apoplexy, from which death came in a few hours. The brain that had given to the world the blessings of anesthesia was at rest, but it left behind a gift to humanity the importance of which can never be estimated.

THOMAS W. REED.

Andrew Jackson Miller.

ANDREW JACKSON MILLER, of Augusta, was a distinguished contemporary of Wilde, Crawford, Jenkins, Starns, and other prominent men of his era. He was born in Camden county, Ga., near St. Marys, on March 21, 1806, son of Thomas Harvey and Mary S. Miller.

After obtaining such education as the schools in that section afforded, at the age of sixteen, he was sent to the West Point Military Academy to complete his education. His tastes did not run in that direction, and after one term, he returned home. He then commenced the study of law at St. Marys, under Archibald Clarke, with whom he remained for one year, and then went to Augusta, where he pursued his studies in the office of his uncle, William Jackson.

Upon applying for examination for admission to the bar, being then under age, the legislature passed a special act authorizing him to practice after the usual examination, and at the May term, 1825, of the Superior Court of Richmond county, he was admitted to the bar by Judge Robert R. Reed, after careful examination. He was a man of methodical business habits, and admitted ability. He soon gained an extensive practice in the courts of his circuit. Laborious in the preparation of his cases, he always had the facts and law well arranged for effective use, and his success was immediate.

On October 9, 1828, he married Miss Martha B. Olive, of Columbia county. Of that marriage there were several children born, two of his sons becoming lawyers.

In 1836 he was sent to the lower house of the General Assembly by the people of Richmond county, and in the next year was returned to the Senate, of which he continued as a member until his death twenty years later. He was twice elected president of the Senate. On those occasions when the opposite party was in the majority, and he was passed over in the choice of presiding

officer, his accurate knowledge of parliamentary law made him the standard of authority on all difficult points of order.

He was regarded as the safest, coolest and most practical mind in the Senate. After long service, he fell into ill health, and in 1854 published a card to the people of Richmond county, asking that he be permitted to retire from legislative service. He was prevailed upon to serve another term. While in the Senate he returned home to attend a session of the court, was taken ill, and died on February 3, 1856, not quite fifty years of age.

The proceedings of the various courts with which he was connected at the time of his death best illustrate his standing. His fellow-senators had agreed during his life that he was the best informed, wisest, and greatest man in the State Senate. Truthful and frank in every relation of life, occupied with the labors of a large practice, he yet found time for attention to social duties, moral obligations, public and private charities, and offices of friendship. He was a communicant of the Presbyterian church for many years, and a man of the most practical Christianity. At the time of his death, in addition to holding the position of State senator, he was president of the Medical College of Georgia, city attorney of Augusta, director of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, director of the Union Bank, president of the Oglethorpe Infantry Loan Association, and Captain of the Oglethorpe Infantry. In 1853 he was appointed by the Governor judge of the Superior Court of the Middle circuit, which he accepted merely until an election could be had. He did not seek nor desire the office.

He rendered valuable services in the projection and construction of the Western and Atlantic or State road. During his entire legislative life, he labored ceaselessly in favor of the passage of a law reserving to a married woman the title of her property. Old legal customs do not readily yield, and Mr. Miller passed away without seeing his favorite measure concreted into law, but in 1866 it became a law, and is now imbedded in the State Constitution.

Among the many eulogies pronounced at the time of his

death, Mr. Thornton, a representative from Muscogee, said, "He was sir, the friend of women, and I am glad that they, by their presence today, sanction the last act of respect paid to his name. He was the first who raised his arm and voice to the battle of their rights. For eighteen years he fought the battle of the widow and her daughters, and he never would have suspended his efforts until he had carried his bill for the protection of their property. They should build him a monument to commemorate his exertions in their behalf. He was their friend and advocate." The Legislature sent a special committee to attend his funeral, ordered a monument erected over him at the expense of the State, and created a new county, which, in his honor, was named Miller.

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John MacPherson Berrien.

JOHN MACPHERSON BERRIEN was born August 23, 1781, near Princeton, New Jersey, at the home of his paternal grandfather, John Berrien.

John Berrien was one of the Justices of the Colonial Supreme Court. It was in his house that General Washington had his military headquarters when he wrote his farewell address to the army.

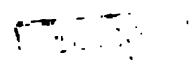
The father of the subject of this sketch was Major John Berrien, whose gallantry as field and staff officer in the Continental service was a tribute to his Huguenot progenitors.

His mother, Margaret MacPherson, was of Scotch lineage, and a daughter of Captain John MacPherson, who commanded "The Britannia" in the Provincial Navy. Captain MacPherson was a brave soldier in the wars between England, France and Spain and was wounded nine times in battle. Margaret MacPherson's brother, Captain John MacPherson, Jr., was aide de camp to General Montgomery and shared with him a soldier's grave before the walls of Quebec, 1775. Another brother, William, was a General in the Continental Army and fought under Generals Wayne and LaFayette. These were MacPherson Berrien's pretensions to patriotic ancestry and to descent from people of influence and high repute.

Shortly after Anthony Wayne's victorious reoccupation of the City of Oglethorpe, the parents of our subject selected Savannah as their future home. This was in 1782 and for three-fourths of a century that city was the admiring witness of his numerous triumphs.

The educational advantages were very limited after the protracted War of the Revolution. Young Berrien was a precocious boy and his father determined to give him the best opportunities the country offered. He was sent to New York where he pursued a preliminary course of study. He made rapid progress

Yours Most Sincerely
Perrin



at school and entered as a student at Nassau Hall, Princeton, N. J., from which college he received his diploma at the early age of fourteen. He selected law as his profession. On his return to Savannah he entered the office of Hon. Joseph Clay, a distinguished attorney and Federal judge. He studied in Mr. Clay's office two years. In 1799 he was admitted to the bar and became an active and most successful practitioner. He was but seventeen years old when he commenced his professional career. To have achieved legal triumphs, such as were, from the first, accredited to him, presupposed the possession of wonderful ability amounting to genius. During the next few years his reputation broadened, and soon his fame as advocate and jurist became a household word in the Commonwealth.

In 1809 he was selected Solicitor-General of the Eastern Circuit and so acceptable were his services that the following year he was chosen to the judgeship of the same circuit.

His record as judge was highly creditable and thrice was he returned to the position for which he had shown such great fitness, holding the office continuously until 1821. While upon the bench this country became engaged in war with England. Judge Berrien did not permit official duties to militate against his obligations to home and country and, as Colonel of Cavalry, he saw service in the vicinity of Darien and gave his undivided attention to her coast defenses. Few cases can be cited where the sword and the gown have been worn at the same time in more perfect accord.

In 1822 he was elected to a seat in the upper house of the Georgia Legislature, and there he began a career of political renown. He was made chairman of the Judiciary Committee and was instrumental in securing the passage of many important bills. The Legislature, appreciating his commanding capabilities as a statesman, in 1824 conferred upon him the highest office in the gift of the people, by electing him to the United States Senate, where he became a conspicuous figure in a larger field. "As a strong debater his claims were at once conceded and whenever his interest induced him to participate in the

eventful discussions, his graceful diction, broad scholarship, force of argument and electrifying oratory found ready and appreciative auditors." His speeches in reference to great questions were veritable masterpieces, and his arguments were sustained by a logic and eloquence which gave universal delight.

He was an imposing and most magnetic orator. So impressed was Chief Justice Marshall with his captivating manner and superb powers in debate, that he felicitously styled Judge Berrien "The Honey-tongued Georgia Youth."

In January, 1829, during the debate on his celebrated tariff protest, the summit of his oratorical fame was reached, and he was saluted as the "American Cicero."

When General Jackson was elected President, he tendered Senator Berrien a place in his Cabinet as Attorney-General. Judge Berrien resigned his senatorial trust and accepted the Cabinet position and directed his best energies to the discharge of his new duties. He held this office more than two years with great distinction to himself and marked service to the country. At all times courtly and dignified, brilliant and profound, he was indeed an ornament and an honor to the Cabinet and of great service to the country as well. In June, 1831, he resigned his office and retired to the quiet of private life.

In recognition of the zeal and ability which had characterized his eminent services, the President asked his acceptance of the mission to England, but on account of domestic affliction (the loss of a devoted wife) he declined.

The greater part of the next ten years he lived a quiet life, but whenever the State was involved in matters of great concern, he took a very active part in all public questions.

In March, 1841, Judge Berrien was again called to the United States Senate and for a decade or more was regarded as a conspicuous figure in that high place of honor, which boasted the historic eloquence and power of Clay, Calhoun and Webster. This was the era of great and knotty questions, but Senator Berrien handled them with the skill of a master.

In 1844 he was a member of the convention which nominated

Henry Clay for the presidency and he was selected as the chairman of the committee to inform Mr. Clay of the great honor tendered him. Between 1840 and 1850 the most notable questions which engaged the United States Senate were those relating to Oregon, the Mexican War, the Wilmot Proviso and the Missouri Compromise—in all of which debates Senator Berrien took an active part. Of the compromise measure of 1850 he was a strong champion.

A distinguished writer speaking of his personality says: "He had distinctly Roman features, clear-cut, aristocratic outlines. His lofty and well proportioned form, manly bearing and luminous eyes, reflecting the greatness of the mind within, combined to make him an object of special interest at Washington. He seemed to be the only man that Webster addressed with softened voice when he turned from his seat to recognize him."

In May, 1852, Senator Berrien again resigned his seat in the Senate, and retired permanently to private life.

It is not generally known that when the Supreme Court of Georgia was organized in December 1845 it was the general wish that the Chief Justiceship of this court should first be bestowed upon Senator Berrien. When the matter was brought to his attention he promptly declined the great honor. Always alive to everything that would benefit his city, State or section, and especially in their intellectual development, he became one of the charter members of the Georgia Historical Society and over the deliberations of this distinguished body, he was first called to preside. Until the day of his death he took an active interest in the welfare of this organization.

As President of the State Society of the Cincinnati, his patriotic offices were greatly appreciated and his name stands side by side with that of his gallant father, who filled all the offices of this distinguished organization.

He was for thirty years a Trustee of Franklin College, and for his distinguished services, this time honored institution conferred upon him the honorable degree of Doctor of Laws. A similar compliment had been previously conferred by his alma mater.

In December, 1855, at Milledgeville, Judge Berrien performed his last act of political usefulness. Infirm in health and having passed his three score years and ten, he displayed that tireless public spirit which had characterized his whole life, when, as chairman of the American party convention, he presided over their deliberations.

A few days after his return home, illness supervened and in spite of all that loving hands and medical skill could do, he was called into the presence of his God whom he had worshiped and honored all of his life. There was lamentation throughout the entire State; the city of Savannah was bowed in grief; the newspapers gave testimony to the useful services of the distinguished dead. The members of the bar attested his powers as a lawyer and a public spirited man. Eloquent testimonials of respect came from every quarter of the Union, showing that the demise of this accomplished scholar and statesman was universally regarded as a national calamity. Shortly afterwards the Legislature named one of our South Georgia counties in his honor, emphasizing the popular wish that the memory of the man who had contributed so much to the glory of the Commonwealth should be permanently embalmed in the affections of the people.

As a judge he was wise, painstaking, firm and just; as a statesman he had thorough knowledge of all public questions and broad but positive views upon the administration of government; as a citizen and a patriot he commanded the respect, the admiration and the honor of all men; as an orator he had a most graceful manner, chaste and elegant diction and a forcefulness of presentation that easily moved and captured men.

WILLIAM BERRIEN BURROUGHS, M.D.

William Wyatt Bibb.

WILLIAM WYATT BIBB was born in Amelia county, Va., on October 2, 1781. His father, William Bibb, was a leading citizen of Prince Edward, Va., and a member of the famous convention of 1775, and served on the Committee of Safety that year. During the Revolution he served in the army as a captain, and after the war served his county as sheriff, in 1789. He married in 1779 Sarah Wyatt, of New Kent county, Va., a lady of strong character and possessing a comfortable fortune. The grandfather of William Wyatt Bibb, was another William Bibb, of Amelia county. He was a son of Benjamin Bibb, of Hanover county. The family stood high in Virginia and many descendants yet live in the Old Dominion. George M. Bibb, of Kentucky, famous in the early days of that commonwealth, was a member of the same family. It is believed in some quarters that the name was originally Beebe and of French origin, but this can not be verified. It is certain that the Bibbs have been established in Virginia since the early colonial days. In 1789, Capt. William Bibb moved to Elbert county, Ga., where he died in 1796. William Wyatt Bibb's mother was what is known as a managing woman, and she saw to it that her children did not lack for educational advantages, and the lad was placed in an academy presided over by the celebrated educator, the Rev. Hope Hull. He was prepared in the academy for admission to William and Mary College, Virginia, where he remained two years and then repaired to the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1801, with the degree of M.D. He began the practice of medicine at the village of Petersburg, in Elbert county. He promptly gained a considerable practice.

He had, however, a natural affinity for politics, and in 1803, being then but twenty-two years of age, he was elected to the

Georgia House of Representatives, and served two terms From there he was promoted to the Senate, and while serving his first term in that position he was, in 1807, advanced to the lower house of Congress to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Thomas Spalding and took his seat as a member of the Ninth Congress, on January 26, 1807. He was reelected to the Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Congresses, and in 1813, when William H. Crawford resigned, being succeeded by William B. Bulloch as a temporary appointee, he was elected by the State Legislature to fill out the unexpired term of Senator Crawford, and took his seat in the Senate on December 8, 1813. He served through the Thirteenth and into the Fourteenth Congress, when owing to the indignation aroused through the country by the act increasing the salaries of Congressmen, he resigned in great mortification of spirit, in 1816. He had been a confidential friend and adviser of President Madison, and the President appreciating his ability, and sympathizing with him in his feelings, offered him the appointment of Governor of Alabama territory. This position Dr. Bibb accepted, and served as the first and only territorial Governor of Alabama. The State was admitted to the Union under his administration, and he was elected by the people the first Governor and inducted into office in November, 1819.

In the summer of 1820, during a violent thunder storm, his horse threw him and he received injuries from which he died on the tenth of July, 1820, in the fortieth year of his age. He was succeeded in the office of Governor by his brother, Thomas Bibb, who was the second Governor of the State. Governor Bibb thus belonged both to Georgia and Alabama, and his name has been commemorated in each State by being given to a county.

He was of medium size, five feet, ten inches in height, spare built, handsome in feature, and of a mild, conciliatory and benevolent temper. A man of very upright character and fine intelligence, thoroughly conversant with public questions, he had risen with remarkable rapidity, and had his life been spared

would undoubtedly have given many years of excellent service to his adopted State.

When quite a young man he married a daughter of Col. Holman Freeman, a Revolutionary soldier. Of this marriage four children were born, of whom two lived to maturity and reared families, a son, George Bailey Bibb, and a daughter, Mary, who married Alfred Vernon Scott.

During his term as Governor of Alabama he was offered the appointment of minister to Russia, but declined on account of health. Few men in American public life have in the same space of time held as many high positions as Governor Bibb did, and none acquitted themselves with more credit to their constituents.

COMPILED BY THE PUBLISHER.

Edward J. Black.

HON. EDWARD J. BLACK, eminent jurist and statesman, was born in Beaufort District, S. C., in the year 1806. His father was William Black, a native of that district, and at one time a gentleman of large fortune, but owing to reverses occasioned by his having to liquidate another's debt of great magnitude, and for which he had become security, his estate was seriously impaired. He then removed to Barnwell District.

At an early age young Edward, who had given evidences of unusual talents, was taken to Richmond county, Ga., under the care of his uncle, the late Judge Reid, who placed him in the school of the Rev. Mr. Brantley, of that city. Later finishing his education at the Richmond Academy, at Augusta, Ga., he studied law and, when not twenty-one years of age, was admitted to the Bar, subsequently forming a copartnership with Judge Reid, with whom he practiced for some time. He soon married Miss Kirkland, of Barnwell District, a lady of striking beauty and considerable wealth, and, settling on a plantation in Screven county, Ga., in 1832, devoted himself to planting, politics, and the practice of his profession.

The public life of Mr. Black commenced in 1829, when he served two terms in the Georgia Legislature, having been elected on the Whig ticket from Richmond county. After the expiration of his second term, in 1831, he was the candidate of his party for the office of Attorney-General, coming within three votes of election. When the ballots were counted the relative strength of the respective candidates showed—C. J. Jenkins, 108; Edward J. Black, 105; scattering, 2.

Continuing the practice of his profession, Mr. Black reached a reward commensurate with his eminent talents, his ability having been soon recognized after his admission to practice.

E. J. BLACK

Although devoted to his profession, his love for politics and his deep interest in the political issues of the day led him to great activity in espousing the cause of his party. He was a trenchant and fluent writer for the press, and over his signature there frequently appeared able and forceful articles, especially on the vital questions of the day—States-rights, the Bank of the United States, and the tariff—the last mentioned of which had, a few years before, precipitated the famous South Carolina nullification ordinance.

The young statesman having become prominent as a leader in current political thought, in 1839 he was honored by a seat in the National House of Representatives. At this period in our national history, the country was seething with sectional animosity, this owing principally to the slavery question.

During Mr. Black's first term, suspecting the sincerity of the northern wing of the Whig party, and believing it to be strongly tinctured with abolitionism and other feelings inimical to the best interests of the South, Mr. Black renounced his allegiance to that party. This act may have cost him reelection to the 27th Congress, though he was rewarded for it in 1842, when he was again elected, this time as a Democrat, taking his seat and serving until the end of the second session in 1845. This terminated Mr. Black's public services and he retired to private life.

In the published debates of Congress the speeches of Mr. Black denote statesmanship of a high order and a breadth and scope of thought that reflect great credit on himself and the State he represented with so much honor.

Mr. Black was a man of the highest integrity. In his family life he was loving and gentle, tender and true; in his social relations a brave and honorable gentleman. Possessed as he was of a magnanimous soul, he was a loyal friend and a generous foe, though firm to his convictions of right as "God had given him to see the right."

For several years prior to his death, Mr. Black had suffered

from tuberculosis, and this had tended much to weaken his energy. After his last term in Congress, he retired to his home in Augusta, remaining there until 1846, when he went with his family to Barnwell District, S. C., where he passed away in less than a month after his arrival.

R. J. Massey.

Richard Henry Wilde.

IT IS one of the "ironies of fate" that the reputation of distinguished men is sometimes based not upon the real work of their life, but upon something which was to them a diversion or a mere incident. Such has been the case with Richard Henry Wilde, one of the most distinguished figures of Georgia during the first half of the nineteenth century. Even the well informed upon hearing Wilde's name think of him first as a literary man and poet. As a matter of fact, he was one of the great lawyers of the day, a statesman who ranked high in the national councils, a legislator of sound judgment, courage and foresight. Literature was to him merely a diversion, and while he excelled in that direction, and was the author of two or three exquisite little fugitive poems, it probably never occurred to Wilde that his chief reputation in the future would be as a poet. He was a native of Ireland, born in Dublin, September 24, 1789. On both sides of the family his people were strong Royalists, a near relative having returned to Ireland on the outbreak of the Revolutionary War on account of his devotion to the British crown. Mr. Wilde's father, Richard Wilde, sailed for America in December, 1796, after loading a vessel owned by a sea captain, one Richard Lemon. Vessel and cargo were to be sold and profits and loss to be divided between the captain and the shipper. They arrived in Baltimore in January, 1797. The rebellion of 1798 broke out in Ireland. Shortly after their arrival in America, Mr. McCready, a partner of Mr. Wilde in Ireland, was convicted of treason and everything belonging to the two men confiscated. On his arrival at Baltimore, the merchandise he had brought was seized by one Mr. G. Prestman as the property of Lemon, and a long and tedious litigation followed. Mr. Wilde had lost everything in Ireland and stood to lose everything in America. He finally won the suit, but died shortly after, in 1802, and in 1803 his widow moved to Georgia. In

who had brought him to the court certified to his moral character. He was admitted without a dissenting voice, then under twenty-one years of age. Returning home, he applied himself to his profession and gave rein to his literary taste. Exceedingly industrious in the preparation of his cases, he was urbane in manner, and his logic always sound. He did not indulge as was usual at that time in personalities, but familiar with all of his associates, and his memory well equipped with apt quotations, his opponents soon learned to fear his ridicule, which in his hands was a most formidable weapon to be used on those who attacked him. His rise was so rapid that in a few years he was made Attorney-General of the State, and in 1815 when barely of legal age was elected a representative to the Fourteenth Congress as a Democrat. At that time the Congressional delegation from Georgia was elected on a combination ticket and not by districts as at present. In the next election the Democratic ticket, (with one exception) met with defeat, and Mr. Wilde returned to his practice. He, however, retained his position of prominence as one of the leaders of his party in the State, and when Thomas W. Cobb, a member of the Eighteenth Congress, was promoted to the Senate, Mr. Wilde was elected to fill out his unexpired term for a part of the year 1825. His ticket was again defeated for the Nineteenth Congress. He was again elected to the Twenty-first, which met in December, 1829, re-elected to the Twenty-second and Twenty-third, making six years of continuous service at that time, but defeated for the Twenty-fourth Congress. During his several terms he took prominent part in the work of that body. His opposition to a measure at that time known as the Force Bill and his opposition to the removal of the bank deposits made him unpopular with the Jackson wing of the Democratic party, then dominant in Georgia, which accounts for his defeat in the election for the Twenty-fourth Congress. His long and arduous public service had impaired a constitution never over-strong, and in June, 1835, he sailed for Europe to recruit his health. He spent two years in traveling through England, France, Belgium, Switzerland and

Italy, and then for three years located in Florence. Here his entire time was spent in literary pursuits. The love, the madness and the imprisonment of Tasso had become a subject of controversy, and it is said that "he entered into the investigation with the enthusiasm of the poet and the patience and accuracy of a case-hunter." After his return to the United States he published this large work. Having finished this, he turned his attention to Dante and made a discovery of an authentic portrait of that great poet, and engaged in the preparation of a biography of Dante. In addition to this from time to time he made additions to his own poetical productions.

Mr. Wilde had married in 1818. His wife had died in 1827, and of this marriage two sons were reared who survived him.

He has been criticized somewhat for what appears to the critics as a waste of time for the years spent in Florence on what seemed to them subjects of no great interest or value. This criticism does not appear well founded. He had earned a rest. He had served his State long and faithfully. His people not agreeing with his views had retired him from the public service at a time when his health was impaired by his public labors. A man of fine literary taste, poetic instincts, and artistic temperament, it was but natural for him to seek rest in a place like Florence and to become interested in the works of the great Italian poets. Returning from Europe he made his last public appearance in the Whig Convention at Milledgeville in 1842 as a delegate from Richmond county. His reputation had become not only national, but even European. He was, therefore, the recipient of much attention. The younger members of the convention had never met him or even seen him before. They were eager to hear the renowned and eloquent orator. Their expectations were not disappointed. His speech was said to have been one of tender recollection and surpassing beauty. One who heard him said that "he rose to impassioned heights and scattered gems in every direction." The next year he removed to New Orleans to resume the practice of his profession. His reputation being well known he commanded at once a lucrative busi-

ness. In this connection it is proper here to note the remarkable scope of Mr. Wilde's information and legal ability. All his life he had practiced in a State whose legal system was based on the common law. In Louisiana the legal system is based upon the civil, or Roman law, which has always prevailed in that State and is in the main widely different from the common law. Notwithstanding this difference, Mr. Wilde at once stepped to the front among the giants of the Louisiana bar, including such men as Preston, Prentiss, Slidell, Soulé and Benjamin, and was shortly elected Professor of Constitutional Law in the University of Louisiana. When the yellow fever became epidemic in New Orleans, in the summer of 1847, Mr. Wilde refused to leave the State, believing that with proper care he might escape the disease, or that the eminent professional skill in New Orleans would be qualified to save him should he take it. In this he was mistaken. He was attacked, and despite all efforts of the most skillful physicians he passed away on September 10, 1847, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. All over the country the press was full of eulogies, the bar of New Orleans, Augusta and other places passed resolutions of respect to his memory, the public mourned him as a poet, an orator, a statesman, and a man of rare accomplishments.

The best known of his poems is the little fugitive piece entitled "My Life is Like a Summer Rose." These lines were published about 1820 and were highly praised by Lord Byron. An absurd controversy later on raged over them because some foolish man charged that they were in the nature of a plagiarism from the Greek poet Alcæus. This was effectually disposed of when it came up, first in Wilde's lifetime, and later after his death, and there is no question of the originality of the lines just as there is no question of their beauty, for the English language does not contain a more beautiful poetical gem. For those who may not have seen it, it is here appended as a fitting conclusion to this very imperfect sketch of one of the finest characters in our history.

My life is like the summer rose
  That opens to the morning sky,
And, ere the shades of evening close,
  Is scatter'd on the ground to die:
Yet on that rose's humble bed
  The softest dews of night are shed,
As though she wept such waste to see;
  But none shall drop one tear for me!

My life is like the autumn leaf,
  Which trembles in the moon's pale ray:
Its hold is frail, its date is brief,
  Restless,—and soon to pass away:
Yet when that leaf shall fall and fade,
  The parent tree will mourn its shade,
The wind bemoan the leafless tree;
  But none shall breathe a sigh for me.

My life is like the print which feet
  Have left on Tampa's desert strand:
Soon as the rising tide shall beat,
  Their trace will vanish from the sand:
Yet, as if grieving to efface
  All vestige of the human race,
On that lone shore loud moans the sea;
  But none shall thus lament for me.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

Micajah Williamson.

MICAJAH WILLIAMSON was one of the strongest patriots furnished by Georgia during the Revolutionary struggle, a man of dauntless courage and good military capacity, and ready to sacrifice everything for the cause. He was born in Bedford county, Va., it is believed about 1735. His grandfather came from the north of Ireland and settled in Virginia. He and his son both prospered in the new country, acquiring considerable property, so that Micajah Williamson inherited a good estate. Arriving at manhood, he married Susan Giliam, of Henrico county. She was of Huguenot stock and is said to have been a niece of the Rev. Devereux Jarratt, a native Episcopal clergyman of his day in Virginia. In 1768 Colonel Williamson moved to Georgia and bought from Colonel Alston a valuable plantation in Wilkes county, for which he gave sixty negroes. He was at that time rated as one of the wealthy men of upper Georgia. His home was on the Indian frontier, and troubles with the Indians were constant. His capacity made him a leader, and by the time that the Revolutionary War came on, he was among the foremost men of his section. A strong friendship had sprung up between Colonel Williamson and Colonel Elijah Clarke and there had been occasional cooperation between the two men along the frontier. When Clarke became colonel of a regiment in the Revolutionary armies, Williamson became his lieutenant-colonel and his chief dependence. He was especially detailed for all hazardous adventures and was wounded more frequently than any other officer in the service. When Clarke wanted to lay siege to Augusta in the spring of 1781, being disabled by an attack of smallpox, Williamson commanded until Clarke's recovery, and they were reinforced by Colonel Pickens and "Light Horse" Harry Lee.

His wife, a woman of remarkable capacity and unbounded devotion to her husband and the cause of liberty, managed the

plantation and supported her large family of sons and daughters while her husband was away fighting his country's battles. In the latter part of the war a force of English, Tories and Indians raided that section, while Colonel Williamson was absent, burned all of his buildings, and hung up his twelve-year-old son before the eyes of his mother. The remainder of the family escaped then to the North Carolina mountains. Colonel Williamson came out of the war much broken in health and entirely broken in fortune. His lands were left and a small number of negroes. For some years he kept an inn in the town of Washington, his home, while with his few slaves he endeavored to rebuild his fortunes through the improvement of his lands. In a few years the financial condition was much improved, but he never fully recovered his health, shattered by the exposures of the war, and he died in 1795, twelve years after the close of the Revolution, about sixty years old.

He was a great friend of education and one of the trustees of the first school established in Washington after the Revolutionary struggle. He left five sons and six daughters. The sons were Charles, Peter, Micajah, William, and Thomas Jefferson Williamson. His daughter Nancy married Gen. John Clarke, later Governor of Georgia, a son of Elijah Clarke, and one of the most forceful men in all Georgia history. Sarah married Judge Griffin, and after his death married Judge Charles Tait, who was for ten years a member of the United States Senate from Georgia. Susan married Dr. Thompson Bird, and her daughter, Sarah Williamson Bird, married Judge L. Q. C. Lamar, and became the mother of the great Judge L. Q. C. Lamar. Martha married a Fitch, Elizabeth a Thweat, both prominent men of their time in Georgia. Mary married Duncan G. Campbell, after whom Campbell county was named, and became the mother of Justice John A. Campbell, of the United States Supreme Court. Colonel Williamson was, therefore, the grandfather of one justice of the Supreme Court, John A. Campbell, and the great grandfather of another justice, L. Q. C. Lamar, through his daughters. It is said of these daughters that they were all

ı of remarkable character, both in appearance and in in-
nce, and that Colonel Williamson's wife, Susan (Gilliam)
mson, transmitted her strong qualities to every one of her
› descendants down to the third generation.

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Robert Raymond Reid.

ONE OF THE most accomplished men in the history of Georgia was Robert Raymond Reid, lawyer, judge, mayor, and Congressman in Georgia; judge, president of the Constitutional Convention, and Governor in Florida. Handicapped all his life by a frail physique, in his fifty-two years of life he compassed an immense amount of labor. He was born in Beaufort District, S. C., September 8, 1789. At nine years of age he was sent to a school at Beaufort. Delicate in appearance and without physical strength, he was tyrannized over by the older boys, and gained the name of a dull and lazy scholar. He soon returned home and was then sent to Savannah, with the same result. At home he showed to better advantage, because of his intense devotion to his mother. He was then sent to Augusta, Ga., where he fell into the hands of good teachers, and was taken under the wing of some kind-hearted boys. While at school there, his mother died, which was his first great affliction, and on account of his tender sensibilities for a time seriously affected his studies. From Augusta he went to Columbia, where his academic education was completed. He then studied law, and at his majority entered upon the practice of his profession at Augusta, Ga.

In 1811 he married Miss Anna Margaretta McLaws, of Augusta, with whom he lived happily for fourteen years. She died on September 7, 1825, leaving him five children, three daughters and two sons. On the eighth of May, 1829, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Napier Dephia Virginia Randolph, of Columbia county. She was a lady of great beauty and many accomplishments, and her early death, on the 22nd of January, 1831, was a blow from which Judge Reid never fully recovered.

His lack of physical strength had forced him into companionship with books, and he became thus one of the most accomplished and best informed men of his day, outside of his profes-

sion, in which his abilities were recognized as of high order. In 1816, at the early age of twenty-seven, he was judge of the Superior Court, a very high testimonial to this ability and personal character. In the Fifteenth Congress, which met on December 1, 1817, John Forsyth was a member of the lower house. On the resignation of George M. Troup from the Senate, Mr. Forsyth was elected to fill the vacancy, and Judge Reid was elected to Mr. Forsyth's place in the lower house, as a Democrat. He was reelected to the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Congress, making a period of about five years of Congressional service. While in Congress, the so-called Missouri Compromise on the slavery question was under discussion, and on January 8, 1820, he delivered a speech which is ample evidence of his study of the question, his forensic ability, and his statesmanlike forecast. At the close of his congressional career, he was again elected to the bench of the Middle circuit, from which he retired in 1825 and resumed the practice of his profession. In February, 1827, Judge Reid was appointed to preside over the City Court of Augusta, and in November, 1829, was reelected by the Legislature to the same office.

It has been mentioned that in January, 1831, he lost his second wife in less than two years after marriage. This blow was such a severe one to him that his friends, fearing for both his mental and physical health, applied to President Jackson for an appointment that would remove him from the scene of his troubles, and on May 24, 1832, President Jackson commissioned him as United States Judge for the District of East Florida. This position he filled with his usual ability and fidelity, though men interested in "land grabbing" in Florida made strenuous efforts to injure him in the public mind. A full investigation made by grand juries in 1837 completely vindicated Judge Reid from the charges of his enemies.

On November 6, 1837, he again contracted a marriage; this time with Miss Mary Martha Smith, daughter of Captain James Smith, of Camden county, Ga. This union was a happy one and

of great benefit to Judge Reid during the last years of his life. Of this marriage two children were born. One died in infancy and one son, Raymond Jencks, lived to manhood.

The Seminole war was raging during the last years of his life, and in that connection he delivered a most notable oration at St. Augustine, July 4, 1838. On December 29, 1839, President Van Buren commissioned Judge Reid Governor of the Territory of Florida, John Forsyth, an old colleague of Judge Reid, being then Secretary of State. He took up the work of the governorship with the same zeal and fidelity with which he had always discharged every other duty. On September 14, 1840, he was elected an honorary member of the Georgia Historical Society, of which John M. Berrien was then the president; this was a compliment most grateful to the feelings of Judge Reid. When the Constitutional Convention was called in Florida to provide an organic law under which the territory might be admitted to the Union as a State, Judge Reid gladly served as president of that convention.

His later years were saddened by heavy afflictions. His elder son, a most promising young man, a past midshipman in the United States Navy, was lost while in command of the "Sea Gull," off Cape Horn, in the year 1839, and to a man of Judge Reid's tender sensibilities and affectionate disposition, this was a great blow. On the 28th of June, 1841, he was seized with a fever, at Blackwood, his residence, seven miles from Tallahassee, and despite the best medical attention he died on July 1st, in the fifty-second year of his age. The local historians of that date gave Judge Reid the credit of holding together the Constitutional Convention and the creation of an organic law which was a credit, both to his patriotism and his mental power. For the last fifteen years of his life he kept a private journal, the perusal of which is convincing evidence of the strength of his mind, the tenderness of his heart, and the spiritual character of his thought.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

John Clarke.

IN THE sketch of Elijah Clarke, found elsewhere in this work, there is a record of the parentage of John Clarke and his probable ancestry. He was born in 1766 in Edgecombe county, North Carolina. When he was a child of eight years his father came to what is now Wilkes county, Georgia, then the extreme frontier, and wnokn as the ceded lands. Here in a log cabin, exposed to all the hardships of the frontier life, the little boy began his career in a section where he was long to be one of the most prominent figures.

There was but little interim between Elijah Clarke's settlement in the wilds of Georgia and his entering the army as a soldier. There were no schools nor teachers in that part of Georgia in those stirring times. So while Elijah Clarke was fighting the Tories, or guarding the refugees in their long journey across the mountains to the valley of the Watauga, his eldest son, John, was sent to the old home in North Carolina to be educated. He was a stalwart youth of fourteen years when General Greene began his historic campaign against Cornwallis. His father was in the midst of the conflict, and his mother was with him; so the brave boy joined the army. When fifteen he was made a lieutenant, and at sixteen a captain. He was with Wayne when he entered Savannah and the war was virtually at an end. His father was the leading man of the ceded lands, and having risen to the rank of Major-General, received a generous grant of confiscated property as some return for his devotion to the cause of liberty. The records show that John Clarke also received grants of eight hundred acres of land as his reward, although not yet of age.

He was only twenty-one years old when he was appointed a major of the militia. When the Creeks made their invasion into Georgia in 1787 he was with his father in command of the troops. They pursued and defeated the Indians on a small

creek in Walton county. This creek, named Jack's Creek in his honor, still bears that name.

When he returned victorious from the field he won the heart and hand of Miss Nancy Williamson, the lovely daughter of Colonel Micajah Williamson, of Washington. Her father was a prominent man, and her sisters were married to Dr. Thompson Bird, Col. Duncan G. Campbell and Judge Griffin. Major Clarke thus became allied with some of the leading families of the State. While he had enjoyed only meager school advantages, such was the brightness of his mind, the strength of his will and the charm of his manners that he soon took the place of a leader in his section.

As is told in the sketch of Elijah Clarke, the old soldier was what would have been known in France as a Republican or Jacobin, as he warmly sympathized with that party in France, and accepted commission from Citizen Genet as a Major-General in the French Army. Young Major Clarke does not seem to have gone into the movement or to have sympathized with his father in his invasion of the Indian lands, nor is he shown as having had any part in the Yazoo speculation, which involved so many of the people of upper Georgia. It is a sad fact that so gifted a man, a man of such commanding power, and one in whose integrity so many of his fellow-citizens had such implicit confidence, should have fallen early in life a victim to the habit of occasional drunkenness. Brandy was on all sideboards, and as almost everybody drank without compunction, to become occasionally intoxicated was considered no disgrace. The warm-hearted, convivial young major would go, as the Georgians say, on fearful "sprees," but despite it all, he held his place in the love of the people. Politics ran very high, or at least partisanship did. The Federal party seemed to have died with the disfavor of the last Governor of that party, George Matthews, but the animosities of public men were never fiercer.

After Elijah Clarke's sad fall in popular favor, because of his effort to invade the Creek lands and his antagonism to General Washington, and after the connection of so many of Clarke's

leading friends with the Yazoo speculation, it became a task of great difficulty to hold his party together, but he did it.

He was a member of the Legislature at the same time with William H. Crawford, who was about his age and a man of great ability and of extensive culture for those times.

Clarke had not antagonized the Yazoo men, among whom were many of his warmest friends. Crawford threw down the gauntlet, and allying himself with the Jackson wing of the Republicans, began to force his way to the front. It is no secret that between the North Carolinians and Virginians in Georgia there was no little strife, and these two young men became the champions of the two parties.

John Clarke was a man of the people and was associated with a group of very able young men who were greatly devoted to him. These young men saw that Crawford was forging ahead by his tact and ability, and believing that Clarke was the only man who could check him, they came to his aid. The issue was made when Crawford espoused warmly the cause of Judge Tait, as related in the sketch of Mr. Crawford.

It is very evident to any impartial reader of Clarke's pamphlet giving an account of this episode, that he intended to provoke a personal difficulty with Crawford after Crawford had succeeded in securing the election of Judge Tait and the defeat of Griffin, Clarke's brother-in-law.

A challenge was passed, but the Governor interposed and a Court of Honor for a time quieted the matter. But Clarke was intensely angered at his defeat, and had fixed it in his mind that Crawford and Tait were bent on his ruin. He was a man of very unhappy temper—unrelenting in his hate and fearfully suspicious of those whom he felt were his enemies.

A miserable creature from North Carolina, who was himself a criminal and who knew of the feeling of hostility between the parties, concocted a shameful fraud to ruin Clarke and some enemies of his own in North Carolina. Tait innocently fell into a trap set by the schemer. Clarke putting together the circumstances, decided in his own mind that Crawford and Tait had

entered into a conspiracy to rob him of his reputation as an honest man. The result was a duel with Crawford, in which the latter was wounded in the left wrist. He again challenged Crawford without a second offense, and also made an attack on Tait by striking him with his riding-whip. He was prosecuted for this offense and was fined two thousand dollars. The Governor, however, remitted the fine.

For nearly twenty years this feud went on. Clarke, although handicapped by his wretched habit of occasional drunkenness, comparatively unlettered and fiercely antagonized, gathered about him a party which was more than once triumphant at the polls. He was without question a man of great native ability, and had the art of surrounding himself with friends who supplied in culture what he lacked, and whose devotion to him was beyond question.

Crawford had become very prominent in Federal politics. He had been United States Senator, Minister to France, Secretary of the Treasury, and now his lifelong antagonist saw him one of the most prominent candidates for President. But while Crawford was ahead in Federal politics, Clarke was triumphant in State circles. His election and reelection by the Legislature as Governor over his brilliant opponent, George M. Troup, who was wealthy, of high social position, and had every advantage education could give, show his strength as a popular leader.

About this time the election of Governor was given to the people and Troup defeated Talbot, a Clarke candidate, by a small majority. Then Clarke came again into the field as Troup's antagonist and was himself defeated. Crawford was stricken with paralysis and thus forced from the field. And now Clarke retired, and so ended the longest continued personal conflict ever known among public men in Georgia, or perhaps elsewhere in the United States. It was all the more bitter on the part of Clarke because of the triumphant success of his opponent; for the more brilliant the achievements of Crawford the more unrelenting was the hostility of Clarke. He was by no means alone, for he had a following among the brainiest men of the

State, and succeeded time and again in carrying the Legislature against his opponents.

He was very ambitious of military preferment, and was intensely angered when Governor Mitchell appointed General Floyd to command the State troops in the War of 1812. Governor Early was his friend and made him Major-General of the Militia, but too late for him to render any service in the field.

Mr. Clarke changed his residence to Baldwin county, where he had a large plantation and a beautiful home near Scottsboro. After his defeat for Governor, he saw his sun was near its setting, and accepted the place of Indian Agent and removed to the west coast of Florida in 1827. Here, at St. Andrew's Bay, he and his wife both died of yellow fever.

There is no question of the fact that he had very bitter and unsparing enemies; that they were determined to prevent his soaring ambitions from being realized; that they were not unwilling to use very questionable means to overthrow him; and there is no question of the fact that he gave them a *quid pro quo*. He might have had a far different fate had he possessed more self-restraint and been less the victim of his appetite for strong drink. But what was moderation in some men was excess in him. Drink crazed him. He was not a driveling drunkard—only an occasional mad man, made so by stimulants. Colonel Chappell, who was his political opponent, said in his essay on his father, that another generation might do him justice—it was evident that he had not had it in the past.

While more maligned, he was no worse a man than many of his associates; and of his general integrity, his sterling honesty, his devotion to his family, his unflinching courage, his open-handed generosity, and his loyalty to friends, there can be no question. He had great faults and great virtues.

He died October 15, 1832, and was buried at St. Andrews, Florida.

GEO. G. SMITH.

David Blackshear.

ONE OF the sturdiest characters that North Carolina gave to Georgia in the pioneer days of a hundred years ago was that manly soldier, Gen. David Blackshear. His ancestors were Germans, who came to North Carolina and carved a home out of the forest, while the Indians looked on in wonder. The General himself was wont to tell of the prowess of his forebears by relating that one of the women of the immigrant party, attacked by a young bull, quickly seized the infuriated animal by the horns and twisted him over on his back. Here, on the banks of the Chinquapin Creek not far from Trenton, January 31, 1764, David Blackshear was born, being the third of eight children.

While still a boy of twelve years of age he followed his older brothers into the Revolutionary struggle for the liberty of the colonies. He was present at the battle of Moore's Creek and at the skirmish at Buford's Bridge. After the close of the war he made several trips to Georgia in a surveying party, running lines and measuring lands in Wilkes county, under the old head-rights system of granting lands to those who chose to take them up from the Government. Those trips taught him the hardships of border life, and attracted him to the new soil of a frontier State. Accordingly in 1790 David Blackshear moved to Georgia and settled in the limits of the present county of Laurens, which was then a part of Washington county. The remainder of the Blackshear family soon followed him, took up lands in his neighborhood, and from them have sprung a large number of descendants who now reside in the State.

His skill as a planter and his general integrity as a citizen soon made him a man of note among his neighbors. In 1796 he was appointed a justice of the peace by Gov. Jared Irwin. In 1797 he was appointed to the same office by Gov. James Jackson. We feel assured that his sense of equity and stern

adherence to justice made him deal uprightly with all men in those primitive times of the State's history.

Indian warfare was so necessarily a part of every man's training that we are not surprised to know that in 1797 David Blackshear was a major, and that he received orders for organizing his brigade in view of a prospective war with France at that time. His interest in military affairs continued all his life and led him to his greatest fame in the War of 1812.

When thirty-eight years of age Major Blackshear, who had become a prominent planter and wine-grower, engaged the affections of Fanny Hamilton, of Hancock county, and in 1802 they were married. From this union was born eleven children, four of whom died in infancy, and seven of whom, all sons, grew to be influential men in the many communities where they resided.

The approach of the War of 1812 found Georgia taking active measures to provide herself with defenses. Gov. David B. Mitchell in 1812 promoted Major Blackshear to the rank of a brigadier general. In conjunction with Major-General John Floyd, of Camden county, and Major-General John McIntosh, a nephew of the famous Gen. Lachlan McIntosh, of Revolutionary history, General Blackshear was at once called into active service to defend the State against threatened attacks of the British from the South, as well as from the uprising of the Creeks in Alabama and the Seminoles in Florida.

General Andrew Jackson had carried on the war against the Creeks in Alabama and had delivered them a crushing blow at Horse Shoe Bend on the Tallapoosa River. A large tract of territory was ceded by the Indians, including nearly all the land between the Altamaha and Chattahoochee rivers, out of which twenty counties in Georgia had been formed. General Jackson had hastened to Mobile, where he learned that the British had landed troops at Pensacola and at Appalachicola and were inciting the Indians to overrun Georgia. Governor Peter Early appointed General David Blackshear to the command of

the frontier, General Floyd being disabled on account of his wounds.

News soon came that the Seminoles had risen along Flint river, and General Blackshear was sent with a body of troops to subdue them. When he reached the Flint River he found that the Indians had dispersed and that General Jackson had moved to New Orleans. In January, 1815, a large fleet of British vessels appeared off the coast of Georgia. General Blackshear was promptly ordered to join General Floyd at Savannah. He started out at once and the road he built for his march on that occasion was called "The Blackshear Road," and as such is still known at the present day. News of the victory at New Orleans came by Indian runners from Mobile to Fort Hawkins, the present site of the city of Macon. Soon after, news reached Georgia that the treaty of Ghent had put a stop to the war. This ended the active military career of General Blackshear, who retired to his home in Laurens county on the Oconee River, and resumed his peaceful occupations of farming and wine growing. The Legislature of 1815 passed a resolution of thanks to General Blackshear and the other officers who had served the State in the war.

The Legislature of 1815 appointed him a member of the Board of Commissioners for the Improvement of the Navigation of the Oconee River, in order that boats might pass from its junction with the Ocmulgee up to Milledgeville. This employment took much time and labor, with no reward except the Commissioner's duty well done.

General Blackshear was Senator from Laurens county in the Legislature from 1816 to 1825, up to the time he voluntarily withdrew from public life. His influence was pronounced, and the wisest of the members were glad to confer with him on public matters. He spoke rarely, but with gravity and matured judgment. He was dignified and positive, spoke to the point with a clear voice and a pleasing manner. In 1818 he threw his influence in favor of the election of John Forsyth for United States Senator, introducing that great man to the sphere in which he won so much renown.

He was a presidential elector when Mr. Jefferson was elected, and again when General Jackson was chosen. The flourishing town of Blackshear, county seat of Pierce county, was named in his honor.

General Blackshear spent the declining years of his life on his farm. He was a skilled farmer, well versed in vegetable chemistry and soil analysis. He cultivated the grape extensively and was well acquainted with all the process of wine-making. His farm contained large orchards from which apple and peach brandies of the best sort were made. He raised sugar cane in quantities, and made syrup of the finest sort. In fact his farm was a well ordered, prosperous enterprise, yielding him an abundant income and offering to his friends and neighbors an old-time hospitality, graciously and agreeably dispensed.

Here, surrounded by the members of his family, at the venerable age of seventy-three years, with the esteem and regard of the people whom he had fought to protect and labored to serve, the noble old general passed peacefully away on July 4, 1837, leaving as clean a record of an honorable and well-spent life as any man we have ever had in the annals of Georgia.

LAWTON B. EVANS.

William Bellinger Bulloch.

NO NAME is more honorably known in Georgia than that of Bulloch. Archibald Bulloch, born in South Carolina, in 1730, was the first governor under the Revolutionary government, elected in 1776, and died suddenly while holding that office, on February 22, 1777. He was one of the leaders of the patriots in the State, being associated with such men as John Houston, Lyman Hall, Button Gwinnett and George Walton. He married a Miss Mary DeVeaux. Of the four children born of that marriage, William Bellinger Bulloch was the youngest. William B. Bulloch was born in 1776. He received the best education obtainable at that time, studied law, and commenced the practice of the profession at Savannah, in 1797. He promptly gained recognition at the bar, and in 1804 was appointed by President Jefferson United States Attorney for the District of Georgia. In 1809 he became mayor of Savannah, and served until the War of 1812, when he became a major in the Savannah Heavy Artillery. In 1813, when William H. Crawford resigned from the United States Senate, Mr. Bulloch was appointed by the Governor pro tempore senator, and served from May 24, 1813, to December 6, 1813, when W. Wyatt Bibb, who had been elected as Mr. Crawford's successor, took his seat. He also served the State as a Solicitor-General of his circuit.

In 1816 he became one of the founders of the State Bank of Georgia and served as its president from that time until 1843, twenty-seven years. In 1844 he was appointed collector of customs at the port of Savannah, receiving the strongest endorsements of such men as Howell Cobb, William H. Stiles and John M. Berrien. He died at Savannah on May 6, 1852, at the age of seventy-six.

In addition to the public services enumerated, Mr. Bulloch

served in both branches of the State Legislature and several times as a presidential elector. He was one of the incorporators and a vice-president of the Georgia Historical Society, and served as a warden of Christ's Church in Savannah. He was also prominent in Masonic circles. Mr. Bulloch was a man of high character, very superior intelligence, a good lawyer, a faithful public servant, and kept untarnished the great name handed down by his distinguished father. Ex-President Roosevelt is a grandson of his elder brother James.

COMPILED BY THE PUBLISHER.

Samuel Butts.

SAMUEL BUTTS, belonging to a family noted for its patriotism and fearless independence, was born November 24, 1777, on his father's farm in Southampton, Va. His first paternal ancestor in America, Thomas Butts, was among the original pioneers who settled Jamestown, Va. His grandfather, James Butts, was commissioned as Captain of the Virginia Militia, following the fortunes of General "Light Horse" Harry Lee's command throughout the Revolutionary War. His father, Simmons Butts, served as captain during the War of 1812 and greatly distinguished himself for discretion, bravery, and humane treatment to his men whilst serving under Gen. Jett Thomas and Col. Ignatius Few, both illustrious Georgians. At the same time, Lewis Butts, his brother, although a private, was in the same command and was highly esteemed as a soldier.

On his mother's side his grandfather, Spratling Simmons, was also in the Revolutionary War, under Gen. Nathaniel Greene. He took active part in many battles, notably Guilford Court House, Germantown, Brandywine, Cowpens, etc.

For that period the subject of this sketch had good educational advantages. Besides having been trained in the best common schools of the land, "he was taught for some time Latin and Greek and the sciences by Rev. George Guerly, South Hampton, who for many years presided over the leading school of the State." When quite a young man he came with his father's family to Georgia, settling first in Hancock county. As soon as he arrived at maturity he went to Monticello, Jasper county, Ga. In 1807 Jasper county was organized as Randolph, and soon after Mr. Butts removed to it; in 1812, through the efforts of many good citizens, led by Mr. Butts, the Georgia Legislature was induced to change its name to Jasper county. For some time he engaged at this place in mercantile pursuits,

and on account of fair dealing and engaging manners, he became quite popular, and soon drove a successful business.

During the British war, which lasted from 1812 to 1815, the Indians all along the Georgia and Alabama frontiers, instigated by the British to feel that any white settlement among or near them, was an encroachment upon their domain, had risen *en masse* against the whites, visiting upon them many horrible atrocities.

In 1813 the Federal Government called upon Hon. Peter Early, then Governor of Georgia, for a levy of troops from his State for the purpose of suppressing these Indian outrages. His Excellency responded at once, placing them in charge of Major-General Floyd, in whose prudence and valor he had the highest confidence.

Almost every county in Middle Georgia very soon raised a company. The good people of Jasper raised its quota. Samuel Butts joined this company as a private, but before reaching the seat of war, which was in upper western Georgia and eastern Alabama, he was unanimously elected captain. Reaching the scene of action his company at once joined General Floyd's command, doing good service in waging war against the savage Indians at Autossee, Tallasee, Camp Defiance, and other places.

In all these engagements "for bravery no officer stood higher than did Capt. Samuel Butts. All special orders entrusted to him were faithfully executed with coolness and discretion." On the morning of January 27, 1814, before day, the Indians attacked General Floyd's camp. The darkness of the hour, the covert afforded the Indians by the thick pines with which the camp was surrounded, the total want of breastworks, and the surprise which the first yell of the savages occasioned, were well calculated to put the courage of his men to the severest test. But with the coolest intrepidity they met the enemy. Not a platoon faltered, but every man brought into action kept up a constant and brisk fire. At the dawn of day General Floyd ordered a charge, and in less than fifteen minutes every hostile Indian, except those dead and dying, had fled from the battle-

field. While at the head of his command, Captain Butts was shot through the body and soon died "In this action, known in the official reports as the battle of Chillabee, the detachment sustained severe losses in both killed and wounded. Among the former was that gallant soldier and true patriot, Capt. Samuel Butts."

In the battle of Chillabee such a defeat was inflicted upon the hostile Indians, that for a long time they became less troublesome. The results of this battle and several others were of such forceful character that they enabled Gen. Andrew Jackson to work quite a change in the condition of affairs throughout the land.

Captain Butts left several children whose descendants today are scattered from Georgia and Illinois to Texas. During the late Civil War between the States his grandsons and great-grandsons fought against each other under the "Stars and Stripes" and "Stars and Bars." It is claimed there is scarcely a county in the State of Georgia, in which there are not some of Captain Butts' descendants residing, many of whom are noble men and fair women, fully illustrating the noble escutcheon bequeathed them by their illustrious progenitor.

Capt. Henry Butts, his eldest son, when a young man followed the example of his father, and for many years was a successful Indian fighter. After leaving the service, he settled in Upson county, where he died at the ripe old age of ninety-eight, much beloved and highly respected.

His second son, Jesse Butts, left Hancock county, removing to the State of Illinois before the late Civil War. His sons all entered the Union Army, and at the battle of Chickamauga two of them were captured and brought to Atlanta. Here as prisoners they were confined in an ordinary two-story wooden building, from which they escaped and after many wanderings, found their way to a house of a relative, a true Confederate in Troup county. Here, notwithstanding they were at the home of people of very strong Southern feeling, they were most tenderly cared for.

A daughter, Elizabeth, married James F. West, of Monroe county. From this union have sprung many sons and grandsons, many of whom bore conspicuous parts in the late Confederate army, notably Gen. Andrew J. West, who has for the last forty years made Atlanta his home. General West has always been held in high esteem by his Confederate companions, and has, by their wishes, held almost every important office to which they could promote him.

In honor of Capt. Samuel Butts, the Legislature of Georgia, during the session of 1825, cut off from the counties of Henry and Monroe a very prosperous county, naming it for him.

There is a commendable proposition on foot in Alabama that a commission be appointed by the Governor to urge Congress to set aside the picturesque land known as Horse Shoe Bend on the Tallapoosa River as a National Park, in honor of the great achievements wrought by General Jackson in the spring of 1814 at Autossee, Chillabee, and other points.

R. J. MASSEY.

John Coffee.

JOHN COFFEE, Indian fighter, planter and congressman, was born in the State of Virginia, in 1780, and when a small boy his father removed with his family to Hancock county, Ga. The family is said to be of Irish descent. There is a family tradition that early in the settlement of America two brothers came from Ireland, and from these two brothers originated all the people of that name now in the country. Each of these two brothers had a son who became famous during the Indian wars, each of these sons being named John, and each of them rising to the rank of general. There is much confusion in the public mind over these two Johns. General John Coffee, of Tennessee, a cousin of General Coffee, of Georgia, was Jackson's right-hand man in the Creek campaign and in the New Orleans campaign. He was an able soldier and made a most brilliant record. After the War of 1812 he moved to Alabama and resided in that State until his death. General John Coffee, of Georgia, was not associated with General Jackson in his campaigns, but later on he became a personal friend of that distinguished man. His military services appear to have been rendered to the State of Georgia in connection mainly with the Indian troubles of the first twenty-five years of the nineteenth century. In his youth he moved from Hancock county to Telfair county, which at that time had an area of about eight hundred miles with seven hundred and fifty inhabitants. It was then a frontier country, abounding in vast forests and great quantities of game. General Coffee, young, active and fond of the hunt, became a leader in these sports, and from this it was natural, when troubles came involving military service, that he should become a leader among the people of his section. Most of his military service was rendered in South Georgia and Florida, and as it was a wilderness country, he is said to have cut out and built a road for the transport of his munition and

GEN. JOHN COFFEE

supplies, which for half a century was known as the "Old Coffee Road," and a part of it is recognized on the records of the State as the boundary line of Berrien and Coffee counties. The latter county was organized and named in honor of General Coffee by the Georgia Legislature in 1854. He served his county for several terms in the State Legislature, and this, combined with his military record, brought him into prominence as one of the leading men of the State, so that in 1832 he was elected to the Twenty-third Congress. In 1834 he was re-elected to the Twenty-fourth Congress, and was a useful, though not a showy Member of Congress, but from the time of his entry into the House his health was infirm and steadily grew worse, so that on September 25, 1836, he died at his home four miles southeast of Jacksonville, and was buried there. The unexpired portion of his term in the Twenty-fourth Congress was filled by William C. Dawson, of Greene county, Ga.

General Coffee was a staunch States-rights man, but he was also a friend and admirer of General Andrew Jackson, and rendered valuable service in helping the General suppress the nullification trouble, which at one time threatened to disrupt the Union. In Congress he was associated with such men from Georgia as A. S. Clayton, Richard Henry Wilde, William Schley, George R. Gilmer and others. As these men all ranked very high in Georgia history, it can readily be understood that General Coffee was in the front rank of the Georgians of his day.

He moved to Telfair county in 1807 when the county was organized and he was a man of twenty-seven. Prior to that time he had joined the Baptist chruch of Powellton, in Hancock county, and remained in communion with the Baptist church until his death.

He married Miss Connelopy Bryan, a member of a prominent North Carolina family, and of this marriage there were born five sons and two daughters, as follows: John, William, Columbus, Jackson, Bryan, Susan and Ann. Three of his children are said to be living at this time, Jackson and Ann,

who married and removed to Florida, and Susan, who married General Mark Wilcox, and now lives in Dodge county, Ga. He has, however, other descendants in the second and third generations scattered throughout Georgia and Florida, who are doing credit to the honorable name handed down to them by their patriotic ancestor.

A. H. McRae.

John Milton.

COLONEL JOHN MILTON, whose name is perpetuated in Georgia in Milton county, was a son of John Milton, who came from England and settled in Halifax county, N. C., about 1730. This first John Milton married Mary Farr, and the second John became one of the notable figures in Georgia Revolutionary history. When that struggle began he was a planter in the new colony of Georgia, and on the organization of the Georgia State government was of sufficient prominence to be elected the first Secretary of State. When the British overran the State and it looked as if the cause of liberty was to be lost, as Secretary of State, with great difficulty he removed the State records to Charleston. Later fearing capture by the British, he carried them to New Bern, N. C., and from there to Maryland, where they remained until he was enabled to bring them back to Georgia at the close of the Revolution. Naturally, a man of his temperament could not keep out of the fighting, and so he became a lieutenant in the Continental army and served valiantly at the decisive battle of Kings Mountain. After the British had overrun lower Georgia, the counties of Wilkes and Richmond were all that was left. Delegates from these counties met and formed an executive committee, of which John Milton was a member, he being the only representative of the State government in the State, and for a time was practically the ruling power in civil life, though merely a lieutenant in the army. At the surrender of Fort Howe to the British and Indians, he was one of the prisoners, and with Lieut. William Caldwell was confined for nine months in a dungeon at the old Spanish fort of St. Augustine. Meantime he had been promoted to Captain, and performed some staff duty, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. When the tide turned in favor of the patriots after Greene's strong campaign, he was reelected Secretary of State in 1781,

in 1783, and again in 1789. Such was his personal popularity that at the first election for President of the United States he received the vote of part of the electors of Georgia for President. Retiring from politics, after this the remainder of his life was spent on his plantation near Louisville, Jefferson county. He was a charter member of the "Society of the Cincinnati," and served as secretary of the Georgia branch.

Colonel Milton married Miss Hannah E. Spencer, a relative of the Pinkneys, Moultries and Rutledges of South Carolina. Of this marriage two children were born. Anna Maria married Benjamin F. Harris, of Georgia, and their three sons were officers of the Confederate Army. The other child was a son, Homer Virgil Milton, a planter, who became an officer in the regular army, rendered gallant service in the War of 1812, and was promoted to General. He died in 1824 when only forty-one years of age. He left four children, one of whom, John Milton, became Governor of Florida, and was for many years the leading man in that State. One of Governor John Milton's sons was General William Henry Milton, a gallant Confederate officer, very prominent during his entire life in the public life of the State of Florida, and died in 1900. His son, William Hall Milton, a banker of Marianna, Fla., has also been prominent in Florida life and has recently filled a seat in the United States Senate. The widow of the late Governor W. Y. Atkinson, of Georgia, is also a lineal descendant of John Milton.

It will thus be seen that Col. John Milton not only rendered valuable services to his country during his own life, but was the progenitor of a long line of distinguished descendants.

COMPILED BY THE PUBLISHER.

David Brydie Mitchell.

DR. DAVID BRYDIE was by profession a physician who served both as a soldier and surgeon in the War of the Revolution, and who, at the skirmish near Midway, in which General Screven was mortally wounded, attended that gallant officer, though unable to save his life. When the British captured Savannah, Dr. Brydie was confined on a prison ship, and like a majority of those confined in the prison ships, died. He had accumulated an estate in Georgia, which he left by his will to his nephew, David Brydie Mitchell, a youth in Scotland. David B. Mitchell was the son of John Mitchell, and was born in Scotland, on October 22, 1766. In 1783 he came to Savannah, a youth of seventeen, to take possession of the estate left him by his uncle. After arranging the business of the inheritance, he was so well pleased that he decided to settle in Georgia and make the State his home. He studied law under former Governor William Stephens, who had served as Colonial Governor from 1743 to 1750. The criminal code of the State was undergoing a revision at this time, and the committee appointed to revise it met for their sessions at the house of Mr. Stephens. Mr. Mitchell was appointed clerk of this body, and from writing the acts over several times, became well saturated with Georgia law. He gained a foothold at the bar, and in 1795 was elected the solicitor-general of his circuit. In 1796 he was in the lower house of the General Assembly. On the floor of the House he was active and especially prominent in opposition to the Yazoo Fraud, though unable to defeat it at that session. He rapidly gained favor with the people, and in 1804 he was made Major-General of the First division of Georgia militia, which office he held until elected Governor of Georgia on the ninth day of November, 1809.

It will be seen from this record that Governor Mitchell had grown rapidly in popular favor. Coming to the country at

seventeen, at forty-three he was Governor of the State. In his first communication to the General Assembly he tendered his resignation of his office as major-general. On this subject he concluded, as follows: "In doing this, I trust you will do me the justice to believe that I am actuated by no motive but a sense of my duty, and that I am penetrated with the most profound sentiments of gratitude for all former evidence of public confidence and, in an especial manner, for that by which, through your marked suffrage, I am elevated to the rank I now hold in the State." Governor Mitchell had felt impelled to make a special explanation of this resignation, because in a message sent in by his immediate predecessor, Jared I. Irwin, Governor Irwin's message indicated very plainly that there was prospect of war, and Governor Mitchell felt that his duty as governor would conflict with his duty as a military official, and, therefore, it was necessary to make a vacancy that could be filled by a man who could take the field. December 12, 1809, he sent his second message to the Legislature accompanied by a message from Thomas Jefferson, then President of the United States. In this message he plainly indicated that despite the desire of the United States to remain at peace with all nations, the situation had become so complicated and so desperate between the warring nations of Europe that the United States would be drawn into the vortex of war. On November 5, 1810, he sent a message to the Legislature, in which he set forth spoliations and aggressions of Great Britain, and called upon the Legislature to make ample provision for Georgia's part in the conflict then impending. During the first year of his administration he had suppressed Indian excesses on the southern frontier. In 1811 he made strenuous effort to reconcile the dispute between North Carolina and Georgia as to boundaries, but in this did not succeed. On November 3, 1812, he called the attention of the Legislature as soon as assembled to the declaration of war against Great Britain, "in vindication of honor and indubitable rights." He further said: "The insolent and arbitrary domination assumed by the Brit-

ish to control by her naval power the rights of this country, and the measures adopted by our Government with a view to bringing the corrupt and corrupting ministry of Great Britain to a sense of justice, have been felt by Georgia with as much severity as any other State in the Union. Permit me to ask, if a submission to the black catalogue of British aggression would not be a submission to degradation and dishonor. Let us, therefore, maintain the character we have acquired, and with heart and hand in support of the Government and the contest in which our Government is now engaged. It is a contest sanctioned by justice and prompted by necessity, and under the guidance of Divine Providence we shall attain the objects for which we contend." He at once began such operations as would enable Georgia to do her part in the contest and protect her frontiers against the warlike Creeks. In his message to the General Assembly on November 1, 1813, he alluded with pride to the achievements of the navy. His first term expired on November 5th in that year and he was succeeded by Peter Early, who continued as Governor during the remainder of the war with Great Britain. On November 9, 1815, he was again elected Governor, succeeding Governor Early. Peace had been declared between the United States and Great Britain. Governor Mitchell, governed by the experience of the late war and his own practical knowledge of military affairs, in his first message to the Legislature, made a statement of the condition of the military equipment of the State, and asked that the quantity be properly increased. His idea was that the State should keep itself in a condition of preparedness. He was ably supported in these measures by David Newman, Adjutant-General of Georgia Militia. In 1817 the President of the United States appointed him agent to the Creek nation, and on the 4th of November that year he resigned his office as Governor to accept this appointment. In announcing the fact to the Legislature, he said: "In retiring from the service of the State, I shall carry with me a just sense of the obligation which their long-continued confidence has laid me under, and my gratitude will

be as lasting as my life. In the various and complicated duties which, in the course of my public life I have been called upon to perform, I can not flatter myself that my conduct has been exempt from error; but my conscience acquits me of any intentional departure from duty. Devoted as I have been to the service of the State, and still ardently desiring to see her prosperous and happy, it is a reflection which gives me much pleasure, that the duties of the appointment I am about to enter upon are so intimately connected with the interest of the State, that by a faithful discharge of the one, the other will be promoted."

On the 22d of January, 1818, he concluded the treaty with the Creek Indians at the agency. Like nearly every man connected with the Indians in an official capacity in those troublous years his conduct was sharply criticized, but nothing was shown detrimental to his character After his retirement from that service, he took no further part in public life and made his home at Milledgeville, where he died April 22, 1837, at the age of seventy-one. He served Georgia as her Governor faithfully and well for six years, and the Legislature ordered a marble slab placed over his grave in memory of his distinguished public service. This slab now rests upon his grave in the cemetery at Milledgeville, and bears this inscription: "In memory of David Brydie Mitchell, Senator for the county of Baldwin and former Governor of Georgia. Born near Muthil, Perthshire, Scotland, 22d October, 1766, died in Milledgeville, Ga., 22d April, 1837. This stone is erected by vote of the Legislature of Georgia."

Mitchell county, organized in 1857, was named in honor of Governor Mitchell.

A. B. CALDWELL.

Thomas W. Murray.

IN THE extreme northern part of Georgia lies Murray county. It is a county of fertile valleys, rolling hills, rugged mountains, and beautiful streams, a picturesque country, a pleasant land. The county was cut off from Cherokee in 1832 and named in honor of Thomas W. Murray, the subject of this sketch, and of whose life we know far too little, considering the esteem in which he was held by his generation.

We know that he was a son of David Murray, who came from Prince Edward county, Va., shortly after the Revolutionary War and settled in what was then Wilkes, now Lincoln county.

Thomas W. Murray was born in Lincoln county, Ga., in the year 1790. He received his education at the school of Dr. Waddell, Wellington, Abbeville district, S. C. After leaving school, he studied law in the office of Mr. George Cook, of Elbert county. For some years he quietly practiced law, making some reputation as a sound, though not brilliant lawyer. In 1818 he entered public life as a member of the Legislature, and to the surprise of many at once forged to the front. This was due, not to any brilliancy or dash, but to the strong personality of the man. He was a large featured man, nearly six feet in height, of composed manners and commanding appearance. He was notable for two decided characteristics, personal independence and a high sense of honor. His personal independence led him at times to vote against the views of his party friends, and his sense of honor made him proof against the wiles and schemes of the mere politician. He was slow to form opinions, taking time to make thorough investigations and to revolve the matter thoroughly in his mind, but an opinion once formed it was difficult, almost to the point of impossibility, to induce him to change it. He held to the opinion that even in one's political enemies much virtue might be found, and he, therefore, made it a rule to give impartial justice to his political enemies.

After spending some years as a representative on the floor of the House of Representatives, he was elevated to the Speakership and administered that high office with such justice and impartiality that even his political opponents gave him great praise.

In 1830 the disposition of the ceded Cherokee lands was a burning question, and Governor Gilmer called an extra session to meet on October 18, 1830. The business was urgent and complicated. Many vexed questions arose and the discussion was at all times able, and sometimes acrimonious. At this session, Murray was a prominent figure, and won such credit that when new counties were being created, he was honored, in 1832, by having one of the best named for him. The county so named was fairly typical of the man, its rugged hills could well typify his rugged honesty and determination of purpose, while its smiling plains fairly typified his ordinary pleasant composure of manner.

So successful had been his public career that he was named as a candidate for the Federal Congress, but died suddenly, before the election, of heart disease. He was in his prime, being at the time of his death in the early forties. The family was said to have been of Scotch origin and to have had many distinguished members in various departments of human effort, lawyers, bankers, merchants, and planters.

His life motto is said to have been that his duty was to try to make the world better, and his contemporaries bore testimony to the fidelity with which he lived up to his ideals. He was essentially a strong man and a doer.

The men of that formative period of our Nation were so busy meeting the daily and pressing problems, so busy doing things that could not be postponed, that they very naturally failed in some things, and one of their failures was to leave behind them no satisfactory data for the biographer who would show properly the life-work of these strong men. A fitful gleam of light here and there, throwing into relief some stalwart figure, is the framework upon which we must fill out the pictures of far too many of our valiant forebears.

By these fitful gleams we know Thomas W. Murray to have been a strong, resolute, unselfish patriot, whose private life was honorable, and whose public career was without blemish. Of this much we may be sure, because both his political friends and opponents agreed, even in his own time, to that extent, and upon that judgment we may securely rest.

The records show that he served in the Legislature in 1818-19-20-21-22-24-25-26-30. He was Speaker of the House in 1825. During his entire service he was a prominent figure and did excellent work.

COMPILED BY THE PUBLISHER.

John Ray.

JOHN RAY, who for forty years was one of the foremost men at the Georgia bar and a leader in the political life of the State, was of Scotch-Irish origin. He was born at Drim Stevlin, Donegal, province of Ulster, Ireland, on March 17, 1792. His parents were David and Lucy (Atcherson) Ray, strict Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. Young John was reared in his native village, and being of a studious disposition acquired a good education. At the age of twenty, with the consent of his parents, he came to America, and landed at Philadelphia, October 27, 1812. He spent a few weeks with an uncle already domiciled in this country, and then opened a school in Chester county, Pa. Later he taught on the eastern shore of Maryland. In 1822 he began the study of law at Staunton, Va., and was admitted to the bar in Richmond in 1823. Moving to Augusta, Ga., he taught a grammar school, in which he had as scholars some of the leading merchants of that city. This grammar school was peculiar, inasmuch as it was intended for grown people rather than children. He also taught school for one year at Washington, Wilkes county, where among the pupils was a boy, afterwards distinguished as the Hon. Robert Toombs. In 1828 he moved to Coweta county, which had but recently been purchased from the Creek Indians, and began the practice of law at the county site, Newnan. His practice was successful from the start, and he acquired a high reputation for legal ability, not only in his judicial circuit, but throughout all western Georgia. In addition to his important litigation he did nearly the entire collecting business for the merchants of Augusta and Charleston. Pleading was then a fine art, and he was especially skilled in that part of the profession. He was an orator, with full, rich voice and graceful gestures, remarkable mastery of language, and a glowing imagination. When to these gifts was added a careful preparation

of his cases, with a thorough knowledge of the law, his pre-eminence as a lawyer can be understood.

In 1833 he married Miss Bethenia G. Lavender, of the best Virginia stock, by whom he had six children. The great need of that time was schools, and Mr. Ray, in spite of the demands of his great practice, devoted much time to the cause of education. He organized a scheme for building a large new seminary. Subscribing five hundred dollars, he was made president of the board of trustees, which place he held and filled effectively, without interruption, until his death, a period of thirty years. He obtained the best teachers from the North, sending his carriage to Augusta for them, in that era without railroads, and had the satisfaction of seeing the Newnan Seminary become a famous seat of learning for western Georgia.

In 1848, when the "Palmetto Regiment" of South Carolina was on its way to the seat of war in Mexico, it passed through Newnan. The citizens, learning of their approach, prepared a dinner for the entire regiment, and selected John Ray to deliver the welcoming address. This he did, in words so glowing with eloquence and patriotism as to win the hearty applause of both soldiers and citizens. He had the hospitality of an Irishman and the business judgment of a Scotchman. His charity never failed and his courtesy was of equal quality to all. He kept in his heart a warm spot for his Irish fellow-countrymen, and aided them to find employment, loaned money to the needy, and cared for the sick. He invested his large earnings in plantations and negro slaves, and was a humane master. His slaves had the best of care, were protected from the cruelty of overseers, were well fed, with good houses, and a garden patch and orchard for each family. He looked especially after their morals, required them to attend church, and supplied them with colored preachers. He so won their affection that after the emancipation nearly all of them remained in his employment up to his death.

Among the public men of the day he had a host of warm friends, among them Senator Walter T. Colquitt, Supreme

Court Justice Hiram Warner, Congressman Hugh A. Haralson, Charles Dougherty, Judge Kenyon, and others. Former Governor Joseph E. Brown, himself a fine judge of men, spoke of him as one of the most capable of his contemporaries. While an active Democrat, always ready to give time and service to the public, Mr. Ray invariably declined office, though often urged to accept. In 1862 his friends, despite his wishes, made him presidential elector, and he cast the vote of Georgia for Jefferson Davis and Alexander Stephens for President and Vice-President of the Confederacy. He was an ardent champion of the South in the war, but never lost his calmness and prudence, which is illustrated by the following incident: When the Ordinance of Secession was passed, the people of Newnan met to ratify it. It was an occasion of excitement, and one of the enthusiastic speakers claimed that one Southerner could whip ten Northerners. Judge Ray responded to the urgent calls, and while approving the action of the Secession Convention, he deplored the talk of war. Said it was a very sad hour for him. He further went on to say that, while having great faith in Southern valor and not doubting that under certain circumstances one Southern man might overcome two, five, or even ten Northerners, as for himself he preferred to fight man to man. This moderation carried the crowd with its quiet sense and sarcasm.

Mr. Ray died July 21, 1868, and was buried in the cemetery at Newnan, Ga., where for forty years he had been an honored citizen. Of the six children born to him, Georgia Ann married Abner R. Welborn, and is now deceased; Mary Lucy married, first Joseph R. Holliday, and later Capt. Isaac S. Boyd, and is now deceased; Susan Adele married W. B. Melson, and is now deceased. His surviving children are Hibernia Emmett, who married Andrew J. Love, of Harris county; Capt. John D. Ray, who married Miss Mary Rawson, of Atlanta, and is a planter in Coweta county; Hon. Lavender R. Ray, a farmer and lawyer at Newnan, and State senator in 1884-85, now a resident of Atlanta, who married Miss Annie Felder, of Americus.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

Walter Terry Colquitt.

LIKE so many of the eminent men of Georgia in the early half of the nineteenth century, Judge Walter T. Colquitt was born in Virginia, on December 27, 1799. His people were settled in Halifax county, in the southern section of the Old Dominion. His mother was a Miss Holt, and numerous members of her family have achieved prominent positions in Georgia. For the forty years succeeding the Revolutionary war, there was a strong immigration into Georgia from Virginia, and the Holts and Colquitts were among those who came in the early years of the nineteenth century. At the time of the removal Judge Colquitt was a small boy, and his early education was obtained at the famous academy of Mount Zion, taught by Dr. Beman. His education was completed at Princeton University. Choosing the legal profession, he entered the office of Samuel Rockwell, at Milledgeville, and upon being admitted to the bar his great talents attracted immediate attention and brought him a large clientage. So quickly did he rise that at the age of twenty-one he was made a brigadier-general of State militia, an unheard of honor for so young a man. In 1826, being then in his twenty-seventh year, he was a candidate for Congress on what was known as the "Troup ticket," and though his opponent was Wilson Lumpkin, then one of the leading men of the State, and later governor, he reduced a normal majority of two thousand to a beggarly plurality of thirty-two. In that same year he was appointed judge of the newly created Chattahoochee circuit. Judge Colquitt, though a sound and faithful judge, was not partial to the bench, but preferred the rough and tumble work of the general practice, and was especially partial to political struggles, in which he shone at his best. He left the bench in 1832 and returned to his private practice.

In the meantime he had become a prominent champion of his

party in the State, being what was known as a States Rights Whig. In 1838, after having served two terms in the State senate, he was elected to Congress on the Whig ticket. On the nomination of William Henry Harrison for the presidency, Judge Colquitt resigned and supported Martin Van Buren. This was a matter of conscience with him and was not held against him by his constituents in Georgia, for they shortly afterwards reelected him, and in 1843 he was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Alfred Cuthbert. He supported the Polk administration and approved the Mexican War, but opposed the Wilmot Proviso. He resigned his seat in 1848 and was succeeded by Herschel V. Johnson. This completed his political career, and the remainder of his life was spent in the practice of his profession.

Among his relations on his mother's side were Judge William W. Holt, of Augusta; Thaddeus G. and Gen. William S. Holt, of Macon; the Hon. Hines Holt, of Columbus, and Mrs. Judge N. L. Hutchins, of Lawrenceville, the mother of the late Judge Hutchins.

Judge Colquitt was three times married. His first wife was Nancy H., a daughter of Joseph Lane, of Newton, who bore him six children. His second wife, who lived only a short time after her marriage, was Alphia B. Fauntelroy, an aunt of Dr. J. S. Todd, of Atlanta. His third wife was Harriet W., a daughter of Luke Ross, of Macon, and sister of John B. Ross, Macon's foremost merchant in antebellum days.

Judge Colquitt's political life began as a Whig and ended as a Democrat, but he was at all times a staunch and devoted adherent of the doctrine of States rights. A man of strong convictions, he never allowed any personal advantage to influence his conduct, and was ready at any time to lay down the proudest position whenever the holding of it conflicted with his conscientious scruples. Though a strong man physically, he made such inroads upon his strength by the tremendous energy which he put into his work that he wore himself out prematurely, and died in 1855, at the early age of fifty-six.

His contemporaries said of him that he was the most versatile man that the State had ever produced. Judge Richard H. Clark, a discriminating judge, who was contemporary, said that he was Sheridan, Garrick and Spurgeon all united in one. A devoted member of the Methodist church, he had in his early manhood been ordained to the ministry, and served his church during the remainder of his life as a local preacher whenever the opportunity permitted. It is said that he was the only other Georgian who possessed the wonderful musical powers of voice that made it such a treat to listen to Chief Justice Joseph Henry Lumpkin. At the bar he was a great pleader; on the bench he was a conscientious judge; in the halls of Congress he was a clean, honest statesman, able to uphold any cause that he might advocate, with an eloquence second to no man of his time. One of his sons, Peyton H. Colquitt, became colonel of the forty-sixth Georgia regiment in the Civil War, and was killed at the battle of Chickamauga, in 1863, while gallantly leading his regiment. Another son, Alfred Holt Colquitt, entered the Civil War as a private, rose to be a major-general, and as the commanding officer at the battle of Olustee won a brilliant victory from which was drawn his title of "The Hero of Olustee," became governor of the State, finally United States Senator, and died while holding that office. The public service of the father and son covered a period of seventy-four years, from 1820 to 1894, and their memory is held in affectionate esteem by the people of Georgia whom they served with such distinguished fidelity.

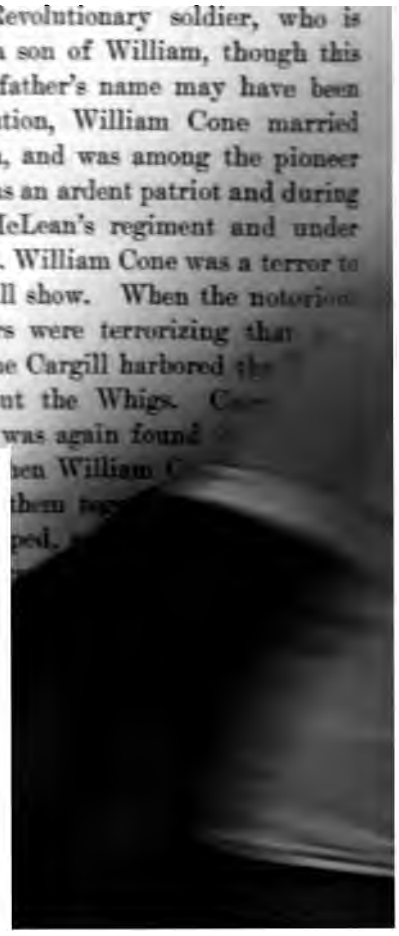
BERNARD SUTTLER.

The Cone Family.

FOR one hundred and thirty years the Cone family has been contributing in each generation splendid citizens and soldiers to the service of Georgia and Florida. Previous works of history and biography have dealt with this family in a very meager way, as will appear from the record.

William Cone, the Elder.

Daniel Cone, who settled at Haddam, Conn., in 1662, was the American progenitor. One of his descendants moved south and located on the Pee Dee River in North Carolina. Here in 1745 was born William Cone, the Revolutionary soldier, who is generally believed to have been a son of William, though this is not altogether certain, as his father's name may have been Aaron. Previous to the Revolution, William Cone married Keziah Barber, moved to Georgia, and was among the pioneer settlers of Bulloch county. He was an ardent patriot and during the Revolution saw service in McLean's regiment and under Gen. Francis Marion. This Capt. William Cone was a terror to the Tories, as several incidents will show. When the notorious Tory, McGirth, and his followers were terrorizing that [illegible] of the State, it was learned that one Cargill harbored the [illegible] and gave them information about the Whigs. Co[illegible] advised that it meant death if he was again found [illegible] with McGirth. Not long after, [illegible]hen William C[illegible] ing deer on the Ogeechee he [illegible]them [illegible] He shot Cargill, but McGirth [illegible]ped. [illegible] they went to bury the dead man [illegible] almost devoured his body.



At another time the Tories stole the settlers' horses, and headed by Captain Cone, th[illegible] what is now Tatnall county

that they were close on their heels, they sent forward one of their number to reconnoiter. The approach of this man became known to the Tories through one of the stolen horses, and one of their number, starting out to learn the cause of their confusion, was shot dead by the scout, who was concealed behind a log. This was the signal for an attack, and the patriots rushed forward, drove the Tories into the Ohoopee river and recovered their stolen goods. It is said that this raid broke the power of the Tories in that community.

At the close of the Revolution, Captain Cone returned to the pursuits of peace near Ivanhoe, and in 1796 was foreman of the first grand jury raised in Bulloch county. He died in 1815, about seventy years of age. It is a tradition in the Cone family that three brothers of Capt. William Cone fell in battle during the Revolutionary War, William being the sole survior of the four brothers. He reared three sons and nine daughters. Of his sons, Aaron Cone was the only one who remained in Bulloch county, and he was the father of six sons and six daughters.

Peter Cone.

Gen. Peter Cone was the eldest child of Aaron Cone and grandson of Capt. William Cone. His father, Aaron Cone, was born October 31, 1766, before the family left North Carolina. In 1788 he married Susan Marlow, and Peter Cone was born at Ivanhoe, Bulloch county, on August 6, 1790. His father was a wealthy man, owned large landed estates with many slaves, and carried on extensive planting operations. He was much esteemed in Bulloch county, a member of the Baptist church, and died at Ivanhoe on June 6, 1835, being then nearly sixty-nine years old. When the War of 1812 began, inheriting the family trait, Peter Cone enlisted, became a captain, and was stationed at Fort Sunbury. In 1818 he served under General Andrew Jackson in his Florida campaign. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Peter Cone was the senior major-general of the militia of the State of Georgia. Early in the thirties he became a member of the General Assembly, and remained in that body

continuously for thirty years. It is said that this is the longest continuous service by one man in the history of Georgia. He was a most influential man in his section of Georgia, and absolutely dominated Bulloch county for thirty years. A notable character in his day, he was held in much esteem by the public men of that time and lived until the year 1866. He never married.

William Cone, the Younger.

When the break-up occurred in the family of Capt. William Cone, the elder, after the Revolutionary War, Aaron remained in Bulloch county. Joseph moved to Thomas county, and William, junior, moved to Camden county. William, Jr., was a very notable man. He represented Camden county for twenty-three years in the Georgia legislature. He was born in 1777, and when the War of 1812 broke out was a man of thirty-five, in the prime of life. He inherited the reckless courage of the Cone family and became a captain in that war. It is related that in his infancy a body of Tories and British came to his father's house seeking the elder Cone, cut open a feather bed upon which the baby was resting, and poured baby and feathers out together, and the little fellow was nearly suffocated before he was rescued. His military career in fighting the British, Indians and Spaniards was even more notable than that of his father. In the War of 1812 he served under General Newnan on the St. Mary's and St. John's rivers. He was a participant in a campaign against the Alachua Indians, engaging in a hand-to-hand fight with an Indian at Alligator, killing his antagonist with clubbed musket after he had exhausted his ammunition. Returning from this expedition, they had to live on horse meat for quite a time. He took part in the defeat of the British naval expedition on St. Mary's river, and in the operations against St. Augustine so incurred the hostility of the Spanish that they offered a reward of ten thousand dollars for his head. One of the brilliant exploits of that war was his defeat of the British on the St. Mary's in 1815. Twenty-three barges loaded with British soldiers ascended the river for the purpose of burning Major Clarke's

mill. The enemy intended to land at a place called Camp Pinckney and march to Clarke's mill on the Spanish creek some three miles distant. Captain Cone with twenty-eight men was concealed in the palmettoes which lined the river banks, and his men being expert riflemen, opened fire on the barges. The barges replied with cannon and small-arms fire, which was ineffective. For several miles Captain Cone's men took advantage of every turn of the river and at every shot brought down a man. Finally the British unable longer to stand the fire, retraced their course to St. Mary's. Upon their arrival at St. Mary's they reported one hundred and eighty men killed and as many wounded. Some time after the war Captain William Cone settled in Florida and as late as 1842 represented Columbia county in the Florida State senate. He died at Benton, Columbia County, Fla., on August 24, 1857, and was buried at Prospect church cemetery in Hamilton county. He was eighty years old at the time of his death. He had married Sarah Haddock, in Camden county, Ga., about 1815.

William Burrows Cone.

Judge Wm. B. Cone was a grandson of the fiery old Tory-hating captain, through the son who moved to Southwest Georgia. His mother was a Wadsworth. The family settled in Dooly county in 1832, and the father dying soon after, the lad became the mainstay of his mother, who had the children to rear. In 1835, then just a man, he married Elizabeth Mobley and settled down to farming. In a few years he became one of the leading men of his county, which he represented in the legislature in 1847 and 1850, and there met his kinsmen, Judge Francis Cone and General Peter Cone. Returning home from the General Assembly, he was elected Judge of the Inferior Court of Dooly county, which position he held continuously until the close of the Civil war. After the war he lived in retirement at his handsome country home until his death in 1877, leaving the reputation of an honorabl, capable man and a pure patriot.

The Later Generations.

William Cone, the younger, left a family of sons who made a remarkable military record. His oldest son, B. N. Cone, was captain of a company during the Indian wars in Florida, a daring and reckless officer. Another son, Capt. William H. Cone, served as captain during the Seminole war in 1857 and made the most important campaign and capture of Indians during that war. Later he served as captain of a cavalry company in the Confederate army. Another son, Peter Cone, was lieutenant in the Indian war and served as first lieutenant in the Confederate army. The fourth son, J. B. Cone, was considered the most powerful man physically in the State of Florida. He served in the Indian war of 1857 and was lieutenant of cavalry in the Confederate army. The fifth and youngest son, C. F. Cone, served as lieutenant in the Indian war of 1857 and was captain of a cavalry company in the Confederate army. D. N. Cone, a son of Capt. B. N. Cone and a grandson of Capt. William Cone, served the entire four years as a member of the Confederate army, and his son, Hutch I. Cone, entered the United States navy and has shown such brilliant qualities that he has risen by rapid steps to be chief of the Bureau of Engineering, with the rank of rear-admiral. F. P. Cone, now a member of the Florida State senate, is another grandson of William Cone, Jr. T. J. Cone, now a prominent citizen of Florida, is a descendant of the old Revolutionary captain through the son who moved to Southwest Georgia, being grandson of Judge Wm. B. Cone.

Going back to Georgia, we find that Gen. Peter Cone had a brother James. Col. J. S. Cone, son of James, and nephew of Peter, entered the Confederate army in 1861 as a lieutenant, later promoted to captain, and for distinguished bravery in the battle of Chickamauga was, on the recommendation of Gen. John C. Breckinridge, promoted to major. At John's Island, Colonel Cone was the leader of the assault; he commanded the fort at Secessionville in the fall of 1864, and in the battle of Honey Hill was badly wounded and promoted to lieutenant-colonel.

His name appears on the Chickamauga monument, and Camp 1227, United Confederate Veterans, bears his name. From 1870 to 1875, Colonel Cone, following in the footsteps of his distinguished uncle, served his district in the State senate of Georgia. Depressed by the death of his devoted wife and business losses, he withdrew from public life, and has since lived a retired life in Bulloch county. His old regiment, the Forty-seventh Georgia, bore the brunt of many a hard struggle. When sent to the relief of Vicksburg, it mustered 1,100 men. Later on, when sent to Charleston, Colonel Cone, then in command, reported 150 muskets.

The record as above given shows that this family has been represented numerously in all the struggles of our country from the Revolutionary War down, and that in times of peace it has had many strong members of the various legislative bodies. The family record is indeed a remarkable one and worthy of preservation in our annals for the great qualities shown—bravery, patriotism, good business capacity, sound legislative judgment, and unfailing loyalty to country.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

Billington McCarter Sanders.

BY THE Baptists of Georgia no name is more revered than that of the Rev. B. McCarter Sanders, first president of Mercer University. He was a native Georgian, born in Columbia county, December 2, 1789, son of Ephraim and Nancy Sanders. Both parents died before he was ten years of age, and while their places could not be filled, he fell under the watchful care of kind friends. His academic training was obtained at the Kiokee Seminary, in Columbia county, and he attended the State Colleges of both Georgia and South Carolina, graduating at the latter December 4, 1809. For the first two years after leaving colege he conducted the public academy in his native county, and then for the next twenty years his attention was given to farming. He was baptized into the Baptist church by Abram Marshall in January, 1810, as a member of the Kiokee church. Later he joined the Union church in Warren county and was there licensed to preach about 1823, and was regularly ordained to the ministry in January, 1825. Without giving up his farming interests, which were established on a prosperous basis, he gave the next few years to active pastoral work, and grew greatly in favor with the church. The Baptists of Georgia had decided upon establishing an institution of higher education. In casting around for a man of necessary energy, business qualifications and piety to head this institution, by common consent they turned to Mr. Sanders. When the call was made, notwithstanding it involved much sacrifice, he gave up the comforts of his pleasant home, sacrificed largely the value of his property, and in January, 1823, established himself in a log cabin in the vilage of Penfield. One of his contemporaries, in speaking of his duties at that time, said that he was "landlord, farmer, teacher, preacher, and financial agent," that "two double log cabins with a garret to each were compelled to suffice for dwelling, dining room and study for himself, one assistant and thirty-seven students." His duties

were made more onerous by the fact that the institution was then a manual labor school. He overcame all obstacles and succeeded. In a few years it was Mercer College, with Mr. Sanders as president, and the enterprise being then established, and no longer a doubtful experiment, in 1839 he resigned his position as president. He did not by this act, however, resign all interest in the enterprise, but was made a trustee, secretary of the board, treasurer and chairman of the executive committee. He gave all his spare time to the interests of the college, and the Baptist historians of Georgia acknowledge that to him more than to any other individual the church owes the establishment of Mercer University. He spent fifteen years in pastoral work, four at Shiloh, ten at Greensboro and one at Griffin. He was moderator nine years of the Georgia Association, chairman of the executive committee of the State Convention, and president of the State Convention for six years. Several times he served as delegate to the old Triennial Convention and to the Southern Baptist Convention. For a time he was editor of the *Christian Index,* and for twenty-five years was a leader in his church in Georgia. His contemporaries state that as a preacher he was neither logical nor eloquent, but he was earnest, persuasive, unselfish and very successful in winning people over to his views. He was a man of strong, good sense, great personal piety, wonderful energy and sound business judgment. In his time no man was more thoroughly loved by the people of Georgia than Mr. Sanders.

He was twice married, first to Miss Martha Lamar, of Columbia, S. C., March 7, 1812. After her death he married on February 25, 1824, Miss Cynthia Holliday. Nine children were born of his first marriage, and thirteen of his second, a total of twenty-two. Many of these children survived him. It is said that much of his success in establishing Mercer was due to the hearty cooperation of his second wife, whom the students remembered with tender affection as "Old Mistress." He died in Penfield, Ga., on March 12, 1852, in the sixty-third year of his age, honored and lamented by a constituency as wide as the State of Georgia. COMPILED BY THE PUBLISHER.

Shelton Palmer Sanford.

SHELTON PALMER SANFORD, LL.D., for more than fifty years Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in Mercer University, was a Georgian, born at Greensboro, January 25, 1816, son of Vincent Sanford. His parents were natives of Loudoun county, Va., and came from that State to Georgia in 1810, settling at Greensboro. His grandfather, Jeremiah Sanford, was a neighbor and close friend of General Washington and served under him as a soldier in the siege of Yorktown, in October, 1781. Professor Sanford's early education was obtained in Greensboro, and being a studious boy he made the most of his opportunities. His classical teacher was chiefly Edwin Lawrence, a graduate of Middlebury College, Vermont, who had come south to follow his vocation. In 1835 Professor Sanford entered the Freshman class of the State University at Athens, then under the presidency of Dr. Alonzo Church. He was a hard student in all of his classes, the languages and mathematics being his favorite studies, a rather peculiar combination, as it is a rare thing that a great mathematician is fond of languages. Professor Charles F. McKay, a most skillful teacher, and possessed of great learning, increased Mr. Sanford's fondness for mathematics by his methods of intruction and special devotion to that branch of learning. In 1838 Professor Sanford graduated, sharing first honors with B. M. Palmer, William Hope Hull and Isaiah Irwin, all of whom became later eminent men, and Dr. Palmer, especially, was the most prominent Presbyterian minister in the South.

Mr. Sanford's ability was recognized so early that three months before his graduation he was elected tutor of mathematics in Mercer University, then being organized. He entered upon his duties the week following his graduation, when only twenty-two years of age. Prior to his entrance upon college life he had kept books for a time for the firm of W. R.

Cunningham at [illegible] had thus acquired some knowledge of business. [illegible] work at Mercer [illegible] road Bank [illegible] his accepting [illegible] into a counting [illegible] giving six months [illegible] and thus put [illegible]

the turning point [illegible] of his death, [illegible] at Mercer, being [illegible]

In the same year [illegible] Mary F. Dickens, [illegible] cheerful content. [illegible] Charles V. Sanford, [illegible] and [illegible] Go[illegible]

[illegible] to Holland. [illegible], he sent his [illegible] At the school, [illegible] union, and was [illegible] men were sold [illegible] set to cutting [illegible] d to escape, [illegible] r a moment, [illegible] their chains, [illegible] ded a Brit- [illegible] hide them [illegible] he Algeri- [illegible] emove the [illegible] the ship [illegible] o a ship [illegible] d to set- [illegible] the an-

tation and was adopted by the State Board of Education of North Carolina almost immediately upon its issuance.

Professor Sanford had in an eminent degree the rare faculty of the heaven-sent teacher. He knew how to impart his knowledge with such clearness and in such an interesting manner that his students could not help but learn.

His whole lifelong he was a consistent and earnest member of the Baptist church, serving for thirty years as Sunday School superintendent at Penfield, where the University was first located. He survived to be the last representative of the first Board of Instruction appointed at the organization of the University in 1838, retaining to the last mental and bodily activity and modernity of thought. He lived to see the little institution in the backwoods of Greene county grow into a great university in the central city of the State.

He died on August 9, 1896, and is buried at Macon, near the institution which he served so long and so faithfully and loved so well.

A. B. CALDWELL.

Mark Anthony Cooper.

MARK ANTHONY COOPER, who did so much to develop the resources of Georgia, came of a numerous family which had migrated from Virginia to Georgia. He was born in Hancock county, Ga., near Powellton, on April 20, 1800, and died at Etowah, in Bartow county, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. His father was Thomas Cooper, a son of Thomas and Sallie Cooper. Sallie Cooper, grandmother of Mark A. Cooper, was the oldest child of Joseph Anthony, a descendant of Mark Anthony, who was a native of Holland. It is worthy of note at this point that William Candler, the progenitor of the distinguished Candler family in Georgia, married Elizabeth Anthony, a younger sister of the Sallie Anthony, who married Thomas Cooper. This Mark Anthony had a remarkable career. His father was a native of Genoa, in Italy, and being driven from that country for some reason—religious persecution possibly being the cause—emigrated to Holland. Influenced by the advantages of his native land, he sent his young son Mark back to Italy to be educated. At the school, being ill treated, he ran away to sea with a companion, and was captured by Algerian pirates. The two young men were sold as slaves, put in chains under guard and were set to cutting wood. Being mercilessly treated they determined to escape, and while the attention of the guard wandered for a moment, they knocked him on the head with an axe, broke their chains, and hid themselves in a wood. At night they boarded a British ship in the harbor and persuaded the captain to hide them in a hogshead, on which he piled sacks of coffee. The Algerians searched the ships for the fugitives, but did not remove the coffee sacks and failed to find the young men. When the ship left the harbor, they were released and transferred to a ship bound for Virginia, in which new country they decided to settle. Mark Anthony prospered in Virginia and became the an-

cestor of a numerous family in that State, which, by intermarriage with the Candlers and Coopers and others, now has descendants all over the southern part of the Union, and has given many distinguished men in the learned professions, in business circles and to public life.

Thomas Cooper, the grandfather of Mark A., had eleven children. One of his younger daughters, Penelope, was the mother of Judge Eugenius A. Nisbet. Thomas Cooper, the second, father of Mark, married Judith Harvey, a daughter of James and Sarah Harvey, and they reared a numerous family. The Harveys, Coopers, Anthonys and Clarks were all from Virginia, and settled in Wilkes and Hancock counties, Ga., most of them near Powellton. Mark A. was one of three sons, two of whom died in infancy. He had three sisters, of whom Harriet married a Nisbet, Narcissa a Boykin, and Emma a Branham. Mark went to school in Hancock county to John Denton, Dr. David Cooper and Mark Andrews. Later he attended the Mount Zion Academy, under the famous S. S. Beman and Benjamin Gildersleeve. At the Powellton Academy he studied under Iva Ingraham. He then went to Franklin College, at Athens, but on account of the death of Dr. Findley he went to the South Carolina College, of which Dr. Maxey was president. In 1819 he was graduated with the degree of A.B., and in a class in which William Hance Taylor held first honor, C. G. Memminger second honor, and Franklin H. Elman and Mark A. Cooper third honor. Leaving college he entered the law office of Judge Strong, in Eatonton, Ga., and was admitted to the bar in 1821. He at once engaged in the practice at Eatonton in partnership with James Clark. The bar of that town at that time comprised some of the most brilliant lawyers in Georgia history, including such men as Alfred Iverson, Mirabeau Lamar, William H. Parks, Samson W. Harris, and others. The elder lawyers at the bar of the circuit at that time included a list of many of the most famous men of Georgia in the antebellum period. There was no Supreme Court in the State, no such great volumes of reports as are now at the service of

practicing lawyers, and they had to rely on the trial decision of the courts then in existence. By attending every term of the court and watching closely, Mark Cooper arrived at a thorough knowledge of practice, with a correct understanding of law and the ability to apply it properly. He reported for his own pleasure the litigated cases until it made a volume in manuscript. He was a close and hard student, and the young firm soon began to make headway. They grew in influence and in the number of their clients, until in 1838 he was elected to Congress. In the meantime he had inherited a small sum of money and had put it out to interest, and this with the earnings of his practice had accumulated a competency. He had tried planting, but found the lending of his capital brought more profit and less trouble. Although he had made a success at the bar, his business qualifications were so strong and his bent in that direction so decided that about 1833 he organized a company with fifty thousand dollars capital and built a cotton factory on Little River, near Eatonton. He furnished the plan of the building, superintended its construction and adjustment of the water power. This was the first well-built water factory in Georgia, except that of Mr. White, at Athens. By this time he had decided to move to Columbus, Ga., and engage in banking. He sold his stock in the cotton factory for par and interest, collected the money due him and went to Columbus about 1835. At Columbus he organized a banking company, with two hundred thousand dollars cash capital, and began business as a banker of discount and deposit. He declined to issue bills as was customary at that time. Aided by a strong board of directors he managed this bank successfully over long years, which included the panic of 1837. He and his brother-in-law, Dr. Boykin, owned or controlled nearly all the stock, and all the stockholders were personal friends. The bank was successful and paid annual dividends of sixteen per cent. Back in 1831, in connection with Charles P. Gordon, he had agitated the building of a railroad from Augusta to Eatonton. This was the

first movement looking to the actual building of a road in Georgia. In 1833 he served in the State Legislature with this same Charles P. Gordon, and they obtained a charter superseding the one granted in 1831, and this charter with various amendments, is now the charter of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company. It was drafted in 1833 by William Williams, of Eatonton, Ga., and under that charter the road was built to Madison, Covington, Decatur, and to a place called Marthasville, (now the city of Atlanta), with a branch to Athens. From Atlanta, the State of Georgia, in the midst of great opposition and trouble, built a road to Chattanooga, then called Ross' Landing, on the Tennessee River. Mark A. Cooper was a warm and zealous advocate of this measure. A great celebration took place upon the completion of the road, in which Mr. Cooper was a very prominent figure, and thus he had the pleasure of seeing his dream of 1831 realized—a railroad from Augusta to Chattanooga. Later on, with his own means, he built a branch of this road to his works, at Etowah, and was a prime factor in the building of the Cartersville and Van Wert Railroad, afterwards extended to Cedartown, and called the East and West Railroad.

By this time Major Cooper had come to be recognized as one of the foremost developers of the State. About 1842 he bought from Messrs. Stroup a half interest in the iron furnace on Stamp creek, in Bartow county, with about thirteen hundred acres of land. The old furnace was replaced with a new one with ample facilities for the manufacture of pig iron and hollow ware. As the market for iron was in New York and the price obtainable was not a profitable one for charcoal iron, they built a rolling mill, at a cost of thirty thousand dollars, and after that a nail factory with the necessary shops for both, and a store with a full supply of goods, and houses for five hundred work people. A stone mill, five stories high, with a capacity of three hundred barrels of flour per day was erected, at a cost of fifty thousand dollars, while the lands of the company were increased until they covered an area of twelve thousand acres.

L. M. Wiley, a native Georgian, then a resident of New York, became interested with Cooper and Stroup. Mr. Stroup was unable to pay his share of the improvements and Mr. Cooper bought him out. Then it was found that the firm owed an immense sum, for that day, one hundred thousand dollars, to Mr. Wiley's New York house. Mr. Wiley insisted that Mr. Cooper should buy the property on three years' time. He did so and paid out the debt. He pushed the flour mill and made a success of that, and for many years, notwithstanding difficulties, continued in the iron business, building a railroad four miles long to connect with the W. and A., became a coal shipper, and in 1862, after twenty years struggle, he sold the property for four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, paid all, and had two hundred thousand dollars left. This iron business was the great work of his life, and in it he was a leader of unsual enterprise for that period.

To go back a little, in 1836, there were troubles with the Seminole Indians. Five companies of volunteers were organized at Macon into a battalion, and Mark A. Cooper elected as major and commanding officer. He took active part in the campaign in Florida, the story of which being one of the most interesting of his life, involving his facing General Scott in defense of what he believed to be the rights of his men and carrying his point because he convinced the general of the merits of his case. When the Civil War broke out, he had a very notable interview with President Davis on his way from Montgomery to Richmond and gave him some advice, which in the light of later events was prophetic. Three of Major Cooper's sons fought in the first battle of Manassas, one a major, one a captain, and one a lieutenant. One of them lost his life in that first struggle. In an interview that he had with Mr. Memminger, a former classmate, and then secretary of the treasury for the Confederacy, Mr. Cooper with his usual business foresight urged upon Mr. Memminger to base his Confederate currency upon cotton by buying every bale of cotton in the Confederacy and valuing the currency on it as a redeeming fund. It is clear now that

if this advice had been taken the Confederate currency would never have depreciated. Commenting on the war and its management years afterwards Major Cooper said, "The Confederate cause was lost, not for lack of men, as I think, but for want of fidelity and faithfulness in the States that seceded; not for lack of money, but for lack of wisdom in the management of its resources. As to the cause of war, it is chargeable not to the abolition of slavery, which was only an incident and exciting cause, but to the capital of the country seeking to control the government through its indebtedness and to foster itself by exemptions and immunities and by profits on the currencies made and controlled by it. War alone could furnish a pretext for doing what it desired." As to the future, he said: "As to the hope for the Constitution and friends of a limited government with definite delegated power and resumed rights in the States, it depends on the full and absolute payment of the public debt, so as to abolish all government credits." These brief quotations give some idea of the scope of Mr. Cooper's mind as to governmental matters. Whether in law, in business, or in politics, he was a man of the first rank. His first vote was cast for Governor George M. Troup, the great apostle of State's rights, and Major Cooper was all his life a State's right Democrat of the strictest school. In his election to the Legislature and to Congress, he was elected on that platform. As a result of his convictions, he, with E. J. Black and Walter T. Colquitt became involved in a controversy with the other six members from Georgia and there was a very bitter split, as a result of which Messrs. Black, Colquitt and Cooper, who had previously been elected as State's rights Whigs were next time elected as State's rights Democrats. Major Cooper was then nominated for Governor against the Hon. G. W. Crawford, but was defeated, and after that took no part in political affairs, except as a private citizen. He was active in all the great movements for the development of his State for a period of more than thirty years. He was the first president of the Georgia Agricultural Society, greatly interested in the State fairs at which

his cattle frequently won premiums, was one of the early trustees of the Mercer University, and later became a trustee of the University of Georgia, a position which he held for nearly forty years. As an example of his forecast, it may be mentioned that at a meeting in the interest of Mercer University, held in Washington, Ga., presided over by the famous Jesse Mercer himself, to consider the question of a locality for Mercer University, Major Cooper advocated Whitehall, a village which stood where the city of Atlanta now stands, and told them it would eventually became a populous center. The audience was profoundly impressed with his argument, but seeing that Dr. Mercer had his heart set on another location, he withdrew his suggestion in deference to the venerable old man and the University was finally located at Penfield and subsequently removed to Macon.

Major Cooper lived to see Whitehall succeeded by the city of Atlanta, and the land he had pointed out for a site of the Mercer University, which could then have been bought for a song, worth more than a million dollars. All in all he was one of the strong men in that growing period of Georgia embraced between 1830 and 1860, a capable lawyer, and a far-seeing statesman. His greatest ability was as a developer and business man, and in that his foresight was almost infallible, and before the end of his own life he lived to see his judgment justified both in political and business matters.

Major Cooper was twice married. August 23, 1821, he married Mary Evalina Flournoy, who died in December of the same year. On January 12, 1826 he married Sophronia A. R. Randle, daughter of John and Susan Randle. Her mother was a Coffee, sister of General John Coffee. Of this marriage were born three sons and seven daughters. Four of the daughters died in infancy. Thomas L. and John Frederick Cooper fell in battle during the Civil War. Mark Eugene Cooper served through the war, and survived until December, 1907.

Thomas L. Cooper left three children, the late Dr. Hunter P. Cooper, of Atlanta; Thomas L. Cooper, of Decatur, Ga., and Mrs. Sallie Sanders, of Washington, Ga.

John Frederick Cooper left three children: John Paul Cooper, of Rome, Ga., Walter G. Cooper, of Atlanta, and Fredrrick Cooper, of Gainesville, Texas.

Mark Eugene Cooper never married.

Of the two surviving daughters, Volumnia A. married Thomas P. Stovall, and Rosa L. Cooper is unmarried.

WALTER G. COOPER.

Walter G. Cooper, of Atlanta, is now and has been for years the able and efficient Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, and like his grandfather, is doing what he can for the betterment of Georgia.—EDITOR.

James Hamilton Couper.

JAMES HAMILTON COUPER never sought or held political office, but he was a leader of thought and the pioneer in much of the industrial development of Georgia and the South. The works that he did now live after him. He was a highly educated and cultured gentleman. He was a large and successful planter in Southern Georgia, managing his extensive estates largely through personal supervision. His successes were an inspiration to others, while the result of his experiments were as much for the use of his neighbors and the benefit of the common public as for himself. He had large means, generous public spirit, great energy and unusual executive force. All these he gave to the State through the general results that came from his efforts, in the success of his personal affairs. His contributions to the general sciences as well as his planting operations in the cultivation of sugarcane, rice and cotton and the manufacture of oil from cotton seed, place him in the front rank with the greatest men Georgia ever produced.

He collected, at great cost to himself, an immense library in which almost every useful and valuable book was included. There was scarcely a branch of knowledge in which he did not, in some measure, excel. Sir Charles Lyell, F. R. S., after visiting Mr. Couper's plantation, wrote concerning Mr. Couper's library as follows:

"I found in the well stored library of Mr. Couper, Audubon's Birds, Michaud's Forest Trees and other costly works on natural history; also Catherwood's Antiquities of Central America, folio edition, in which the superior effect of the larger drawings of the monuments of Indian architecture struck me much, as compared to the reduced ones, given in Stephen's Central America, by the same artist."

Miss Fredrika Bremer, the Swedish novelist, said of Mr. Couper:

"He is one of the most successful planters in the United States, and this created in me a desire to become acquainted with him and his plantation. I found him to be a true representative of the gentlemen of the Southern States—a very polite man, possessing as much knowledge as an encyclopedia, and interesting to me in a high degree through the wealth and fascination of his conversation. In urbanity and grace of conversation, Mr. Couper reminds me of Ralph Waldo Emerson."

Mr. Couper was born at Sunbury, Liberty county, in 1793. He was not more than one year old when his father removed to Glynn county, which county remained his home until his death in 1867. He received a liberal education, graduating with first honor from Yale University in a class of eighty-two members. After graduation he traveled for some time in Europe and while there made a careful and exhaustive study of the Holland system of dikes. Upon his return to Georgia, he proceeded to put the knowledge that he had thus acquired, into practical operation on the plantations of his father in Glynn. The system of diking and flood gates established by him proved most efficient, with the result that during the forty or fifty years of his management of Hopeton plantation such a thing as flooding by freshet was entirely unknown. The system established by Mr. Couper became the model not only for Glynn county but planters from all along the seaboard of the South visited his home for the purpose of studying and understanding and using his system. Mr. Couper not only personally directed and superintended the work on his own large plantations, but he had the control and management of large plantations belonging to others.

John Couper, the father of James Hamilton Couper, was born at Lochwinnoch, Renfrewshire, Scotland, on the 9th of March, 1759. He was the third son of the Rev. John Couper, clergyman of that parish. His eldest brother, the Rev. James Couper, was for more than a quarter of a century, Regius Professor of Astronomy in the University of Glasgow. His second brother, William Couper, a distinguished surgeon of that

city, was, with Mr. Tennant, the inventor of the chloride of lime, which, as a bleaching material, has exerted a most important effect upon textile fabrics.

John Couper immigrated to Georgia at the age of 16, arriving in Savannah during the autumn of 1775. He subsequently removed to Liberty county, where in 1792 he married a daughter of Col. James Maxwell. He later became a citizen of Glynn county, and in 1798 he represented his county in the convention that framed the Constitution of Georgia. His influence was successfully exerted against the Yazoo fraud, of which he was an indignant opponent, and which, as a member of the Legislature from Glynn county, he aided in defeating At an early period he withdrew from politics and devoted the remainder of a long life to the discharge of the duties of a private citizen. His talents and character were probably more valuable to his community in this way than if he had adopted a career of greater notoriety but of less practical utility. For many years he was one of the largest landed proprietors in the State.

James Hamilton Couper was a man of unusually methodical habits. The exact system everywhere pursued by him was largely responsible for the success that generally crowned his efforts and made the management of the large estates committed to his care, a comparatively easy task. He was a marvel of exactness and knew with absolute certainty, at all times, what each crop had cost him and exactly what it brought on the market. He not only knew the profit to be made in planting, but he knew the profit in each particular crop. The books he kept are models of neatness and exactness, and some of them, now in existence, are the admiration of all who have been permitted to see them.

With the beginning of each planting season, he entered in his books a complete map or diagram of his plantation, showing the entire plantation laid off in squares, each one of which was designated by a particular number or by a particular name. The exact number of acres of land in each of these squares was recorded and, in order to make the map more easy of reference,

it was shaded with various colors, each color representing a particular crop, so that a glance at the map would show how amny acres he had in each particular crop, and the exact location of each crop on the plantation as compared with the other crops.

Following this map was a complete statement of the number of acres of each crop, the cost of that crop and the proceeds from its sale. This was followed by observations upon the season and a record of every incident of unusual character throughout the year. The time of planting was recorded and also the time of harvesting. These books contain a complete history of his farming operations and, as far as they are in existence, they furnish apparently absolutely reliable data of the methods and results of his operations.

Mr. J. D. LeGare, editor of the *Southern Agriculturist* of Charleston, S. C., was a guest of Mr. Couper, at Hopeton plantation, in 1832. Speaking of his visit there he wrote as follows:

"We remained several days at Hopeton, enjoying the hospitality of J. Hamilton Couper, Esq., during which time we were busily employed in viewing the plantation and taking notes of the things we saw and heard about.

"We hesitated not to say that Hopeton is decidedly the best plantation we ever visited. We doubt whether it can be equaled, certainly not surpassed, in the Southern States. When we consider the extent of the operations, the variety of crops cultivated and the number of operatives to be directed and managed, it will not be presumptive to say that it may fairly challenge comparison with any establishment in the United States, whether we consider the systematic arrangement of the whole, the regularity and precision with which each and all of the operations are conducted or the perfect and daily accountability established in every department.

"All the crops have been harvested except the cane, and we had the pleasure of seeing all the operations connected with this valuable crop, from the stripping of the cane to the final preparation for market.

"The proportion of the various crops we found to be 500 acres in rice; 170 acres in cotton and 330 acres in cane."

Mr. Couper was one of the pioneers of Georgia in the extensive cultivation of cane. He carried its cultivation and its manufacture to a higher state than it has been carried since that day. At one period he planted more than 700 acres in cane. In 1829 he erected on Hopeton plantation the most complete sugar mill to be found anywhere within the Southern States.

So far as Mr. Couper's books of accounts disclose, he converted all of his sugar cane into sugar and molasses. There is no record left by him indicating that he ever put his crop of cane or any part of it into syrup.

According to the last census of the United States, the State of Georgia in 1899 was the fourth State in the production of sugar, and produced that year, from sugar cane, 226,730 pounds of sugar.

In 1831 Mr. Couper alone produced 166,061 pounds, showing to how much greater extent the making of sugar at that time was carried than it is now.

Mr. Couper was ever alert to the necessity of diversifying his crops. He made many experiments with new and untried plants. His father, John Couper, who was a contemporary of Thomas Jefferson, and on intimate terms with him, experimented during his life, in a limited way, with the growth of olive trees. The first plants that he set out were obtained for him from France by Mr. Jefferson.

Mr. James Hamilton Couper, in later years, pursued the cultivation of the olive with his usual energy and demonstrated that olives could be successfully grown on St. Simon's Island.

The two hundred trees brought from France, through Mr. Jefferson's aid, were planted on St. Simon's Island. They were five months in transportation and yet very few of them died. This orchard is now one of the most interesting relics left on the old plantation. The experiment has, beyond doubt, demonstrated the perfect adaptability of the soil and climate

of the Georgia seacoast islands to the successful culture and growth of the olive. With the slight exception of a few trees at Dungeness, on Cumberland Island, and at the village place, on St. Simons, this is the only olive orchard east of the orchards in California. Olives would do well on the coast of Georgia under skillful culture.

While Mr. Couper was thus extensively engaged with experiments in the cultivation of sugar cane and cotton and rice and olives and other crops; and while engaged in the pursuit and the enjoyment of literary and scientific subjects, his active mind was ever awake to seize upon any idea that occurred to him, or was suggested by others, looking to the improvement or the increased prosperity of the people and the State.

The one thing in his long life that stamps him with far-seeing wisdom, was his faith and belief in the ultimate value of cotton seed. He was really the pioneer in the matter of extracting oil from cotton seed.

Since his day this industry has reached great proportions. In the census of 1900, it is stated that cotton seed was garbage in 1860; a fertilizer in 1870; a cattle food in 1880, and a table food and many things else in 1900. It is also stated that as late as 1870, only four per cent of the seed produced were utilized in the oil business, but that in 1890 this had increased to twenty-five per cent, and in 1900 to fifty-three per cent. It is further stated that in 1899 the value of the entire crop of cotton seed was thirteen and eight-tenths per cent of the total value of the cotton crop, including the value of the seed, while the value of the products in the manufacture of all the seed produced would have been twenty and four-tenths per cent of the total value of the cotton crop.

This same census also makes the statement that the first cotton seed oil mill was established in 1837. In contradistinction to this statement, it is a matter of record in Mr. Couper's papers, now preserved, that he began the manufacture of oil from cotton seed in the fall of 1834. At that time he had two mills, one at Mobile, Ala., and the other at Natchez, Miss. He pro-

duced an oil that sold at one dollar per gallon, as fast as it could be made; for the cake he received fifty cents per one hundred pounds.

The enterprise demanded larger capital than Mr. Couper could control and he was compelled to abandon it under serious loss to himself, but time has long since vindicated his faith in cotton seed oil and his wisdom in undertaking its production.

Writing in February, 1836, he says:

"Planters show a perfect indifference about saving the seed and without an ample supply the business can not succeed."

Notwithstanding the weighty responsibilities resting upon Mr. Couper, he found ample time to cultivate his literary and scientific tastes, and became prominent in the field of science and letters. His correspondence was solicited by alomst all of the learned societies in this country and by many in Europe. He became the leading conchologist of the South, and his researches into the then new field of germ life attracted attention to him as a microscopist in the laboratories of various universities.

In June 30, 1845, he was made a member of the American Ethnological Society.

It is claimed for him that if he did not actually lay the foundation for the present magnifiecnt museum now in Washington, that he contributed materially thereto by the donation of a splendid collection of fossils at the very beginning of its foundation. He contributed likewise to the splendid museum in Philadelphia.

In September, 1861, Mr. Couper presented his large collection of fossils and valuable specimens of Natural History to the College of Charleston, S. C. In acknowledgment of this splendid gift the Board of Trustees of the college wrote Mr. Couper, in part, as follows:

"In obedience to the unanimous directions of the Board of Trustees of the College of Charleston, we, the undersigned members of that body, very respectfully wait on you with the accompanying copy of the report and resolutions adopted by them and

published in our newspapers, on the official announcement to them of the invaluable gift made by you to our institution."

"Most deeply do we thank you, Sir, for having chosen our seminary as the depository of your collections. We shall endeavor to be true to your trust and to extend and perpetuate their utility and the honored name of the generous donor."

Notwithstanding Mr. Couper's aversion to the secession of the South, when that secession came he was loyal to his section and the people. Five of his sons enlisted in the army of the Confederacy and two of them gave their lives to the cause of the South.

Indifferent to the temporary power of office, its allurements and applause, and without display or ostentation, he followed the life of thought and of action that he had planned for himself, illustrating, in the highest degree, the best type of that bulwark of our civilization—the private citizen of America.

W. J. NORTHEN.

Duncan G. Campbell.

COLONEL DUNCAN G. CAMPBELL, one of the builders of Georgia in the first half of the nineteenth century, was born in North Carolina on the seventeenth day of February, 1787. He died on the thirty-first day of July, 1828, in the forty-second year of his age. Cut off as it were prematurely, he yet had accomplished much good work and made such an impression upon the people of his State that when a new county was organized after his death in the northern section, it was named in his honor, and is now a very prosperous section of the State. Colonel Campbell was educated at Chapel Hill University, N. C., and graduated in 1806. In 1807 he came to Georgia and studied law under Judge Griffin, of Wilkes county, and while studying law made his expenses as principal of a female academy. He was duly admitted to the bar, and Judge Griffin, his preceptor, being compelled by ill health to resign his practice, transferred it to Mr. Campbell, who thus had the advantage of a good start early in his practice.

In 1816, not yet thirty years of age, he was elected solicitor-general of the western circuit. At the expiration of his term as solicitor-general he was elected a representative in the Legislature from Wilkes county. His services were so satisfactory that he was re-elected for the three succeeding years. He had in the meantime formed a professional connection with Garnett Andrews, who took care of the practice for the firm while Mr. Campbell was rendering public service. While in the Legislature he had the honor of being the first man in Georgia to introduce a bill for the education of females. He was not successful in winning the other legislators to his views, but he opened up the way for more successful efforts in future years.

He was an industrious man of liberal views, very watchful of the public interests, and though not of the highest order of ability, always discharged with fidelity and care every duty which devolved upon him. On the sixteenth of July, 1824,

Colonel Campbell was appointed in connection with Major James Meriwether, a son of the old Revolutionary hero, Gen. David Meriwether, as commissioner to secure a treaty with the Creek Indians for the sale of their lands in Georgia and Alabama. Our space will not permit an account of this tedious and troublesome matter. It is sufficient to say that the record of the times shows an immense volume of correspondence, many bickerings and heartburnings, and finally an effort in Washington to set aside a treaty made by the commissioners, which failed. The Legislature of Georgia voted him the confidence and gratitude of the people of the State and the authorities proceeded to survey and distribute the land in the treaty negotiated. Thus in the minds of the people nearest to the scene of action, he was entirely exonerated from any neglect of duty in the matter and upheld, nothwithstanding the efforts at Washington to do him injustice.

Of his private life little at this time can be learned. He married Miss Williamson, daughter of Col. Micajah Williamson, a Revolutionary hero, and whose sister married Governor John Clark, and whose brother was Col. William W. Williamson, a prominent man of that day. His son, Justice John Campbell, of the Supreme Court of the United States, became first a leader at the bar in Alabama, and later one of those able associate justices who have made the Supreme Court of the United States so justly famous. Governor Gilmer, who knew Colonel Campbell intimately, in speaking of him in his "Memoirs," makes this statement. "Colonel Campbell had none of the rowdy habits of the North Carolina Wilkes county settlers. He avoided violence, and was courteous and kind to everybody. Though his talents were not of the highest order, nor his public speaking what might be called eloquent, he was among the most successful lawyers at the bar and useful members of the Legislature. He was very industrious and ever ready to do the part of a good citizen. The amenity of his temper was constantly shown in the delight which he derived from pleasing the young. His house continued as long as he lived to be one of their favorite resorts."

One of his daughters, Sarah, was of remarkable precocity in childhood and became a woman of very superior attainments. She married Daniel Chandler, who moved to Alabama and became a distinguished lawyer. Another daughter married David B. Butler, of Macon, Ga. Governor Gilmer's "Memoirs" above referred to are noted for their plain speaking, and his judgment of Colonel Campbell may be taken as an entirely conservative view. He seldom overrated anyone. The unqualified endorsement of Colonel Campbell and his fellow commissioner, Major Meriwether, by the Legislature in 1825, and their action in naming the county for him after his death in 1828 is ample evidence that he was equal to the discharge of the most important public duties, and that such duties were discharged with fidelity entirely satisfactory to the people of the State. It cannot be doubted that had he lived a few years longer even higher honors would have come to him.

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James Proctor Screven.

DR. JAMES P. SCREVEN, physician, planter, railroad president, and developer, was one of the strongest men of Georgia in the first half of the last century. He came of a family noted in the annals of the State. His uncle, Gen. James Screven, a gallant Revolutionary soldier, fell in that struggle. The Screven family in America goes back to the Rev. William Screven, who settled at Kittery, Me., in 1640, and on account of religious persecutions on the part of the Puritans moved to Charleston when that town was founded, and established the first Baptist church in South Carolina. On the maternal side, Dr. Screven, was descended from Thomas Smith, landgrave under patent of May 13, 1691, and Governor of South Carolina. James P. Screven was born in Bluffton, S. C., October 11, 1799, and died in Savannah, Ga., July 16, 1859. In his sixty years of life he rendered immense service to the State of Georgia. As a youth he attended the Chatham Academy, at Savannah, and from there went to the celebrated school conducted by the Rev. Dr. Moses Waddell, near Abbeville, S. C. He then entered the Columbia (S. C.) College, and was graduated in the classics in 1817. Returning to Savannah he studied medicine for a time under Dr. William Waring, and then went to the famous old school in Philadelphia, the Jefferson Medical College, by which he was graduated in 1820, with the degree of M.D. Desiring to perfect himself further in his chosen profession, he went to Europe, stayed a few months in London and other months in Paris in further medical studies, and after traveling for over a year in Italy and Switzerland, returned in 1822 to Savannah and began the practice of his profession.

He speedily gained recognition in his profession and was made health officer of the city. His public qualities were recognized by his election to the office of alderman. The owner

of large landed estates which were being extensively farmed and required much attention, in 1835 he retired from the practice of his profession and confined himself to looking after his agricultural interests, spending his time upon the land and making his home there. After a few years, he again moved his residence to Savannah, but did not resume the practice of medicine. In 1849 he was again eletced alderman, and was acting mayor when the yellow fever epidemic prevailed, in which every member of the city council, except Dr. Screven and one other, were stricken with the disease. In 1855 he was elected to the State Senate, and rendered satisfactory services to his constituents. In 1856 he was elected mayor of Savannah. In the meantime he had been made president of the Savannah, Albany and Gulf and the Atlantic and Gulf Railroads. This was the pioneer day of the railroads in Georgia, and these lines of which Dr. Screven had been made president were commenced and almost completed under his administration. They were later consolidated under the name of the Atlantic and Gulf, and still later were known as the Savannah, Florida and Western. This was one of the earliest lines in the southern half of the State and was of immense service in the development of that section.

Dr. Screven was a man of both an acute and comprehensive intellect. His contemporaries bear witness that he was cool, resolute, sagacious and deterred by no obstacles, and was at any time willing to put in superhuman labor to achieve his purpose. In the difficulties of railroad enterprises in those early days, all of his mental and physical resources were frequently taxed to the limit. Notwithstanding the abundance of his labors, he gave many years of service as captain of the volunteer company in Savannah, one of the oldest military organizations in our country.

His home, an old colonial residence in Savannah, built before 1800, was situated on the ground where the first colonial assembly had held its meetings and was a house of great interest. In 1826 he married Hannah Georgia Bryan, a daughter of Joseph Bryan, congressman of that day, and a grand-

daughter of Jonathan Bryan, the Revolutionary patriot, for whom Bryan county was named. John Screven, son of Dr. Screven, succeded him in his office as president of the railroad, as legislator and as mayor. The similarity in the career of the two men being very marked, the son inheriting many of the strong qualities of the father. In Savannah, Dr. Screven was much esteemed by the citizens, because of his public spirit. In many ways he was looked upon as a benefactor and he left upon the State a strong impress, altogether for good.

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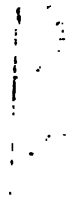


George Walker Crawford.

IN THE first half of the nineteenth century the Crawford family of Georgia cut a large figure, both in the State and the Union. William Harris Crawford, prominent for many years in our public life, came within a few votes of being elected president of the United States. Major Joel Crawford was a soldier, lawyer, planter, and member of Congress. Judge Martin J. Crawford was an able jurist and a Congressman. Last, but not least, among these notable men was George Walker Crawford, lawyer, congressman, cabinet officer, and governor.

George Walker Crawford was born in Columbia county, Ga., on December 22, 1798, the son of Peter and Mary, and a second cousin of William H. Crawford. The family in America is supposed to have been founded by John Crawford of Lanark county, Scotland, who was the son of an Earl Crawford, who came to Virginia, lived near the James River, and was supposed to have lost his life during what is known as Bacon's Rebellion, in Virginia. From him came in direct succession three generations of David Crawfords. From the last David the Crawfords in Georgia were descended. The mother of William Wallace, of Scotland, was a Crawford of Lanark, and the Crawford family have always been justly proud of this connection with one of the finest characters in the history of the world.

The first immigrant to Georgia was Joel, the father of William H. Crawford, who was a prominent man in the home State and served as a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses. He located first in South Carolina, and later in Columbia county, Ga. His daughter Ann was the mother of Nathan Crawford Barnett, secretary of state under eleven governors of Georgia.

Next came Peter Crawford, father of George Walker Crawford. Peter was the son of John Crawford and married his first cousin, Mary Crawford, daughter of Charles Crawford,

Captain in the United States regular service in the war of 1812. Major Joel Crawford, who fought under General Floyd in the Creek War, was son of Charles Crawford, and uncle of George Walker Crawford. Nathan Crawford, M.D., the first physician to place a silver plate on a broken skull, was also the son of Charles Crawford; he lived on Kiokee Creek, Columbia county, where his grandsons, Remsen and Dr. William B. Crawford now live. His great-grandson, Charles Culberson, of Texas, has been prominent as Governor, Congressman and Senator.

Ex-Judge Martin J. Crawford, of Columbus, Georgia, was a descendent of Michael Crawford, brother of the David Crawford from whom William H. and George Walker Crawford descended.

George Walker Crawford was a graduate at Princeton College, New Jersey, in 1820, and on his return to Georgia, became a law student in the office of Hon. Richard Henry Wilde in Augusta, and was admitted to the practice of law in 1822. Five years after his admission to the Bar, he was elected Attorney-General of the State, which office he retained until 1831. This distinguished Georgian represented Richmond county for several successive years in the State Legislature, having been first elected in 1837, and continuing with the exception of one year to represent the county until 1842. In 1843 he was elected a representative to Congress, but the same year was nominated by the Whig Convention as their candidate for Governor, and was elected by a large majority. Yielding the honors of a position in the Councils of the Nation, he gave his undivided services to his native State as her chosen Chief Magistrate; his administration of State affairs giving such universal satisfaction, that he was re-elected in 1845. In 1849, Governor Crawford was appointed Secretary of War in President Taylor's Cabinet, which position he held until the death of the President, when he resigned. Returning to his beloved State, which had so repeatedly honored him with the meed of her highest confidence, he sought the quiet of a life retired from political

agitation until 1861, when he was chosen as the President of the State Secession Convention, this being the closing chapter in his public life. As a lawyer he was successful; in one case alone called the Galphin Claim, his fee was eighty thousand dollars. Having a high sense of honor, justice and integrity, he would not compromise with wrong, his keen sarcasm was felt and dreaded by his antagonist. Loyal to every trust, magnanimous and generous to friend and foe, he won the admiration and confidence of his fellow countrymen. He married Miss Mary Ann McIntosh, daughter of General McIntosh. They had four children William Peter, Sarah, Anna and Charles. Daughter Anna died in Italy while they were traveling in Europe. She, with her parents and brothers are buried in Summerville-Augusta; the only surviving member is Mrs. Sarah Mays, wife of Capt. Samuel W. Mays, of Augusta.

At one time a resident of Augusta, believing the health of his family his first consideration, Governor Crawford moved ten miles above the city on the Georgia Railroad, erected a palatial home and a beautiful church, giving it the name of Bel-Air, where he lived in retirement the balance of his life, and died there in 1872, leaving to his family and State a name to be honored.

Strange it seems that a portrait of this great Georgian and ex-Governor does not hang where it properly belongs in the State Capitol.

GEORGE MURPHY.

Austin Dabney.

AUSTIN DABNEY was a mulatto, but he rendered such valiant service during the Revolutionary War, and showed such fine character in later years that it is no more than justice to enumerate him among the patriotic sons of Georgia in his day. The loyalty of the negro slaves during the Civil War makes even more conspicuous the patriotic spirit of Austin Dabney. At the beginning of the Revolutionary War, one Aycock moved into Wilkes county, having in his possession a mulatto boy who passed for and was treated as a slave. Aycock was not a courageous man, and when called upon to do military duty showed such timidity and did his duty so poorly that his captain consented to exchange him for his mulatto boy, then a stout, hardy youth of eighteen, upon Aycock's acknowledgment that the boy was a son of a white woman and consequently free. The boy had been known as Austin, and the captain added the name Dabney. Dabney turned out a good soldier. In numerous skirmishes with the British and Tories he was conspicuous for bravery. At the battle of Kettle Creek, while serving under Col. Elijah Clarke, a rifle ball passed through his thigh, making him a cripple for life. Unable to do further military duty and without means to procure due attention to his wound which threatened to become mortal, he was taken to the house of one Harris, where he was kindly cared for until his recovery. His gratitude to these good people was so great that for the remainder of his life he labored for them more affectionately and effectually than any slave could have done. He appears to have been a man of sound sense, and after the close of the war acquired property. He removed to Madison county, taking with him his benefactor and family. Very partial to horses and the turf he nearly always owned a fine race horse. He attended races in nearby counties and was a liberal better, his courteous behavior and good temper always procuring him gen-

tlemen backers. The United States granted him a pension on account of his broken thigh, and his military services. In the distribution of public lands by lottery among the people of Georgia, the Legislature gave to Dabney a lot of land in Walton county. Stephen Upson, then representative from Oglethorpe, moved the passage of the law. The preamble was as follows: "Whereas, by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, passed on the fourteenth day of August, 1786, it is stated that the said Austin Dabney during the Revolution, instead of advantaging himself of the terms to withdraw himself from the American lines and enter with the majority of his colour and fellow-slaves in the service of his Britannic Majesty and his officers and vassals, did voluntarily enroll himself in some one of corps under the command of Col. Elijah Clarke, and in several actions and engagements behaved against the enemy with a bravery and fortitude which would have honoured a freeman, and in one of which engagements he was severely wounded, and rendered incapable of hard servitude; and policy and gratitude demand a return for such service and behaviour, from the Commonwealth; and it was further stated in said act that said Austin should be entitled to the annuity allowed by this State to wounded and disabled soldiers; and the said Austin having petitioned the Legislature for some aid in his declining years; and this body considering him an object entitled to the attention and gratitude of the State." The action of the Legislature in granting this land to Dabney highly incensed some of the people of Madison, and there was a fierce struggle in the next election between the Dabney and anti-Dabney party, but the law stood. Dabney then removed to the lands given him by the State, still carrying with him the Harris family and continuing to labor for them, appropriating everything he made for their support, except necessary coarse clothing and food. He sent the eldest son of Mr. Harris to Franklin College, and afterwards maintained him while he studied law under Judge Upson, in Lexington. When Harris stood his legal examination in open court, Austin stood outside of the

Seaborn Jones.

HONORABLE SEABORN JONES, lawyer and legislator, was born in Augusta, Richmond county, Georgia, February 1, 1788, and died in Columbus, Muscogee county, Georgia, March 18, 1864.

He entered Princeton but was obliged to leave before graduating on account of the failure of his father in business. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar by special act of the Legislature in 1808 (being only twenty years old.) He became Solicitor-General of Georgia in 1817 and was afterward elected to Congress as a Democrat, serving from 1833 to 1835, and again from 1845 to 1847. Among his treasures was a cane made from the timber of the frigate "Constitution," presented to him by his friend Commodore Isaac Hull. (Appleton's Encyclopedia of American Biag. p. 470-471.)

When a very young man he went to Milledgeville, Baldwin county, Georgia, then the capital of the State, and became a very successful and distinguished member of the bar of the Ocmulgee Circuit. White's Historical Collections of Georgia, speaking of prominent men who have resided in Baldwin county, mentions "Seaborn Jones, now of Columbus, acknowledged to be one of the best lawyers in Georgia."

In 1825 he was appointed by Governor George M. Troup, with Warren Jordan, William H. Torrance, and William W. Williamson, commissioner to investigate the conduct of the Indian Agent, John Cromwell, and the disturbances in the Creek Nation. (Bench and Bar of Georgia, Vol. 1, p. 131.)

In regard to this Indian business: In 1831 Eli S. Shorter and Seaborn Jones published a strong letter in the Philadelphia *Gazette,* dated October 10, 1831, in defense of Georgia's course during the Indian troubles and in regard to the case of the Missionaries who lived among these Indians and were not obeying the State laws, which was very favorably commented on by the

Sheldon Jones

Gazette. In 1825 he was also aide to Governor Troup. (Bench and Bar of Georgia, Vol. 1, p. 257-260.)

In November, 1833, while traveling with his family by private conveyance to Washington City to take his seat in Congress as a member of the House of Representatives, the celebrated Meteroric Shower, generally called the "Falling of the Stars," took place, and was witnessed for several hours by the entire family.

In 1827 he removed from Baldwin to Muscogee county where he practiced law for many years and was a prominent and influential citizen of the county, and where in 1828, the year in which the Town Charter was granted, he built his residence near Columbus of brick burned on his own place.

"It is one of the best preserved and most beautiful antebellum homes in or near Columbus, a large, commodious, colonial, brick house of ten rooms and a basement, with a greenhouse on the south side, a conservatory near on the north side, the entire length of the house and collonade and back piazza, and another greenhouse to the east of the house. The daughter of Colonel Jones married Gen. Henry L. Benning and their ten children were born and reared in this historic old home amid scenes so entrancing, with winding walks, murmuring fountain, flowers of every hue and name, with fish pond and running brook that flowed through the spring-house where the churning was done by water, with tall trees (elm, oak, magnolia and cedar) looking down approvingly as they locked their arms above this bit of Eden." (*Atlanta Constitution.*)

Here he resided for over thirty-five years, a prominent, active and influential citizen of the county. He was heart and soul for Southern and States' rights and an ardent Confederate, he gave largely of money and other means to the Southern cause, sold much property and invested in Confederate bonds. He was entirely too old for military service, being over seventy years old when the war began. After his death during Wilson's raid, April 16th and 17th, 1865, the Yankee soldiers burned to the ground his large grist and flouring mill on [illegible]a-

hoochee River, then just north of the city limites of Columbus. He gave also, the greatest loss of all, his only son, the gallant Col. John A. Jones of the 20th Georgia, who lost his life on the 2d of July, 1863 at Little Round Top, at the battle of Gettysburg.

While Colonel Jones was aide to Governor Troup, in March, 1825, General Lafayette, acocmpanied by his son George Washington Lafayette and his secretary, Colonel Lavousier, visited Milledgeville, where there was a review of some eight or ten military companies, a large reception, public dinner in the open air on Capitol Square and a grand military ball in the Capitol at night, given him by Governor Troup, his staff, the public officials and the public generally.

General Lafayette was quartered at the Government House and wishing to see the Nation's guest, the writer's company marched to the Government House. Our Captain went in and was introduced by Governor Troup, then the Captain introduced the three Revolutionary veterans, William Duffel, John Shine and Charles Raley, to General Lafayette, who on seeing Father Duffel cordially embraced him, saying, "I remember you, I remember you well, you were one of my bodyguard and helped to carry me from the field when I was wounded at Brandywine; I am happy to see you, very glad to see you," or words to that effect. Father Duffel had previously told us of this service rendered to the "Marquis," as he called him.

Two tables, each about one hundred yards long, with cross-tables of fifty feet at the ends, were covered with barbecue, roast beef, bread and other edibles for the military.

At the upper end in the center, General Lafayette was placed with Governor Troup on one side and his aide, Col. Seaborn Jones, master of ceremonies, on the other side of the Nation's guest. Governor Troup's staff including Col. Henry G. Lamar, Col. Samuel T. Bailey, Col. Samuel A. Bailey, Col. Yelverton P. King, Col. John W. A. Sanford, and perhaps others, were arranged at the same end of the table, all taking part in the administration of order, in the proper observance of etiquette.

and some of them reading the regular toasts prepared by the Committee of Arrangements. The band of music was in the oblong square formed by the tables and played whenever Colonel Jones waved his hand as a signal.

The author was within seeing and hearing distance of the General; George Washington Lafayette, son of the General, was pointed out, his bald head and the wig of his father gave the latter the advantage in youthful appearance; Colonel Lavoisier the author could not identify. There was quite an array of public characters, men known in the history of Georgia, among them General John Clark, formerly Governor of Georgia.

The appetite being satisfied with strong meat, next came the wine, bottles of which with wine glasses were distributed on the tables so that every one could have a share. Then proclamation was made by Colonel Jones, "Gentlemen, fill your glasses for a toast from General Lafayette." Not a growl was heard, not a frown seen at this command; like good soldiers every man did his duty. "The Apostle of Liberty," the companion and bosom friend of Washington, rose to his feet and in broken English which all heard with delight, he gave, "The Georgia Volunteers, the worthy sons of my Revolutionary brethren." Cheer after cheer resounded, the music struck up "Hail to the Chief," the cannon uttered its loud rejoicing, and soon all was quiet again. "Prepare for a toast from Governor Troup," was the next order, with solemn, distinct enunciation that dulcet tones of a Chief Magistrate gave forth, "A union of all hearts to honour the 'Nation's Guest,' a union of all hands for our country's good." again the air was rent with cheers, the band played a national march and the cannon fairly jarred the square.

The next order was "Prepare for a toast from General Clark." Until then the author had never seen this celebrated leader of a party. A tall, lean man with an open honest face rose at the table and with a shrill voice gave "Count Pulaski, the gallant Frenchman who fell at Savannah." We all emptied our glasses in honor of Genera. Clark and his French Count as though history had not been contradicted by the sentiment.

General Lafayette must have esteemed it a special compliment to himself for such renown to be transferred to his own country in the presence of such a multitude of witnesses, whether the mistake was accidental or otherwise it did not detract in the smallest degree from the valor or integrity of General Clark. At most it only signified that his youth was spent in fighting the battles of his country instead of being enervated within the walls of a college.

It should be remembered that before the military retired from the square they were formed into line and General Lafayette leaning on the arm of Governor Troup walked along, a little lame, and shook hands with every man, officer and private, Colonel Jones officiating in the introduction. The author was mentioned to him as Sergeant M——— and the response was "Sergeant M———, I am very glad to see you." This joy was expressed to all, and was more than reciprocated by all the volunteers. The hand of General Lafayette had been grasped—that was glory enough then. It is still a pleasant remembrance, but thirty years' hardships in the camp of life have rather tended to prove, to the author at least, that glory is not communicated in so easy and simple a manner. (Bench and Bar of Georgia, Vol. 2, p. 249-250.)

Colonel Seaborn Jones was the son of Lieutenant Abraham Jones, 2nd Georgia Regiment Revolutionary Army, who was also a Commissioner of Confiscation and Amercement after the Revolution and delegate to the Convention at Louisville, the then capital, which adopted the Constitution in 1798, and Sarah Bugg, the daughter of Captain Sherwood Bugg, of the Legionary Corps and his wife, Elizabeth Hobson, also a Revolutionary character. He married Mary Howard, the daughter of John Howard and Jane Vivien, his wife. They were the parents of six children—an infant son, who only lived a few hours; Sarah Jane Jones, Mary Howard Jones, Eliza Ann Jones, John Abraham Jones, Seaborn Jones. Only two lived to be grown, Col. John A. Jones, C. S. A., who married Mary Louisa Leonard, and Mary Howard Jones, who married Brigadier-General

Henry L. Benning, C. S. A., at one time Judge of the Supreme Court of Georgia.

Colonel Seaborn Jones and his wife were of Southern lineage exclusively, his ancestry being mostly Virginian through his father, Abram Jones, from Abram Jones, the emigrant from Wales, his son, Major Peter Jones, a noted Indian fighter and wealthy planter of Prince George County, who discovered the method of curing tobacco by heat in barns, whence the soubriquet, "Sweat House Peter," his son Peter, his father-in-law, Major-General Abraham Wood, one of the very earliest settlers of that section, member of Royal Council, 1637, House of Burgesses repeatedly from Henrico and counties cut off from it. Peter, son of Major Peter Jones, accompanied Col. William Byrd when he ran the dividing line between Virginia and North Carolina. Petersburg was named for Major Peter, and his numerous kinsmen and progeny, named Peter. He owned the site of Petersburg, through his mother, Sarah Bugg, from the Lyddall, Bacon, Bugg, and Hobson families of New Kent, Henrico and Lunenburg counties. His wife, Mary Howard, was of Maryland and Virginia ancestry—Howard from Maryland, Smith from Virginia and the Carolinas, and Jane Vivien, her mother's ancestors were the Viviens, Thackers, Brooks, Conways, Walkers, among the earliest settlers of Richmond, Middlesex, and Lancaster counties.

Col. Seaborn Jones was named for his uncle, Hon. Seaborn Jones, of Augusta, Georgia, a lawyer, the first Speaker of the House of Assembly, 1789, under the new Constitution, and whose grandmother was a Miss Seaborn, supposed to be of North Carolina. His parents were Abraham and Martha Jones, who were originally from Bristol, England, who went from Virginia to North Carolina, thence to Florida, about Jacksonville, about 1759. He returned to Virginia on business and died on the trip. Then before the Revolution his widow, with her seven sons, John, Abram, James, Batte, Seaborn, William, Thomas, and daughter, Sarah Ann, came to Georgia and settled in Burke county, near Augusta, where William and Henry Jones, her

brother-in-law and their families were then living. The elder Seaborn Jones was born in Halifax county, N. C., in 1758, and died in Augusta, Ga., about 1823. He was several times intendant or mayor of Augusta, and was much esteemed as a capable and useful man.

All the seven sons were soldiers during the Revolutionary War, the oldest child, Susanna, married, first, ——— Martin, second, ——— Hart, and never lived in Georgia, first in Virginia, then in Tennessee.

It has often been said that the Petersburg Jones' were remarkable more for their fine intellect than their good looks, and in this respect Colonel Jones did not depart from the traits of the clan. He had a quick, strong, bright mind, and in the court-house or out was never at a loss for an apt and witty reply. He was noted all over Georgia for his brilliant repartee.

(Miss) Anna Caroline Benning.

John A. Cuthbert.

JUDGE JOHN A. CUTHBERT, of Georgia, and later of Alabama, was a connecting link between four generations. He was born at Savannah, Ga., June 3, 1788, and died on Mon Louis Island, near the city of Mobile, on September 22, 1882, ninety-four years old. A member of the Sixteenth Congress from Georgia, he lived to be the oldest surviving member of the National House of Representatives in the United States. He graduated at Princeton University in 1805, and was the last survivor of that class. The Hon. W. T. Walthall, of Mississippi, writing in the *New Orleans Times Democrat* at the time of his death, among other things, said: "He (Judge Cuthbert) was born before the Constitution of the United States went into operation. The old Articles of Confederation were then in force. All the settled parts of the country now constituting the States of Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, were then Spanish territory. It was before the outbreak of the French Revolution. Napoleon Bonaparte was an obscure lieutenant of artillery and Walter Scott an apprentice in his father's office. Edmund Burke and Benjamin Franklin were still living and George Canning and Henry Brougham were college students. Calhoun and Webster were little children and Henry Clay was riding astride his meal bag in the Hanover slashes. He was born in the same year with Byron and Peel. He was nearly twenty years in advance of Bulwer and Beaconsfield and Robert E. Lee, just twenty senior to Jefferson Davis and still more to Lincoln and Gladstone. He was a member of Congress in his second session when John C. Breckenridge was born, and a man of middle age at the period of Garfield. He was in Congress during the agitation of the "Missouri Compromise," and was the associate of Clay, Macon, Lowndes, Randolph, and the Pinckneys of South Carolina and Maryland.

Judge Cuthbert's father was Col. Seth John Cuthbert, of the

Revolutionary armies. His maternal grandfather was Col. Joseph Clay, one of the Georgia heroes of the Revolution. It is said of Colonel Clay's descendants that for several generations every one of them were men of unusual note. Judge Cuthbert entered the legal profession at his majority and commenced practice at Eatonton. Later he moved to Liberty county, and for many years represented that county in the General Assembly, either in the Senate or in the House. During the war of 1812 he was commander of a volunteer company. He was twice married. His first wife died after a very brief period, without issue, and in 1814 he married Miss Louisa E. Croft. In 1819 he was elected a representative to the Sixteenth Congress. The position which he had attained by this time in Georgia may best be evidenced by the fact that he was put forward by his party as the opponent of the celebrated John Forsyth for the United States Senate. The vote was a tie, and it was only the next day that Forsyth's friends were able to secure his election by bringing in the odd man necessary. In the feud between Clarke and Troup which agitated Georgia for twenty-five years, Judge Cuthbert was friendly to the Clarke faction, and the domination of the Troup faction between 1823 and 1833 prevented his election to the United States Senate. The new alignment of parties in 1833 placed his brother Alfred in the United States Senate. He was a brilliant political writer, and after two moves, first to Forsyth and then to Milledgeville, he became the editor of the *Federal Union*, between 1830 and 1835, and his editorial term was marked by signal ability. In 1837 he moved to Alabama and settled at Mobile. He practiced his profession there quietly until 1840, when he was elected by the General Assembly of Alabama judge of the court of Mobile, and in 1852 was appointed by the Governor judge of the Circuit Court of the same county.

After retiring from the bench, he continued in the active practice of his profession the remainder of his life, and Judge Clark says that a very remarkable feature of it was that in his later years his strength seemed to increase and his practice steadily

grew. Judge Cuthbert was recognized as an able lawyer, a patriotic and fearless statesman, and a man of great kindness and courtesy. He was outspoken and courageous always to the last days of his life in opposition to everything in our public life which hinted at unfaithfulness to the public welfare. He lived to such a great age that out of a family of seventeen there survived at his death only two sons and one daughter.

There is a discrepancy in the authorities as to the date of Judge Cuthbert's death, one authority giving 1881 and another 1882. There is also some doubt as to whether the town of Cuthbert, in Randolph county, is named in honor of Alfred, who was a United States Senator, or Judge Cuthbert, but as the town was incorporated in 1834, before Senator Cuthbert had risen to such prominence, and Judge Cuthbert at that time being one of the best known men in the State, the weight of evidence seems to be in favor of Judge Cuthbert.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

Adiel Sherwood.

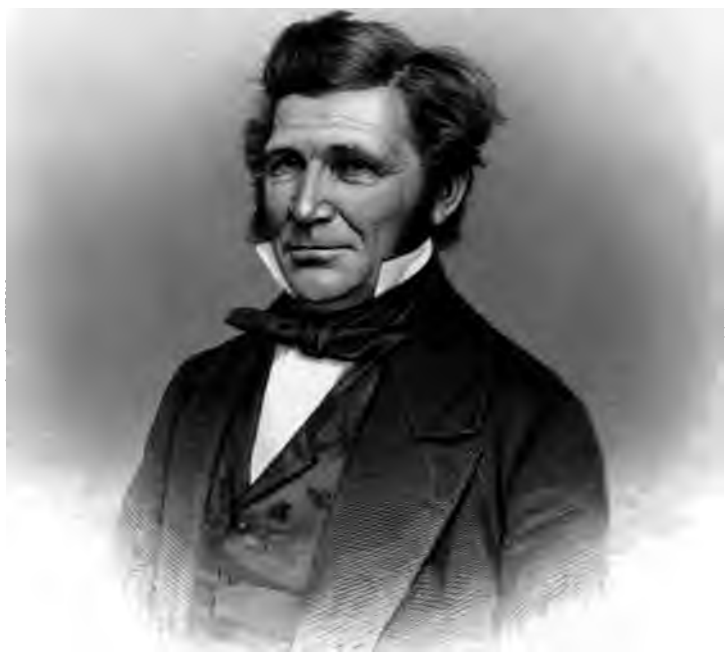
THE REV. DR. ADIEL SHERWOOD neither spent the first nor the last years of his life in Georgia, but as Georgia was the theatre of his usefulness for a great many years, he properly belongs to the eminent men of Georgia during the first half of the nineteenth century. He was born at Fort Edward, N. Y., October 3, 1791. His great-grandfather was Dr. Thomas Sherwood, who came from England and settled in New York in 1633. Dr. Sherwood had good educational advantages and graduated from the Union College, at Schenectady, N. Y., in 1817. He studied theology for a time in the Andover Theological Seminary, and in 1818 was preaching in Savannah. He taught school for two years at Waynesboro, was ordained to the Baptist ministry at Bethesda, Greene county. At a meeting of the Sarepta Baptist Association held at Ruckersville, Elbert county, he offered the resolution which resulted in the organization of the Georgia State Baptist Convention, and in 1823 at the Triennial Convention in Washington he offered the resolution which started the organization of state conventions all over the country. He served as pastor for the churches at Penfield, Milledgeville, Macon, Greensboro, Griffin, Monticello and Greenville. He was a great educator and promoter of education and was one of the movers in the establishment of Mercer University. He also established and ran a manual school at Eaton. After the establishment of Mercer he served it three years as professor of sacred literature while holding the pastorate at Penfield. In 1837 he was a professor in the Columbian College, at Washington, D. C. In 1841 he was president of Shurtleff College, Alton, Ill. In 1848-9 he was president of the Masonic College, Lexington, Mo. In 1857 we find him back in Georgia as president of the Marshall College, at Griffin. Union College, from which he had graduated in 1817, conferred upon him the degree of LL.D.

He was a man of commanding appearance, very intellectual, and at the same time spiritual, simple in his manners, modest in deportment, learned in many directions, and was one of the early giants of his church in Georgia. He was of creative mind and possessed excellent business qualifications. He knew in some degree in a personal way every president from Washington to Grant, and had personal acquaintance with twenty Georgia governors, from Mitchell to Jenkins. Among his personal friends were counted nineteen United States Senators, and he aided to educate thirty young Baptist ministers. In 1821 Dr. Sherwood married the widow of Governor Peter Early, of Georgia. She lived but a little while, and in 1824 he married Miss Heriot, of South Carolina. He died in St. Louis, Mo., August 18, 1879, nearly eighty-eight years old. His work in Georgia was of vast importance to the educational and religious interests of the State in the formative period. In 1829 Dr. Sherwood published a "Gazetteer of Georgia." It looks very small to present eyes, but it contained a mass of matter which at the time was of great value and was really the first effort to put in handy shape useful information about the then new State of Georgia.

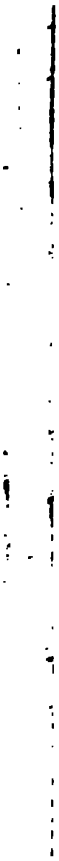
COMPILED BY THE PUBLISHER.

William Crosby Dawson.

WILLIAM CROSBY DAWSON, lawyer, soldier and statesman, was a native Georgian, born June 4, 1798, in Greene county, which at that time was on the frontier. The family was of pure English descent, and had come to Georgia by way of Virginia, where the Dawsons had been settled for several generations. The name goes back a long way in England, there being records of it upon the poll-tax lists and tax rolls as far back as the year 1273. When William C. Dawson was born, the Indians had not removed from the western bank of the Oconee, which was the boundary line of his country, and he grew up amid the privations and hardships of a frontier settlement. School advantages were extremely limited, but his parents were industrious, hard-working people, and gave him the benefit of such as the country afforded. He had the advantage of getting the rudiments under the tuition of Rev. Dr. Cumming, a Scotch-Irish clergyman of great learning, followed by a course at the local academy in the town of Greensboro. He then entered Franklin College, which is now the University of Georgia. He was graduated in 1816. Upon leaving college he entered upon the study of law in the office of Thomas W. Cobb, of Lexington, who was at that time one of the leading lawyers and politicians of the State. From there young Dawson went to the famous law school at Litchfield, Conn., then under Judges Reeve and Gould, and counted the best law school at that time in the nation. After a full course at Litchfield, he returned to Georgia and was admitted to the bar at Greensboro, in 1818. Ocmulgee circuit, as it was called when he came to the bar, numbered among its practitioners the best talent of the State, and the young lawyer had to win his spurs by the most strenuous effort. How completely he won out is evidenced by a record of his public employment. He was clerk of the House of Representatives twelve years; compiler of the laws of Georgia from



W. C. Dawson



1820 to 1830; representative and senator in the State legislature; captain of a volunteer company in the Creek war of 1836; representative in Congress from 1836 to 1841; judge of the Superior Court of the Ocmulgee circuit; and senator of the United States from 1849 to 1855.

Judge Dawson was a man of enormous industry. He was always present at the opening of court and at the closing. He allowed nothing in the way of pleasure or sport to draw him away from his professional business. Possessed of a vigorous constitution and a cheerful and genial spirit, these qualities combined with his knowledge of the law and his constant industry, won immediate success. Naturally of a kindly nature, he made friends of his clients and all people that he met in the most casual way, and this quality carried him very far both in his practice and in his political life. A generous man, his profession soon brought him such an income that he could indulge his liberality and yet be left in possession of a competency. With the exception of the period when he was on the bench and the years in which he was filling political offices, he was, up to the day of his death, a laborious practitioner. Indeed, long after it had ceased to be necessary for him to practice his profession, he kept at it actively and vigorously, just as a spirited old race horse that has been retired from active service pricks up his ears and incontinently takes the course when he comes in contact with the race track.

He was fond of out-door sports, kept his blooded horses and his hounds, and often in later life went into fox racing with the abandon of a boy. At the age of twenty-three he was elected clerk of the House of Representatives and held the office for twelve years, notwithstanding the fact that at several times during the period the management of the House was of his political opponents, yet such was his personal popularity that he was always elected as long as he wanted it. In this service he became acquainted with nearly every prominent man in the House, and did much to build up that personal popularity which carried him so far in later years. In 1828 he was appointed by the

Legislature to compile the laws of the State, which he did in a satisfactory manner. In 1834 he entered actively into politics and was sent to the legislature. He proved a most capable, efficient and patriotic member of the General Assembly. In 1836, the Creek and Seminole Indians in Florida having become hostile, Judge Dawson raised a company of volunteers, was elected captain, and took the field under Gen. Winfield Scott. The gallant old soldier detailed Captain Dawson on special duty, which he discharged with judgment and discretion. On his return home in that same year, Gen. John Coffee, a member of Congress from Georgia, having died, Judge Dawson was elected to fill the unexpired term, and took his seat December 26, 1836, being at that time the only Whig from Georgia in the House of Representatives. In 1838-40 he was reelected, each time the entire Whig ticket in Georgia being elected and Judge Dawson leading the ticket, as a strong evidence of his personal popularity. In the House of Representatives he served as chairman of the Committee on Claims and of the Military Committee, the latter at that time being especially important. In 1840 the representatives from Georgia, all Whigs, divided upon the election of a President, and Judge Dawson threw his support to William Henry Harrison, who was elected. At the opening of the next Congress Judge Dawson received a very flattering vote for Speaker, but discovering that two of his colleagues from Georgia had voted against him, he insisted on withdrawing his name, and but for this it is believed he would have been elected. In 1841 the Whigs in Georgia nominated him for Governor. On account of a vote which he had given in a previous election to increase the duties on tea and coffee, he was beaten. Believing that his defeat was a disapproval of his course in Georgia, Judge Dawson at once resigned his seat and retired to private life. It is worth noticing here that in 1855, fourteen years after this defeat, Judge Dawson was the recipient of a score or more of letters from the leading Democrats in the State asking him to again become a candidate for Governor, and one of them very facetiously remarked,

"Tea and coffee won't hurt you any more." Governor McDonald, his successful competitor in the gubernatorial race, appointed Judge Dawson to fill a vacancy on the bench of the Ocmulgee Circuit. He filled out the unexpired term, but declined a reelection.

Although one of the most genial and affable of men, full of humor and wit, he despised false dignity. He made an excellent judge, and when on the bench was patient, urbane and frank. In 1849 he was elected to the United States Senate and served the full term. During this term his reputation became national. He was a favorite of such men as Clay, Calhoun, Webster, Benton and others, was appointed on important committees in the Senate and was chairman of several, and was recognized by his colleagues as one of the ablest men at that time in Congress. Just before his retirement the citizens of Washington, through the mayor and alderman, presented him with a silver pitcher and a pair of richly chased silver goblets, with an inscription signifying their gratitude for his service in behalf of the city as chairman of the committee of the District of Columbia. His career in Congress was most efficient. He spoke seldom, always in plain speech, to the point, with logical argument, devoid of ornament, and became before the end of his term a most influential member.

Judge Dawson was twice married. In 1819 he married Miss Henrietta M. Wingfield, a daughter of Dr. Thomas Wingfield, a prominent physician of Greensboro, whose family had come from Virginia. Judge Dawson said of her that "she was the chief source of his happiness and success." She was an intellectual, dignified woman, of much beauty, remarkable for her strong sense and piety, and was a great force in his life for good. She died in 1850, leaving a number of children, and in 1854 Judge Dawson again married, Mrs. Eliza M. Williams, of Memphis, Tenn., who survived him for many years.

On the fifth of May, 1856, he died suddenly at his home in Greensboro, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. In early manhood Judge Dawson had become a member of the Masonic

fraternity and had reached the highest point in that great order, having been for thirteen years prior to his death the head of the order in Georgia, and Masons by the hundred, as many as were in reach, flocked to his funeral, which was one of the most notable ever held in the State, a peculiar feature of it being one hundred young ladies from the Southern Masonic Female College, who went next to his family in the funeral procession, all dressed in white. This school had been to him an object of deep solicitude. He regarded the young ladies, and often spoke of them, as daughters, and it was but fit and proper that they should show their appreciation of his labors in their behalf in the beautiful manner in which they did. Dawson county, organized after his death and named in his honor, perpetuates the memory of an honest, able and faithful public servant and good citizen.

R. J. MASSEY.

Thomas Spalding.

THOMAS SPALDING, in whose honor Spalding county was named, was born at Frederica, St. Simon's Island, Glynn county, Ga., on March 26, 1774. He was of Scottish descent. His father, James Spalding, married the oldest daughter of Colonel William McIntosh, who was the older brother of the distinguished Lachlan McIntosh Both of these were sons of John Moore McIntosh, chief of the Highland clan, who with his followers came with General Oglethorpe to Georgia in 1736. The elder Spalding was a man of fine ability and a great student, whose tastes were inherited by his son Thomas, and who added to his inherited qualities a most tenacious memory, which made him in his day a man of noted information and attainments. He was the only child, and his mother, an excellent and kindly woman, instilled into him benevolent traits of character, which abided with him through life and made for him many friends.

He began the study of law in the office of Thomas Gibbons, of Savannah, but his estate, which was a large one, requiring his personal attention, he abandoned the law. He married a daughter of Richard Leake, a man of good estate, and as she was the only child, this added largely to his means. About the time of his marriage, though he had barely reached his majority, he was elected to the General Assembly. Shortly after this he visited Europe with his family and spent two years in London, where he regularly attended and watched the proceedings of Parliament. His wife was a woman of rare accomplishments, good sense, and great beauty. Many children were born to them, of whom five survived the parents. His oldest son, James, a most brilliant and promising man, died while a member of the Legislature from McIntosh county, in 1820. The Legislature erected a monument to his memory, so greatly was he beloved. On his return from England, Mr. Spalding was elected

to the Ninth Congress, but served only a part of the term, resigning in 1806. After that he served many terms as a member of the State Senate, in which he was always a leading member. He was an ardent patriot, and gave most conscientious service to the country, even to the neglect at times of his personal affairs and personal enjoyment.

At the close of the war of 1812, under commission from the General Government, he went to Bermuda and negotiated relative to the slaves and other property taken from the South by the British forces. In 1826 he was appointed Commissioner on the part of the State to meet the Commissioner of the United States, Governor Randolph, of Virginia, to determine on the boundary line between Georgia and the Territory of Florida, but the Commissioners did not settle the matter, as they disagreed.

He was a fluent, energetic speaker, and a fine writer, his style being distinguished by original character. He was the author of the "Life of Oglethorpe" and of other sketches, and furnished much useful matter for various agricultural journals of the country. One of the earliest cotton planters of the State, he also aided in introducing sugar cane and its successful culture into the State. He served as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1798 before he was twenty-five years old, and was the last surviving member of that Convention. A man of abounding hospitality, affable and courteous manners, he was accessible to all and a friend of the distressed. The owner of a large number of slaves, none of them were ever oppressed or hard worked by their kind-hearted master.

He was profoundly interested in the Compromise measures of Congress growing out of the slavery question, and though in delicate health, he declared his intention of attending the Convention of 1850, at Milledgeville, even if he should die in the effort. He reached the city, and though very feeble was elected president of the Convention. He made an appropriate address, remarking in conclusion that "as it would be the last, so it would also be a graceful termination of his public labors." After the

adjournment, he returned homeward by way of Savannah, reached his son's residence near Darien greatly debilitated, and there died, in the midst of his children, January 4, 1851, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

His residence on the island was a noted one, being a massive mansion of unique style, in the midst of a primeval forest of lofty and wide-spreading oaks covered with a graceful drapery of gray moss. Here he had spent some fifty years of a most useful life. So greatly was he esteemed that immediately after his death, in 1851, the Legislature created a new county and named it Spalding.

COMPILED BY THE PUBLISHER.

William Henry Stiles.

THE Honorable and Colonel William Henry Stiles was a descendant of an English family which had furnished many noted men in our country. There were several branches of the family, the Connecticut branch being the most numerous. In this Connecticut branch Dr. Ezra Stiles, president of Yale College from 1777 to 1795, was a prominent figure. Dr. Henry Reed Stiles, of New York City, born 1832, was for fifty years one of the foremost men in the medical profession in our country. William Henry Stiles came from the Bermuda branch, founded in those islands by John Stiles, who settled in Bermuda in 1635, and is said to have been about thirty-five years old at the time he came from England. He left numerous descendants, and about 1764 Capt. Samuel Stiles, the founder of the Georgia family, came from Bermuda and settled in what is now Bryan county. He left his family in Bermuda while opening up the plantation, and, notwithstanding this fact, when the Revolutionary War commenced, Captain Stiles took part with the Americans and rendered valuable service. He was a genial man of great physical strength, and some interesting stories are told of his physical performances. His son, Joseph, a rice planter, who inherited his father's splendid physique, was twice married, and of these marriages there were born ten children. There was an interval of forty-three years between the birth of his oldest and youngest child.

William Henry was a son of the first wife, whose maiden name was Catherine Clay, daughter of Joseph Clay, of Savannah. He was the fourth child, born in Savannah in 1809. His early life was spent in that city. He became a student at Yale College, but left before graduating. In 1832 he married Elizabeth Mackay. Colonel Stiles studied law, was admitted to the bar, and in 1833, when only twenty-four years of age, was made

solicitor-general of the eastern district of Georgia. He served in this capacity until 1836. He then returned to the practice of his profession, which he followed continuously until 1840, when he was sent by the Federal Government to pay the Cherokee Indians in North Georgia for the lands which they had deeded to the Government. He was so much pleased with the soil and climate of that section that he bought some of the newly-acquired lands and settled on the banks of the Etowah River in what was then Cass and is now Bartow county. He was elected to the Twenty-eighth Congress by the people of Georgia, serving from 1843 to 1845, and several times represented his county in the General Assembly of Georgia. From the completion of his congressional term in 1845 until 1849 he was Charge D'Affaires of the United States in Austria, and after his return in 1852, he published a valuable and standard work on Austria in 1849, which had a wide circulation at that time, as it was a complete exposition of conditions in that country at a very disturbed period.

At the commencement of the Civil War, he raised a regiment for the Confederacy, known as the Sixtieth Georgia, of which he became Colonel. His regiment was attached to Hayes's Brigade, Early's Division, Ewell's Second Corps, Army of Northern Virginia. His health failing, he returned to Savannah in 1863, and died there on December 21, 1864.

Colonel Stiles was a sparely built man of six feet, delicate features and blue eyes. He was a cultivated man, and as an orator was considered to rank in the first class. It is said of him that he never spoke without elaborate preparation, but after this preparation, so warm and so eloquent was his speech, that his hearers regarded it as the result of the inspiration of the moment. His voice was very clear and like the note of a trumpet. As Speaker of the Georgia Legislature, he made an excellent reputation for perfect impartiality and courteous manner towards all the members, and was very popular with the members of the House.

His wife, Elizabeth Mackay, whom he married in Savannah in 1832, was a descendant of Capt. John McQueen, who served as a special envoy from Washington to Marquis Lafayette during the Revolutionary War. She survived him but two years, dying at Etowah on December 12, 1866. He named his home place where he settled in 1840, "Etowah Cliffs." The village of Stilesboro in Bartow county, near where he settled, was named for him. Of his marriage three children were born, none of whom are now surviving, though several grandchildren are living, some in Georgia, and some in Great Britain. During his thirty years of activity, Colonel Stiles ranked among the leading men of the State in point of ability and irreproachable character, and was highly esteemed not only within the limits of the State, but at the National Capital, where it takes men of more than ordinary force to gain recognition.

COMPILED BY THE PUBLISHER.

Thomas Stocks.

THE nineteenth century was a period of such marvelous growth, that men who lived to old age were often connecting links between the period of Indian warfare, and the period of advanced modern invention.

Judge Thomas Stocks, of Greene county, was one of those who, born in a frontier Indian fort on February 1, 1786, lived to see Georgia a modern commonwealth with one million and a half inhabitants.

When he was born the Oconee River was the dividing line between the advancing white settlers, and the Indians. The population of the State at that time exclusive of Indians, was possibly 70,000. White men went to their ploughs with gun in hand, and never got far from it because at any moment the dread Indian war-whoop might be heard, and often the barbed arrow brought a soundless death to the hardy pioneer.

Along the Oconee the whites had built a line of rude log forts, and it was in one of these Thomas Stocks first saw the light. At ten years of age he was an orphan and fell under the care of an uncle, by whom he was reared to manhood, amid the rude and turbulent scenes of the Indian frontier. A new treaty with the Indians pushing the frontier to the Chattahoochee relieved the Oconee settlers from further danger of Indian incursions, and in 1807, then twenty-one years old, Judge Stocks married and began the cultivation of his lands in Greene county.

His early education was limited but his natural powers were great. He was a close observer and possessed much public spirit, so that he became promptly interested in politics. His interest and force of character soon brought him into prominence and in 1813 he was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly, where he served eight years so acceptably that he was promoted to the upper house where he remained twelve years. During eight of his twelve years in the Senate he was the president of that body.

Before he was thirty years old he was elected one of the judges of the Inferior Court of Greene county, and filled the position continuously for more than thirty years, though rendering other public services during this long period.

In 1828 he was converted under the preaching of Rev. John Lumpkin, a brother of Governor Wilson Lumpkin and Judge Joseph Henry Lumpkin, and baptized in October of that year. For the remainder of his long life the Baptist church shared his services with the Commonwealth. Thus in 1829 he was raising money to help needy young ministers to an education.

In 1831 he was apparently the principal man on the committee to carry out this educational idea and in 1833 the school was established eight miles north of Greensboro, at a place called Penfield, in honor of Josiah Penfield, of Savannah, who had given the first $2,500 toward its establishment. The school was called Mercer Institute in honor of Rev. Jesse Mercer, a noted Baptist preacher and teacher, who gave many years and much money to its upbuilding. Moved to Macon in 1870, we now know it as Mercer University, one of the leading denominational schools of the country.

This school was very dear to Judge Stocks, and he gave to it, during the remainder of his life much time and fully ten thousand dollars in money. In 1832 Judge Stocks was a delegate from the Baptist State Convention to the General Baptist Convention in New York.

For forty years he was a member of the executive committee of the State Baptist Convention, and for many years president of the Board of Trustees and chairman of the Prudential Committee.

For several years he was clerk of the Convention, and for ten years its president. He was contemporary with Mercer, Mallory, Sherwood, Sanders, Dawson, Thompson, Kilpatrick, Mell and other great Baptist leaders, and did much in his time toward building the denomination up to its present position of influence and usefulness.

He died in Greene county October 6, 1876, nearly ninety-one

years of age. He is known to have been twice married. Of his first wife we know nothing; his second wife was Miss Fannie Davis, whose relatives now live in North and Middle Georgia. Judge Stocks had in larger measure than most men the privilege of seeing the fruit of his labors, and knowing that the fruit was good.

From the backwoods fort to Mercer University is a far cry, but the backwoods boy lived to lay the foundation of the great school, and to see an army of consecrated men pouring from its doors to enter upon lives of noble usefulness.

COMPILED BY THE PUBLISHER.

Charles Tait.

THE HON. CHARLES TAIT, lawyer, judge, and United States Senator, was born in Louisa county, Va., about 1768, and died in Wilcox county, Ala., October 17, 1835. At an early age he came to Georgia and entered upon the practice of law. In 1795 he was rector of the Richmond Academy, at Augusta, and a little later was said to have been for a time law partner with William H. Crawford. A strong friendship existed between the two men, believed to have had its origin in their association when they were aiding each other in the establishment of the Richmond Academy. Judge Tait attained prominence at the bar to such an extent that he became judge of the Western circuit on November 19, 1803. He was still serving in this capacity when the incident occurred, out of which grew the deadly feud between John Clarke and William H. Crawford. Judge Tait had taken an affidavit of a man who made serious charges against Gen. John Clarke, later Governor Clarke. Clarke believed that this affidavit was the result of a plot between Crawford and Tait to mar his political fortunes, and appealed to the Legislature for redress. The Legislature declined to take action. A personal encounter followed between Tait and Clarke, and later a duel between Crawford and Clarke, in which Crawford was wounded. Judge Tait was also the hero of a very amusing correspondence between Judge Dooly and himself, in which he challenged Judge Dooly to fight a duel. Dooly declined on the ground that the terms were not equal, Tait having a wooden leg. Judge Tait insisted, then Dooly replied that he must have the privilege of encasing one of his legs in a beegum in order to equalize the chances. Tait then threatened to publish him in the newspapers of the State as a coward. Dooly replied that Judge Tait was at perfect liberty to do so, at his own expense, as he would rather fill the columns of a dozen newspapers than one coffin.

In 1809 Judge Tait was appointed United States Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John Milledge. At the expiration of that term he was elected for a full term and served altogether nearly ten years, from December 28, 1809, to March 3, 1819, when having been appointed United States district judge for Alabama, he resigned and moved to Wilcox county in that State. He served as United States judge for Alabama until 1826, when he resigned and retired to private life for the remaining nine years that he lived.

Judge Tait was recognized as a strong lawyer, and in the Senate was an able supporter of the administrations of Presidents Madison and Monroe.

As to his family life no data is now available, but the fact that he filled acceptably the position of Judge for several years and of United States Senator for ten years is proof that he was a man of far more than ordinary ability.

COMPILED BY THE PUBLISHER.

Augustus Baldwin Longstreet.

AUGUSTUS BALDWIN LONGSTREET was born on Reynolds street in the city of Augusta on the 22d day of September in the year 1790. It is said he weighed seventeen pounds the day he was born. His father was of an inventive turn of mind, and contrived an odd steamboat to run on the Savannah River, preceding the more valuable invention of Robert Fulton by several years.

Young Longstreet was early sent to school in Augusta but his own account of his experience as a student is far from encouraging. Said he, "I was considered by my preceptors a dunce in several of my academic studies and treated accordingly." It was the day of the dunce cap and he was probably made to endure the tortures of the ridicule and mortification occasioned by the old-time discipline. At any rate he started badly and hated his first school.

While still a youth his father moved to Edgefield District in South Carolina where the boy was free to grow up with the country around him. He cared nothing for books then, but his highest ambition was to outrun, outjump, outshoot, and throw down any man in the district.

After a few years he went to Augusta and back to school. Chance threw him under the same roof and in the same bed with George McDuffie. They were young men together—each full of genius, ambition, fire. McDuffie was an intense student, devouring with greediness every book and newspaper he could lay his hands upon. He took delight in reading aloud, and would not let Longstreet leave him because he took delight in having an audience. This was at first irksome, then tolerable and finally delightful to Longstreet.

In a few years Longstreet went to Dr. Moses Waddell's school in South Carolina where so many other youths had lighted their intellectual lamp. Here at last he was aroused. Says he,

Augustus B Longstreet

"When studying the classics under the shade of the beautiful beeches which grew near the woodland seat of science, I actually felt a touch of the inspiration with which Virgil opens his deathless song." From here he went to Yale College, where he graduated when he was twenty-three years old. Then into the law school of Judge Gould and Judge Reeve at Litchfield, Conn., and back to Augusta to practice law in 1815. By this time he was well grown, tall, lithe, strong of body, fluent and witty in speech, of genial manners, but was ugly in the face. It is said that when he went to Yale College a fellow student walked up to him and handed him a knife, and said, "Longstreet, this knife belongs to you." "No, I have no such knife," was the reply. "Yes it does, for up to this time I have been the ugliest man in this school, but you certainly go ahead of me." Longstreet grinned good humoredly, pocketed the knife and kept it as his ugly weapon.

His rise in the law was rapid for he was a fearless, able, brilliant advocate who loved the people and whom the people loved. He took rank with Wm. C. Dawson, who was called the first gentleman of Georgia, with John M. Berrien "the American Cicero," with John Forsyth, the orator, wit and diplomat, with Wm. H. Crawford, the only man before whom Napoleon felt inclined to bow, with Geo. M. Troup, the fearless advocate of States-rights, with Lamar, Towns, Dooly, Wilde, Lumpkin and Cobb.

He loved his clients' cause as his own and for a time forgot that he was not pleading for himself. He was a master of defence and rose to splendid oratory to save the offenders against the law. It is related that at one time he was defending a worthless, semi-idiotic fellow for sheep stealing. The proof of his client's guilt was plain. The only recourse was to appeal to the sympathies of the jury. Eloquently was depicted the fatherless youth, deprived of an education and the restraining influences of paternal discipline and a father's love; the sole support of a widowed mother, who would go down to the grave in want and sorrow if deprived of her son's support and burdened

with his disgrace. Everybody was melted to tears. Turning to the jury he exclaimed, "Look, gentlemen, at my client, as he sits here bathed in tears, his fate in your hands." Turning as he spoke, the eyes of all were directed toward the aforesaid client, who sat with vacant face contentedly munching a ginger cake. The climax was too ridiculous. The orator was vanquished and took his seat amid the laughter of the entire court.

In March, 1817, Longstreet, when twenty-seven years old married Frances Eliza Parke, whom he had met at Greensboro while on professional duty at that place. They lived together in beautiful and unbroken affection for fifty-one years.

They moved to Greensboro to live. Here he practiced law, rose to be judge, and was in the race for Congress. Children were born, and life was happy and prosperous. He became a Christian, joined the Methodist church, moved back to Augusta, continued to practice law, and about 1838 made up his mind to become a Methodist minister. He began preaching when he was about fifty years old, and was stationed first in his old home, Augusta, and during the first year of his ministry went through the terrors of a yellow fever epidemic.

In 1839 he was elected president of Emory College, Oxford, Ga., and made his inaugural address in February, 1840.

At that time Oxford was a small village, newly cut out of the wilderness, and Emory College was in its infancy. The splendid quadrangle that now forms the campus was then covered with a thick growth of hardy oaks, clumps of bushes and small trees, with paths leading through them to the open places where the college house had been located.

The college chapel was a small wooden structure, without ornament, or belfry, in the pattern of the old Methodist churches that we yet see in some sections of the rural districts. This chapel was located in the rear of what is now Seney Hall, and served for chapel, church, and assembly purposes. There were also near by four brick buildings, small and simply arranged that were used for recitations on the lower floors, and dormitories for students on the upper floors. Some distance in the rear

of the chapel was the steward's hall, where most of the young men had their meals.

The village itself was composed of eighteen or twenty houses, scattered within a radius of a mile of the chapel, some of which had been there before, but most of which sprang up with the foundation of the college. In these the faculty lived, some students boarded, and citizens resided who had interests of various sorts in the institution.

In such a place and with such a beginning there were probably one hundred young men, mainly from North Georgia, who had come by stage coach, by wagon, or on horseback, sturdy sons of the Georgia soil, bent on knowledge, and with high ambitions and high purposes, as hardy as the oaks by which they were surrounded and sturdy as the granite under their feet. At daybreak they were awake, at sunrise they were marshaled by the chapel bell, into their early devotions. Then some moved off to learn mathematics from that prodigy of numerical science, Dr. Haddiman; some were off to learn Greek from George W. Lane; some to learn Latin from Dr. Archelaw Mitchell; some to learn chemistry from Dr. Alexander Means, and others to learn moral science or political economy or evidences of Christianity from the president himself.

It was not all study, for in those days a farm was connected with the college, and all the boys were required to plough the ground, plant cotton or corn, pull fodder and pick cotton, and do the usual happy duties supposed to attach to life on the farm. Each class worked in turn in the fields, taking a lesson in practical agriculture from the superintendent, as they would laboratory work in any science, capable of practical demonstration. There were seven or eight horses or mules and one or two hundred acres of land, and we can imagine the alacrity with which the young Freshmen stepped up to the plow, took hold of the bell line and addressed his remarks to the business end of a Georgia mule, long vexed by the pranks of the upper classes.

But it was manual labor in those days, and the boys made the cotton and the corn and peas and vegetables that help run the

college and supply the dormitories. It is not recorded that they rebelled except in cotton picking time when every boy had to turn out at once and pick cotton, while the faculty sat on the fence and gave their fatherly advice. At such times it was customary to jump a rabbit and for all the college to take after it whether they saw it or not, trample as much cotton as they could, and waste all the time possible.

It was in the days of the police system by the faculty, when the professors took turns by night in patrolling the campus and village, to catch the unwary prowlers or frustrate the unlucky designer of the midnight joke But as is always the case the more the boys were watched the worse they became, and the life of the patrol became no joke, the midnight revels would not cease until the midnight eye ceased to pry, and then there being no longer anything to elude, there was no longer any fun.

To such wholesome and natural conditions of young men's life in college came Judge Longstreet in 1840 when he was fifty years of age as a man, but still full of fine vigor and freshness of youth. He had a mind trained in the law, a tongue ready, eloquent and witty, a taste for literary composition, even at times for poetry, a spirit of loyalty to Georgia and southern conditions, a nature full of cheer and good humor, a sympathy broad enough to understand every boy and to encompass him in the affection of his great and generous heart.

His inaugural address laid down his platform. In February, 1840, in the little wooden chapel, with the hundred boys seated on the benches, the faculty, the trustees and the citizens seated around, he delivered a splendid call to labor, to study, to upright and careful living, and to the defense of southern institutions.

Judge Longstreet was president of Emory College for eight years. He lived in the president's house, which was the same then as now, and his devoted wife and daughter lived with him. Young men boarded in the house, and came within the charmed circle of his rare humor and happy nature. The judge was as ugly as ever, tall, lean, and loosely put together. His nose was

long and flat and generally ornamented at the very end with a pair of spectacles over which he would look at the boys and through which he would look at his book.

He was a little absent-minded at times, when absorbed in his work, and once came out of his recitation room leaving his hat. When reminded of his bare head he went back and soon returned, asking of his directors if they remembered what he went back after. He carried his keys on a string, and was in the habit of hanging his glasses over his ears. More than once he mixed things up and hung his keys over his ears and put the glasses in his pocket. He was a famous performer on the flute, and played upon a fine instrument made of glass, which is now preserved among the relics of the Smithsonian Institution.

Many are the traditions of the judge's splendid good humor, his sturdy love for the boys and his ability to take a practical joke. Once when he asked at the chapel for all complaints against the boarding house to be filed with him, he promptly received a note from his own boarders asking for more chicken. He took the note in good humor and sent a large waiter of delicacies to the rooms of the students, who really had no cause to complain.

He informed the students that when they wanted to ring the college bell just for fun to let him know and he would go with them. One rainy night at ten o'clock a delegation appeared and said they were strongly moved to ring the bell. It was dark and wet and cold, and and the judge looked out at the night and said, "Young men if you are moved to ring the bell a night like this and see any fun in it you have my prayers and sympathies. Go on, but I think I shall stay here."

He told the students he would stop tobacco if they would, and so everybody passed the word and quit. The judge held out for a week; the boys caught him, and said, "Judge, you are chewing tobacco. We thought you had quit." "Well, I did, boys," was the answer, "but for your sakes I started again." He was too old to correct the habits of a lifetime.

For eight years he lived and wrought and lived with the boys,

a simple, strong, unaffected and manly type of a noble and generous life. Brilliant in conversation, strong in opinion, vigorous in his writings, loyal in every fiber to Georgia and fearless in defense of what he thought to be right, Longstreet was an inspiration to the young men of his college, as every president is or should be.

It would have been a surprise and a chagrin to Judge Longstreet if he had been told during his life that his most enduring fame would rest upon his humor in that inimitable collection known as "Georgia Scenes."

These sketches were written about 1830 when he was still a lawyer, and he spoke of them afterwards as a "literary bagatelle, the amusement of my idle hours." Whatever they may have been to him, it is certain they made him famous. They were published first in one of the gazettes of the State, and afterwards issued in book form. The humor is broad, the characters strongly drawn, the language and scenery intensely local. The incidents were many of them personal experiences, or observations, or traditions familiar to him, and every one of them could easily have happened. They were all typical of the times and every Georgia fireside was made merry with their mirth-provoking fun.

In the Debating Society, for instance, the characters that figured as leaders were Longworth, which was Longstreet himself, and McDermot, which was George McDuffie, his associate in early school days. Those two conspired to propose the absurd topic for debate, "Whether at public elections, should the votes of factions predominate by internal suggestion of the bias of jurisprudence?"

The wax works really occurred in Waynesboro, and Ned Brace was Edmund Bacon, an inveterate practical joker who came from Edgefield, S. C. Who does not know of the famous "gander pulling" at Augusta, of the horse-swap and of Ransy Sniffles, who had fed copiously on red clay and blackberries until he had a complexion a corpse would have disdained to own.

All these have become part of the traditions of our State and not to know them is to miss the rarest fun in the language.

At one time in the United States House of Representatives, there was a long and bitter sectional debate. The Democrats had agreed to remain quiet and not stir up animosities that should be allowed to subside. A Republican member, however, made a violent assault upon the Democratic party, pacing the aisle and gesticulating wildly and shaking his fists at the Democratic side of the house, and daring them to come out to the fight. Mr. S. S. Cox, of New York, asked if he might interrupt the gentleman for a moment. "With pleasure; I will be glad to hear what you have to say," said the orator. Mr. Cox sent up to the clerk's desk a copy of "Georgia Scenes," with the request that certain pages be read. The clerk read "Georgia Theaters, or the Lincoln County Rehearsal," while the entire House broke into uproars of laughter and applause.

Judge Longstreet, who was now entitled to be called Dr. Longstreet, from the degree of LL.D. conferred upon him by Yale College in 1841, at the instance of John C. Calhoun, resigned his position as president of Emory College in 1848, and quietly took up the life of an itinerant preacher. To him as to all great souls no work was insignificant, and labor was not valued by its conspicuousness or its compensation.

In 1849 he was called to be president of the University of Mississippi, where he labored until 1856. In 1857 he was called to be president of the University of South Carolina, where he labored until the war began, and until all the students, largely by his influence and suggestions, enlisted as a body in the service of the Confederate States. He spoke to the graduating class of 1859 of that college in burning words, defending the case of the South, prophesying the victory of its armies and defying the North to invade her territory or trample upon her rights.

The boys took him at his word and rushed into the field, where many sleep under the quiet stars of Virginia, or the verdant banks of the rolling rivers. Dr. Longstreet was now seventy years old, stricken in years. He spent the stormy period of the

war with a kinsman in Alabama watching with painful but patriotic interest the inevitable result of that great conflict. At the close of the war he retired to Oxford, Miss., where in 1868 he was quite broken by the death of his wife. In 1870 when nearly eighty years of age, the family gathered around the bedside of the venerable man. His mind was clear to the very last. He placed his finger upon his own wrist and marked the beating of the fast failing pulse. Growing weaker his hand fell away but it was replaced by some one near by. Finally his face was illuminated with a rare radiance, as if a light had shined upon it, or a loved one had come before him, and he exclaimed "Look, look," with the radiance of the celestial city upon him and the beckonings of his beloved waving him as he swept into the beyond. So passed the great soul away and the world is better for his having been.

LAWTON B. EVANS.

Matthew Talbot.

GOVERNOR MATTHEW TALBOT, one of the most prominent men in Georgia during the first quarter of the nineteenth century, was descended from one of the oldest Norman families in England. He was a grandson of Matthew Talbot, who was the third son of the tenth Earl of Shrewsbury. That Matthew Talbot was born in England in 1699. In 1722 he came on a visit to Maryland with his cousin Edward, a son of Earl Talbot, to visit relatives who had settled there and for whom Talbot county in that State was named. Edward returned to England, but Matthew fell in love with and married Mary Williston, daughter of James and Mary Belgrave Williston. He thus became a permanent settler in America. From Maryland he moved to Amelia county, Va., where four sons were born to him. After the death of his wife, he moved to Bedford county, where he owned a large plantation on the Otter river, near the three peaks known as the Peaks of Otter, and called his place "Fancy Farm." In Bedford county, as he had been in the lower country, he was a leading man. He had been high sheriff in Lunenburg, and was chairman of the commissioners of the county court and high chairman and a vestryman in Cumberland parish, which included Brunswick and Lunenburg. He received large grants of land in Amelia, Prince George, Lunenburg and Bedford, and also bought much land in the western country. He died in 1758, and the home place was inherited by his son John, born July 13, 1735, in Amelia county.

John married Phebe Moseley, daughter of Colonel William Moseley, of Henrico county, Va. In Bedford county, John's five children were born; Thomas, the eldest, in 1760; Matthew, in 1762; and three daughters later. John Talbot was rated a man of first-class ability and was familiarly known as "Great John." He was high sheriff of Bedford county, judge of the

county court, and served during twenty-five sessions in the Virginia House of Burgesses. He was a member of the famous House of 1774, which practically declared the independence of the Virginia colony, and one of the thirteen men who left Lord Dunmore's council upon the 4th of June, 1774, and signed what was tantamount to a declaration of independence.

In 1769, John Talbot bought fifty thousand acres of land on the wild frontier of Georgia in what was then known as Wilkes county. It is said that he brought with him to Georgia, to help in surveying these lands, George Walton, who afterwards became so eminent in the State. Walton was then a struggling young man. In 1783, when Matthew Talbot was just of age, his father, John Talbot, moved from Virginia to Wilkes county, and immediately upon his arrival was elected to public office. He was a judge of the county court and a member of the convention of 1789, and one of the nine men who ratified the temporary Constitution. He brought with him to Wilkes county over one hundred slaves and was a man of much wealth.

The Talbot family had a strong sense of family loyalty. It is said that Matthew Talbot became temporarily embarrassed, whereupon his elder brother, Thomas, assumed twenty thousand dollars for him, saying that no Talbot should owe any man. Matthew Talbot was too young to serve in the Revolutionary War and was just a man grown when his father moved to Wilkes county. He grew up a man of strong, good sense, inflexibly honest, with much firmness of character. His personal popularity was great and he was rigidly faithful to every trust. For some years he represented Wilkes county in the Legislature and then moved to Oglethorpe. He was elected from Oglethorpe a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1798, which framed the Constitution under which Georgia grew and prospered for seventy-five years. In 1808 he was elected to the State Senate and was kept there for the next fifteen years by his constituents. From 1818 to 1823 he was the president of the Senate, and upon the death of Governor Rabun, in October, 1819, he became ex-officio Governor and served until the Legislature filled the

vacancy a month later, when he again took up the duties of president of the Senate. His legislative service covered all together a period of nearly thirty years, and he ranked as one of the strong, capable and patriotic members of the General Assembly. As a presiding officer of the Senate his conduct was always characterized by uniform dignity and exemplary impartiality. He is said to have been a man of fine appearance, well educated, and of kindly yet dignified manners.

In 1824 he retired from public life and sought rest at his country home. He did not long survive, but died on the 17th of September, 1827, at the age of sixty-five. There is some little uncertainty about the exact year of his birth. Some of the authorities claim that he was born in 1767, but descendants of the Talbot family now living in Georgia state that he was born in 1762. The *Augusta Courier* of September 20, 1827, having just learned of his death, said: "It is with no ordinary feelings we announce the death of a truly good man, Matthew Talbot. The fall of such a man at any time is calculated to produce feelings of poignant regret, but to be thus cut off in the brightness of his prospects, on the eve of an interesting election in which he was a prominent candidate, to have the eager hopes of so large a circle of friends thus blasted has excited a sensation of sorrow deep and universal. Personal enemies he had none; and his political opponents mixed with their opposition none of the gall of bitterness. Their sensations do justice to his memory. He died on the night of the seventeenth inst., about ten o'clock, of the fatal disease which has recently terminated the earthly career of so many of the citizens of Wilkes. 'Weed his grave clean, ye men of goodness, for he was your brother.'"

Talbot county, laid out in 1827, was named in his honor.

COMPILED BY THE PUBLISHER.

Benjamin Taliaferro.

TALIAFERRO county, Ga., commemorates the name and fame of Benjamin Taliaferro, a native of Virginia (son of Zachariah Taliaferro), born in 1750. His people had been settled in Virginia from the earliest days of that colony. His educational advantages were extremely limited and a serious handicap to him in early life. When the Revolutionary War came on, he joined the Continental Army as a lieutenant. In a short time he was promoted to captain. His immediate commander was the famous General Daniel Morgan. In the bitter winter campaign of 1776 in New Jersey, at the battle of Princeton, his company forced a British commander to surrender. When the English captain stepped forward in his fine uniform and inquired for the American commander that he might give up his sword, Captain Taliaferro felt hesitation in presenting himself, being without shoes or shirt and his coat far gone in decay. However, he finally advanced and received the sword of the brave Englishman. At the call of Washington he volunteered for service in the southern army, and after seeing much hard service in the southern campaigns was made prisoner by the British at the surrender of Charleston. Discharged on his parole, he returned to Virginia to await an exchange. In 1784 or 1785 he moved with his family to Georgia, and soon became a prominent citizen of the State. He was sent to the State Senate by the people of his district and elected president of that body. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1798, a company of splendid men, who made an organic law under which Georgia prospered for nearly three-fourths of a century. He became a judge of the Superior Court, at that time a most important position in Georgia, as there was no Supreme Court. He was appointed a trustee of Franklin College, now known as the University of Georgia. He was elected a representative from Georgia to the Sixth and Seventh Congresses, serving until

1802, when he resigned. The Legislature which rescinded the Yazoo Act paid a singularly high compliment to his integrity by electing him judge of the Superior Court, though he was not a lawyer.

He is said to have been a handsome man, six feet in height, and stout in person. His army training and his later service in public life had overcome the deficiencies of early education, and he had acquired courteous manners and considerable information, which, added to his natural understanding, made him an agreeable conversationalist.

He died in Wilkes county, Ga., September 3, 1821, seventy-one years old, and during his thirty-five years' residence in the State no citizen of Georgia was more generally esteemed.

COMPILED BY THE PUBLISHER.

Samuel Kennedy Talmage.

THE REV. DR. SAMUEL KENNEDY TALMAGE, a distinguished Presbyterian minister and an educator in Georgia for more than thirty years, came of a distinguished Revolutionary family, and was born at Summerville, N. J., in 1798. He graduated at Princeton in 1820, and served as tutor there from 1822 to 1825, entered the Presbyterian ministry, and in 1838 was elected professor of ancient languages in Oglethorpe University, a Georgia institution under the patronage of the Presbyterian church. He served as professor until 1841, when he was elected president of the college and served in that capacity until his death at Midway, Ga., on October 7, 1865, making a period of twenty-seven years of continuous service in that school.

Princeton University conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1844. He was a regular contributor to the *Southern Presbyterian Review,* and published numerous sermons and addresses. Dr. Talmage was not only a man of high character, but of great attainments, and distinguished native ability. He rendered to Georgia a distinct service at a period when the educational institutions of the State needed the services of such men, though after the Civil War during the ruck of reconstruction and the wreck of the fortunes of the people, Oglethorpe University fell into decay and died. The work which he did during his twenty-seven years of service and the men whom he trained have been of incalculable service to the State.

COMPILED BY THE PUBLISHER.

Joel Crawford.

MAJOR JOEL CRAWFORD was born in Columbia county, Ga., on June 15, 1783. He was a son of Captain Charles Crawford, of the Revolutionary Army, and a lineal descendant of David Crawford, son of John, who migrated to America in the seventeenth century and settled in Virginia. After the Revolutionary War, several families of the Crawfords moved from Virginia to Georgia, and of these families at least four members became prominent in State and Union.

Joel Crawford had the best advantages which the schools of that day afforded and received a liberal education. He first attended schools in Savannah and Augusta, and then after a period of study under Nicholas Ware, of Augusta, he removed to Litchfield, Conn., and attended the lectures of that distinguished law instructor, Judge Gould. In those days traveling facilities were very limited, and Major Crawford made his trip from Georgia to Connecticut and back to Georgia on horseback, a trip of six weeks each way. Upon his return to Georgia he began the practice of law at Sparta, in 1808, but soon moved to Milledgeville, and was for a time in partnership with the father of the late Justice L. Q. C. Lamar.

When the second war with Great Britain broke out, in 1812, Mr. Crawford, a high-spirited young man, immediately joined the army, and left home as a lieutenant in a company of dragoons commanded by Captain Steele, in the army then serving under General John Floyd on the western frontier of Georgia and operating against the Creek Indians. Lieutenant Crawford was almost immediately made aide-de-camp of the commanding-general, with the rank of major, and under the leadership of that accomplished soldier, General Floyd, they invaded the Creek country with an army of three thousand, six hundred men. In the campaign of 1813 and 1814 Major Floyd served with distinguished gallantry. The campaign was an arduous

one during the winter of 1813-14, over the rugged country now known as North Alabama, and several successful battles were fought with the Indians on the Tallapoosa River. In each of these battles Major Crawford was noted for his gallantry in action, and twice had his horse shot from under him.

At the close of the war he resumed the practice of law at Milledgeville, and served his State as a member of the lower house in the Legislature from 1814 to 1817. He was then elected to the Fifteenth Congress as a Democrat and reelected to the Sixteenth Congress, but declined further election.

In the spring of 1825 he married Miss Sarah Ruffin Rhodes, a wealthy heiress of North Carolina, and thereafter devoted himself to his plantation and numerous slaves. In 1826 he was appointed one of the board of commissioners to run the boundary line between the States of Georgia and Alabama, which service was performed to the entire satisfaction of both commonwealths. He then practically retired from public life and devoted himself to his numerous and growing family and his large estates, but in 1837 he was called upon by the General Assembly to act as a State commissioner in the erection and construction of the Atlantic and Western Railroad, and was appointed president of the Board of Commissioners.

In those days Major Crawford was known as a Republican of the Jeffersonian school and a leader of the old Whig party, at the time William Henry Harrison was elected President of the United States. In these days classifications are different, and he would now be classed as a Jeffersonian Democrat. He was the soul of honor and courage, and never hesitated to denounce frauds and impostors. After a happy married life, extending over a considerable period, he was, in late middle life, left a widower, when he sold his beautiful home in Sparta, Ga., and removed to one of his plantations near Blakely, Early county, where he spent the remainder of his life, and there peacefully passed away on April 5, 1858.

Of the large number of children born to him, only one survives at present, Mrs. M. Crawford Flewellen, of Washington,

D. C. In that particular generation the Crawford family was indeed a remarkable one, and though some members of the family surpassed Major Crawford in the extent of their reputation, none of them surpassed him in the qualities of devotion to duty and patriotic citizenship.

MARGARET CRAWFORD FLEWELLEN.

William Candler.

COLONEL WILLIAM CANDLER, a gallant Revolutionary soldier, and progenitor of a family which has given to Georgia preachers, bishops, lawyers, judges, governors, and financiers, which to-day is perhaps the most prominent family as a whole in the State, was born in 1736. It can not be definitely stated whether he was born in Ireland or in Virginia, but the weight of evidence seems to be in favor of Virginia, a short time after his parents came from Ireland. Though coming from Ireland, his people were of English descent on the paternal side. One Lieutenant-Colonel William Candler went to Ireland as an officer in Cromwell's army. He remained there, and notwithstanding the law which prohibited intermarriage between the English settlers and the Irish, one of his descendants married an Irish woman and came from Callan, county Kilkenny, Ireland, to Virginia, about 1735. He settled in Bedford county, near the present city of Lynchburg, prospered, and died in 1765. His widow, Anna Candler, survived him for thirty years or more. Daniel Candler reared several children, among them, Colonel William Candler. Probably there were five sons. Some of the younger sons went prospecting into North Carolina. William remained in Virginia, and in 1760 married Elizabeth Anthony. About 1768, his father being then dead for several years and the estate administered, he removed to St. Paul's Parish, Ga., and settled in a Quaker settlement known as Wrightsboro, in what is now McDuffie county. By 1771 he was a prominent man in the colony. He became a captain of the Royal Militia, under the English Government, but upon the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, he promptly affiliated with the patriots, and in the reorganization of the forces became a major under the Revolutionary government. This title he held until the early part of 1779, when at a further reorganization, he appears to have been made a colonel. His regiment was the

upper regiment of Richmond county, while Colonel Elijah Clarke commanded the lower regiment.

From that time on until the end of the active campaigns, Colonel Candler's life was one of incessant activity. He appears to have been a brave, prudent and capable officer. When the British overran the State, a majority of the patriot militiamen refugeed beyond the borders, so that Colonel Candler's regiment came to be known as the refugee regiment of Richmond county. This regiment was an outgrowth in 1780 of the previour organization. William Candler was colonel, David Robeson was lieutenant-colonel, and John Shields was major. Candler and Robeson survived the war, but Major Shields was killed in battle. Henry Candler, son of William, though very young, became major. Colonel Candler participated in the siege of Augusta, in the Battle of Kings Mountain, in the Battle of Blackstocks, and in the various other skirmishes and combats which marked the closing campaign in the South. The close of the war found him stripped of everything, practically, but his land.

He appears to have been a man of extraordinary business capacity, and gathering together his property and going to work vigorously, within two years he had gotten his affairs into good shape. When the Legislature met in January, 1784, he was one of the members from Richmond county. This was his last public service, and he died in July, 1784. At the time of his death, he owned 6,000 acres of land in the counties of Richmond, Wilkes and Washington, twenty-seven negroes, a small stock of merchandise, forty-nine hogs, forty-seven books, furniture, etc. The Legislature in 1789 passed a bill providing for the payment to Henry Candler, as the administrator, of a sum sufficient to reimburse the estate for services rendered and supplies furnished by Colonel Candler during the war. The most notable feature of the inventory of his estate is the forty-seven books. When all the conditions of the time in which he lived are taken into consideration, he must have been quite a book-lover to have been able to accumulate forty-seven books.

Colonel Candler was said to have been a large man, of good appearance, who always rode a fine horse and was of very courteous manners. He was possessed of great energy, enterprise and public spirit. Of his marriage with Elizabeth Anthony there were born eleven children, ten of whom were reared to maturity. Two of the sons, William and John, never married, and Joseph died without issue. Colonel Candler was only forty-eight years old at the time of his death, and his widow, who was nearly ten years his junior, a few years after his death, married Captain Cornelius Dysart, a veteran of the Revolutionary War, and a member of the General Assembly of Georgia. She survived until the year 1803 and was buried on the east side of the Oconee River outside the city of Milledgeville. In the present generation Colonel Candler's descendants show Congressmen, judges, a bishop, a governor, and leading financiers of the State.

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Absalom Harris Chappell.

ABSALOM HARRIS CHAPPELL was born in Hancock county, Georgia, on the 18th day of December, 1801. His father, Joseph Chappell, of Virginia lineage, died in 1807 and left the son to the guardianship of his maternal uncle, Benjamin Harris, of Hancock county. His mother was Dorothy Harris, the daughter of Absalom Harris, who, in his early manhood, had served with distinction in the Revolutionary War.

Absalom Harris Chappell was educated at the celebrated classical school at Mt. Zion, Hancock county, at the head of which was Dr. Nathan S. S. Beman, a man of great learning and an accomplished instructor. After graduating from that school he read law for about two years in the office of a distinguished lawyer of New York. His law studies were completed in the law office of Judge Augustin S. Clayton, of Athens, in connection with the University of Georgia. He was admitted to the bar in 1821.

He immediately began the practice of law in Sandersville, Washington county, Georgia, but removed, in 1824, to Forsyth, Monroe county, where he continued in the practice about twelve years, when he moved to Macon, Bibb county, where he remained until, in 1858, he moved with his family to Columbus, Georgia, where he died on December 11, 1878, having nearly completed his seventy-seventh year.

May 31, 1842, he was married to Loretto Rebecca Lamar, daughter of John Lamar, of Putnam county, Georgia, and sister of Mirabeau B. Lamar, president of Texas, and of Judge Lucius Q. C. Lamar, father of the late United States Senator and Supreme Court Justice L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi. Five children survived him—Mrs. Toomer, of Virginia, Lamar Chappell, J. Harris Chappell, Thos. J. Chappell and Lucius H. Chappell.

Absalom Harris Chappell, the subject of this sketch, led an

active political and professional life. During his twelve years residence in Monroe county he represented that county both in the House and Senate of the Georgia Legislature. In 1842, after his removal to Macon, he was elected to Congress for the term of 1843-44, and went out with the Southern wing of the Whig party with which he was aligned. In 1845 he was elected to the State Senate from Bibb county and was made president of that body. His political activities dated back to the old Troup and Clarke parties and through the Union and States-rights parties. He was for Troup and the Treaty and for States-rights, and figured in many political campaigns. His political was secondary to his professional career, which latter was successful to a marked degree, wherein he figured in the more important litigation in his own and adjoining circuits.

He took a deep interest and actively participated in the material, financial and educational interests of the State.

In 1836 he was a delegate to the celebrated Knoxville Convention, assembled for the purpose of devising railway communication between the Atlantic Ocean and the West. As an outcome of the part the Georgia delegation took in this movement the Western and Atlantic, or State road, was designed and built. So great was the interest Mr. Chappell took in the projected enterprise that he rode through the country prospecting for the most available route.

He was one of the original subscribers and promoters of the Monroe Railroad, the first road constructed in Georgia. It is now a part of the Central, between Macon and Atlanta.

In 1837 he was a delegate to a convention of merchants and others of South Carolina and Georgia to promote direct trade with foreign countries.

In 1839 he was appointed by Governor Gilmer as a commissioner along with John McPherson Berrien and W. W. Holt to arrange and digest a system of finance for the State, which commission was executed in a manner highly satisfactory.

In 1849, pursuant to resolution of the General Assembly, he, together with Bishop Elliott and Dr. Mercer, was appointed a

committee to report on the "Poor School" fund and to recommend advisable alterations in the same.

In 1851, as chairman of a special committee appointed for that purpose, he submitted an elaborate report on the state of the treasury, public debt, central bank, the State road, penitentiary and lunatic asylum.

He was trustee of the University of Georgia for many years and was a devout and active member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

His removal to Columbus in 1850 was with a view of retiring from public life. He figured, however, in secession agitation and at the close of the war was elected as delegate from Columbus to the Conservative Convention held in Macon on December 5, 1865, and was one of a special committee of five, including H. V. Johnson and Benj. H. Hill, Warren Akin and T. R. R. Cobb, to prepare an address to the people of Georgia and of the United States on the political conditions.

This address was published and disseminated over the State and country. He resumed the practice of law in Columbus after the war for a while, but much of his time was devoted to his planting interests in Louisiana.

His later years were devoted to literary pursuits and in 1874 he published the "Miscellanies of Georgia Historical, Biographical, Descriptive," and rejoice with most valuable and accurate information upon the interesting topics of which it treats.

Absalom Harris Chappell was a man of commanding appearance and of rare dignity of character and deportment, over six feet in stature, erect, well proportioned, with features classic and benign.

He was remarkable for his purity of mind and simplicity of character. He was an accomplished scholar, an elegant and forceful speaker, combining richness of voice, grace and force of manner and elegance of diction. He was well versed in the classics, reading Latin with the ease of his native language and familiar with the Greek and a good French scholar. In his

latter years he took up the Italian. With all this he was modest of his own merits and never self-seeking and never sacrificed in the least degree, principle for place. Whatever of office or distinction he attained was by pure force of character and ability, as recognized by those among whom he lived and labored.

THOMAS J. CHAPPELL.

John Forsyth.

GEORGIA has had many orators and diplomats, but among them none was endowed with greater gifts of persuasion than John Forsyth. He was born in Frederick county, Virginia, about the year 1781. His father moved to Georgia when the subject of this sketch was but four years of age, adding another memorable family to the many who came from Virginia after the Revolution to seek homes in Georgia. Young Forsyth grew up in the surroundings of a rural home as many others had done, going to an academy in Wilkes county in charge of a Rev. Mr. Springer.

When he was old enough, following the customs of many Georgia youths, he went to Princeton College, and graduated in 1799. His early inclination was for the law, which profession he studied in Augusta under Mr. Noel. He was admitted to the bar in 1802. His success was rapid, rising to the position of attorney-general in 1808 and being elected to Congress in 1812. From this position he was elevated to the United States Senate in 1815 and his wonderful career as a statesman was fully begun.

The first event that brought him into national notice was his successful manipulation of the treaty between the United States and Spain, by which the territory of Florida was added to our general domain. A treaty had already been concluded between the two governments in 1819 by which Spain ceded Florida to the United States and the United States ceded Spain all claims to the territory west of the Sabine, and agreed to pay four million dollars for the equivalent of the value of the territory exchanged.

Spain had agreed to use this money in satisfying certain losses that had been sustained by the citizens of the United States by the depredations of Spanish cruisers more than twenty years before, which claims had been acknowledged by the Spanish gov-

ernment as far back as 1802. Another article conceded the confirming of titles to grants of land made before the treaty between the two countries was proposed. Since then there was a question about the validity of the dates of many of these titles, and as it was supposed that large tracts of territory had been granted after the treaty and the dates were fixed, so as to appear before the treaty, it required great address to bring the matters to a proper adjustment.

President Monroe selected Senator Forsyth for this delicate mission. He went at once to Spain and though it required four years to untangle the skein, yet by his skillful address, polished manners and adroit diplomacy he finally succeeded in bringing all matters to a satisfactory adjustment between the two nations. Never has this country had a more finished courtier to a foreign country. Forsyth was qualified by his patience, his exquisite deportment, his eloquence and persuasiveness, to act in this trying condition of international policies as no other man of the time could have acted.

Upon the satisfactory conclusion of this treaty, Forsyth was elected to Congress in 1823, where he remained until 1827. At that time the State was divided into two great political factions, known as the Troup party and the Clarke party. For years the people had been divided between the policies of George M. Troup, the intrepid leader of States-rights doctrine, and his great antagonist, Gen. John Clarke. Forsyth was an ardent supporter of Governor Troup, and in Congress was an able advocate of the Governor's demands for the removal of the Indians from the State of Georgia.

The demand on the part of Georgia arose out of an agreement made in 1802 between the State and the general government, at the time that the territory of Alabama and Mississippi was ceded to the United States, in return for which they agreed to remove Indians from the soil of Georgia as soon as it "could be done peaceably and on reasonable terms." Twenty-five years passed and the Indians had not been removed. The United States hesitated and Troup insisted. Finally it came to an

issue, and Troup threatened to take possession of the lands anyhow and dispossess the Indians. The President of the United States threatened to send troops to protect the Indians and Troup called out the militia to repel invasion. War was averted, however, and the general government forced the Indians to move west. In all the controversy Forsyth was most pronounced in his support of Troup. In Congress his voice was raised in urgent demand for the fulfillment of the agreement of 1802, and the removal of the savages from the soil of the State, and it was through his agency that wise measures prevailed, war was averted and a happy solution of the difficulties reached.

Worn out with party dissensions, and exhausted with the long controversy with the general government, Governor Troup was glad to see his administration coming to a close. John Forsyth was the nominee of the Troup party, and Matthew Talbot was the candidate for the Clarke party. Talbot, however, died two weeks before the election, leaving the field to Forsyth, who in 1827 was elected Governor without opposition. His administration was a peaceful one, undisturbed by controversy and barren of incident.

The Legislature of 1829, realizing his powers of oratory and his qualities as a statesman, elected him Senator to the United States in 1829. Here for a second time he was in the arena, with great events forming about the administration of President Andrew Jackson. Forsyth was a supporter of General Jackson and a great admirer of that stern and fiery old soldier. He opposed the tariff of 1832, which operated unjustly on the Southern States, as did the Southern senators generally, but he was much opposed to the dangerous doctrine of nullification, which had been suggested by Calhoun and the convention in South Carolina.

Probably Forsyth's powers as a leader were never shown to greater advantage than in the famous anti-tariff convention in 1832. The convention had been called by a number of prominent men who were in Athens at the commencement exercises of Franklin College. They held a public meeting, adopted reso-

lutions and called for delegates from the counties to meet in Milledgeville in November. John M. Berrien, who had been in Jackson's cabinet but had resigned, was the leading spirit of the movement, and his great eloquence and powers as a jurist made him a formidable opponent for those who did not favor extreme measures. The convention met as called, Forsyth was a delegate from Richmond county, and the acknowledged leader of the Jackson party in the Senate. He resolved to defeat the object of the convention, which clearly was to follow South Carolina in her perilous lead for nullification. George R. Gilmer was chairman, and the list of delegates included the ablest men in the State.

On the second day Forsyth raised an issue by proposing to appoint a committee "to examine into the authority of the persons assembled as delegates to represent the people of their respective counties." This brought on a discussion between Berrien and Forsyth that lasted three days. The great powers of both men were tested to their utmost. One who knew Forsyth spoke of him as the "best off-hand debater in the world. Burke may have been more philosophical and ornate, Fox more logical and comprehensive, Sheridan more brilliant in illustration, more witty in repartee, and Pitt may have marched in more stately grandeur to elevate the British House of Commons; but not one of them was the polemic gladiator, the ready, ever buoyant and dignified master of elocution, that Forsyth was, with look and gesture, inflection of voice, and all the qualities of a high-bred soul gushing for victory. Who ever had such a sarcastic expression of the lip, such a scornful jerk of the nose, to annihilate an adversary when the occasion called for such a catastrophe? He was a perfect model of eloquence, without having copied any man or any rules. By some happy method, accidental or otherwise, he had accommodated his organs of speech to the capacity of the lungs for respiration. He was never out of breath, he always had a full supply, so that his voice was always clear and resonant, always pleasant to the ear in its high or low keys or in its grand or simple modulations.

There were no hurry, no breaks, no discords or accidents, in that constant stream of pure vocalization. The listener had no dread of failure. He beheld glittering landscapes, and a rich panorama of city refinement and rural simplicity, set off by the softest music, all teeming from the magic skill of the orator."

At the end of the discussion, however, the resolutions of Mr. Forsyth were rejected, whereupon he and fifty other delegates withdrew from the convention. The remaining delegates formulated resolutions declaring the tariff acts unconstitutional and void, but these resolutions were not received with favor. The Legislature strongly opposed the acts of the convention and advised the people "not to give their votes on the resolutions of the convention," and as strongly condemned the doctrine of nullification as "neither a peaceful nor a constitutional remedy but, on the contrary, as tending to civil commotion and disunion."

Senator Forsyth continued the firm defender of President Jackson in his administration. The removal of the public deposits from the Bank of the United States, the dismissal of Duane as Secretary of State, the controversy with Congress, all bitter and stirring questions drew Forsyth into the arena, his sword bared for the conflict of giants. In the controversy between the President and the Senate, and after the passage of the measure censuring his conduct, Forsyth stood forth the undaunted, ever ready and all powerful champion of the President. He was prepared for every onset and won laurels in every contest. It was a notable and crucial epoch in our national history, and Forsyth exhibited powers in debate and skill in argument that the hall of the Senate had rarely seen equaled.

Forsyth was now a man of national repute. President Jackson appointed him Secretary of State, in place of Louis McLane, resigned. His nomination was confirmed by the Senate June 27, 1834. For seven years he held this high office, during the remainder of Jackson's term and until Van Buren retired in March, 1841. Here his signal ability as a diplomatist and statesman was displayed at his best. His communications were

scholarly and won the admiration of his countrymen as well as the courts of Europe.

With the election of General Harrison, John Forsyth passed off the stage of public affairs. The hero of Tippecanoe died one month after he was inaugurated, and October 21, 1841, John Forsyth also passed away in his sixtieth year, still in the prime of his power and with his great popularity undiminished.

For many years Richmond county had been his home, and to-day may still be seen the house in which he lived. It stands in a grove on the hill overlooking the city of Augusta, and is one of the many historic spots of that venerable city.

We can not close this memoir better than by a sketch of Forsyth taken from "The Cabinet—Past and Present."

"The late John Forsyth was one of the most accomplished men of his time. As an impromptu debater, to bring on an action or to cover a retreat, he never had his superior. He was acute, witty, full of resources, and ever prompt—impetuous as Murat in a charge, adroit as Soult when flanked and outnumbered. He was haughty in the presence of enemies, affable and winning among friends. His manners were courtly and diplomatic. In the time of Louis XIV, he would have rivaled the most celebrated courtiers; under the dynasty of Napoleon he would have won the baton of France. He never failed to command the confidence of his party; he never feared any odds arrayed against it, and at one crisis was almost the most brilliant and formidable opposition ever organized against an administration."

LAWTON B. EVANS.

Robert Milledge Charlton.

ROBERT MILLEDGE CHARLTON was born in Savannah, Ga., on January 19, 1807, and died there on January 18, 1854. In his forty-seven years of life he compressed an amount of splendid work, both in private life and in public service, which has left his name high up on the roster of distinguished citizens of Georgia. He was a son of Judge Thomas Usher Pulaski Charlton and his first wife, Emily Walter. His grandfather, Thomas Walter, of South Carolina, was the author of "Flora Caroliniana," one of the early and most valuable contributions to Southern botany. Robert M. Charlton, in addition to receiving the most liberal education obtainable, had the very great advantage of association with a father who was one of the foremost men of his day. Admitted to the bar before he was of legal age, at the age of twenty-one (like his father before him), he was elected to the State Legislature. At twenty-three he was appointed United States district attorney by President Jackson, and at twenty-eight became judge of the Eastern Judicial Circuit. His father had served six terms as mayor of Savannah, and perhaps no honor which came to the younger Charlton during his life was so highly appreciated by him as his first election to the office of mayor of Savannah, at the age of thirty-two, and he subsequently served two other terms. He thus tracked along in the way that his father had traveled before him. Charlton street in Savannah was named in honor of his father shortly after his death, and Charlton county in South Georgia also perpetuates the family name. At the age of forty-four, in the year 1852, he succeeded his distinguished townsman, John McPherson Berrien, in the United States Senate, and while holding that position was honored with the appointment as a trustee of the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington. He was among the incorporators of the Georgia Historical Society, and to him is chiefly due the existence of the Episcopal Orphans' Home.

Judge Charlton did an enormous amount of work in his comparatively short life. His reputation at the bar was second to that of no lawyer of his day, and his legal work will bear the tests of the most exacting criticisms. The legal firm with which he was associated and of which he was the head built up a very large practice. In addition to his legal work and his public service he was a man of fine literary tastes, with strong poetic tendencies, and rested himself in the intervals of his labor by literary work, such as contributions to the *Knickerbocker*, the leading magazine of that day, and by the publication of poems, which he finally gathered together into a volume, including a few written by his brother, Dr. Thomas Jackson Charlton, who died at the early age of thirty, a man of the most brilliant promise. Judge Charlton's "Sketches of Court and Circuit Life" give full play to that kindly humor which was the delight of his friends. In 1838 he published a volume of Georgia Reports, and his son, himself a distinguished lawyer, in quoting some brief extracts from that work, draws out that sense of humor, strong common sense, and exact equity, which distinguished his father and has a strong likeness to the work of that distingushed jurist, Chief Justice Joseph Henry Lumpkin.

Judge Charlton was a man of strong religious spirit, and his kindliness of disposition was a proverb among those who knew him. At the age of twenty-two, he married Miss Margaret Shick, of Savannah, daughter of Peter Shick, and granddaughter of John Shick, one of the famous colony of Salzburgers, in Effingham county, and a veteran of the Revolution, who lost an arm at the siege of Savannah in 1779, while a soldier in the Continental line. Ten children were born of this marriage. Five of them died in childhood. Of the other five, Mary Marshall married Julien Hartridge; Thomas Marshall died unmarried; Robert Milledge, Jr., after serving as a faithful soldier of the Confederacy during the entire period of the Civil War, died unmarried one year after the close of the war. Margaret married Charles P. Hansell, of Georgia; and Walter Glasco Charlton, the present male representative of the family and a

leading citizen and lawyer of Savannah, married Mary Walton Johnston, a daughter of that famous Georgian, Richard Malcolm Johnston. Thomas U. Charlton and his no less distinguished son, Judge Robert M. Charlton, contributed faithful and valuable work in the days when the commonwealth of Georgia was beginning to be an important unit in this great republic, and the memory of them is a precious possession to the present citizenship of the Empire State of the South.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

Thomas Usher Pulaski Charlton.

PROMINENT among the long line of brilliant men who made the first half of the nineteenth century such a noted period in the history of Georgia was Thomas Usher Pulaski Charlton, of Savannah. Judge Charlton was born in Camden, S. C., in November, 1779. His father, Thomas Charlton, was a native of Maryland, and married Lucy Kenan, a native of North Carolina. On the paternal side the family came to America from Shropshire, England, and is said to have been a branch of the Northumberland county family of the same name. It first settled in Maryland, and members of the family were quite prominent in that colony, one member notably, having been appointed by the Governor of Maryland to hold the Mason and Dixon's line against Pennsylvania. Thomas Charlton, the father of Judge Charlton, was a physician, and the eldest son of Arthur Charlton. He joined the Revolutionary Army in South Carolina in 1775, and served both as a surgeon and a lieutenant of the line. After his retirement from the service, he served as a member of the Legislature of South Carolina. After his death his widow moved to Savannah, in 1791, and there Judge Charlton was reared and educated.

He was admitted to the bar in 1800. At twenty-one he was a member of the State Legislature, and at twenty-five years of age was attorney-general of the State. At twenty-nine, he became judge of the Eastern Circuit. He was an intimate friend of General James Jackson, and also of Governor Milledge. He was General Jackson's literary executor, and in 1808 published a life of that distinguished soldier and statesman. Six times he served as mayor of Savannah, was chairman of the Committee of Public Safety in the War of 1812, and in 1825 served on the committee which compiled the statutes of Georgia. A prominent Mason, he served as Grand Master of the State.

He was married twice. His first wife was a daughter of

Thomas Walter, of South Carolina, who published a valuable botanical work entitled "Flora Caroliniana." His second wife was Ellen Glasco. His children were all born of the first marriage, and but two arrived at years of maturity, Thomas Jackson and Robert Milledge. Robert Milledge attained great prominence during his life, and his son, Walter Glasco Charlton, is now one of the leading members of the bar of Georgia.

Judge Charlton died December 14, 1835, leaving behind him a spotless record, both in his private life and in his public service, and was recognized by his generation as a man of the most eminent ability and devoted patriotism. He was interred at Savannah, where three generations of the family now rest.

COMPILED BY THE PUBLISHER.

Alonzo Church.

REV. DR. ALONZO CHURCH, sixth president of the University of Georgia, was born in Brattleboro, Vt., April 9, 1793, son of Reuben and Elizabeth (Whipple) Church. His grandfather, Timothy Church, was an officer in the French War, colonel in the Revolutionary War, and prominent in the disturbances between the colonies of New York and Vermont. In that controversy he took sides with New York and in consequence was imprisoned by Ethan Allen, the leader of the Vermonters. Dr. Church's father, Reuben Church, served as a lieutenant in the Revolutionary armies and after the war found himself in impoverished circumstances. Compelled to rear his family on a small Vermont farm, young Alonzo found the procuring of an education a difficult matter, but he struggled along, entered Middlebury College, supporting himself between sessions by teaching, and graduated with honor in 1816. The severe climate of Vermont appearing dangerous to lungs not over-strong, he migrated to Georgia and opened a classical school at Eatonton. He became known as a classical teacher, and in 1819 was elected professor of mathematics in the University of Georgia. He held this position for ten years, until 1829, when on the resignation of Dr. Moses Waddell from the presidency he was elected to that position, which he held for thirty years, and resigned in 1859 on account of impaired health and advancing years.

Dr. Church thus gave forty years of service to the University, at a period when the educational interests of Georgia needed the services of just such a man. He was ordained a Presbyterian minister in 1824, and throughout his life was influential in his church. He never held a regular pastoral charge, but gave his services free to poor churches near Athens, often going many miles on Sunday, after a hard week in college work, to preach the gospel to people who were too poor to support a minister.

Among the distinguished men graduating under his presidency were Alexander Stephens, Robert Toombs, Benjamin H. Hill, Howell Cobb and Herschel V. Johnson. While a stern disciplinarian, he was tactful in administration, and though ready to administer justice when necessary, he was never accused of being unjust. At all times courteous and urbane in manner, he gained the reputation of being the Chesterfield of Georgia. During his administration the number of graduates in any year never fell below twelve, and in one year reached thirty-five. One of the buildings, which included the library and part of the apparatus, being destroyed by fire, the Legislature gave six thousand dollars with which to replace the property destroyed, and the needs being urgent continued this appropriation until 1821. So capable was his administration that he was able at one period to erect four buildings in four years at a cost of $39,000. When it is considered the Legislature gave but little help and that the University in those days had an uncertain income, this is a conspicuous comment upon Dr. Church's financial ability. From 1801, when John Milledge made a donation of lands, until 1854 there were no private donations to the University, but in the last named year Dr. William Terrell, of Hancock county, gave $20,000 to the University, with which was established a chair of agriculture. Dr. Church was in effect the last president of the University, because after his retirement the title was changed to chancellor in 1860 and President Lipscomb became Chancellor Lipscomb.

He was as devoted and loyal to Georgia and the educational interests of the State as though he had been born within its borders, and to this date his memory is loved and honored as one of the men who contributed most largely to the upbuilding of the moral and intellectual status of the Commonwealth. On his retirement from the presidency he withdrew to his small homestead near Athens, where he died on May 18, 1862, sixty-nine years of age. His son, Alonzo W. Church, who was graduated under his administration in 1847, became librarian of the United States Senate.

COMPILED BY THE PUBLISHER.

Joseph Henry Lumpkin.

CHIEF JUSTICE JOSEPH HENRY LUMPKIN is one of the great figures in Georgia history. A man of a family which for four generations has given strong, clean, brilliant and patriotic men to the service of the State, it is now agreed, forty years after his death, that he was one of the few greatest American judges, and it is a source of pride to every Georgian that such a man was a native of her soil.

He was born in Oglethorpe county, on December 23, 1799, the seventh son of John and Lucy (Hopson) Lumpkin, and died at Athens, Ga., on June 4, 1867. He attended the University of Georgia, and graduated from Princeton College in 1819, read law under the Hon. Thomas W. Cobb, and was admitted to the bar at Lexington, Ga., in 1820. In 1824 he was a member of the General Assembly. In 1833, in connection with John H. Cuthbert and William Schley (later Governor of Georgia) he framed the State penal code. From his entry upon the practice of his profession, Governor Lumpkin's reputation as a lawyer steadily grew.

In 1845 the Legislature created the State Supreme Court. He was at that time in Europe, and without his knowledge or consent, he was elected one of the three judges of the State Supreme Court, and by common consent of his associates, became chief justice. He was reelected three different times, and served continuously until his death, a period of about twenty-two years. He declined a professorship in the University of Georgia, the position of Chancellor of the University, and a United States judgeship. Princeton College conferred upon him in 1851 the degree of LL.D. During nearly all his active life he taught law students in his office, and in this way contributed immensely to the improvement of the quality of the legal profession in the State.

Judge Lumpkin's cry was always justice. The technicali-

ties of the law had for him no attraction; equity was what he stood for. His decisions are monuments of wisdom, learning and equity. He was an ardent advocate of temperance, of reform, an elder in the Presbyterian church, and a man of the most exemplary life.

In February, 1821, he married at Savannah, Ga., Callender C. Greve, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland. They had several children. One of his grandsons, Samuel Lumpkin, served on the Supreme Bench, and another grandson, Joseph Henry Lumpkin, the younger, is now one of the most distinguished members of the Supreme Court of Georgia. Though some of the facts already stated are repeated, we append an appreciation of him delivered by one of his distinguished successors, Chief Justice Logan E. Bleckley, in February, 1892, as the best expression of Judge Lumpkin's character and work ever given out:

"Judge Lumpkin was a native of Oglethorpe county, and was born December 23, 1799. His collegiate education, begun at the University of Georgia, was concluded at Princeton, N. J., where he graduated with honor in 1819. He studied law under the tuition of Judge Thomas W. Cobb, at Lexington, Ga., and was admitted to practice in 1820. For two years (1824, 1825) he represented his native county in the Legislature. He was one of the three commissioners who framed the Penal Code of 1833. His career at the bar was successful from the beginning, and was continued with wide and brilliant reputation up to 1844, when failing health induced a voyage to Europe and a sojourn there for one year. He has been heard to say that what he most enjoyed while abroad was a visit to the tomb of Virgil. His own classic taste and culture had filled him with affectionate reverence for the illustrious Roman bard. With restored health he returned home, but he never resumed practice, for in December, 1845, the Legislature enacted a law to organize the Supreme Court and elected him to a place on the bench, and with him Warner and Nisbet. His first judicial service was at Cassville in March, 1846, and his last at Milledgeville in December, 1866. He delivered the first opinion in the first vol-

ume and the last in the thirty-fifth volume of the Georgia Reports.

"He was long a trustee of the University of Georgia, and in 1846 was elected to the chair of rhetoric and oratory in that institution, but declined it. Afterwards, the University having opened a law department under the name of the Lumpkin Law School, he lectured and taught as law professor until the war came and the students exchanged books for guns.

"In 1865 the President of the United States tendered him a seat on the Federal bench as one of the judges of the Court of Claims. He declined this offer because he preferred to remain in the judicial service of Georgia. For the same reason he declined an election as Chancellor of the University in 1860. The acceptance of that onerous and responsible position would have necessitated his retirement from the Supreme Bench. While still in office as Chief Justice, he died at his home in Athens, on the 4th day of June, 1867. He obtained judicial station without seeking it, and retained it continuously for over twenty-one years without competition.

"It would be difficult to imagine a finer specimen of physical, intellectual and moral manhood than was Joseph Henry Lumpkin. To form and finish him, there was a rare and happy concurrence of nature, education and divine grace. He had a musical individuality, a melody of character. His voice blending strength with sweetness, symbolized the man. His expressive face was a poem in vigorous and harmonious prose. It suggested truth and beauty consecrated to goodness. Of these traits which broaden and elevate humanity, not one was wanting. His religion was Calvinistic, but softened by a spirit of universal benevolence. Could he have controlled election by his human sympathy, every soul would have been a candidate for immortal bliss, and every candidate would have been elected. Of all the forces that swayed him, religion, the double impulse of duty and devotion, was the strongest. First, and before all else, he rendered to God obedience and affection. His work as philanthropist, as lawyer, as magistrate, was colored and dominated

by religious feeling. At the bar and on the bench he was the priest engaged in expounding or in administering law. To him law and gospel were inseparable; the new legal testament was a necessary supplement to the old.

"He won eminent distinction in both fields of professional service, first in that of advocate and next in that of judge. To portray him as an advocate, I borrow from the vivid delineation which Judge Harris, his friend and associate, has left us in the thirty-sixth volume of the Georgia Reports:

" 'In early manhood he was distinguished by manly beauty. The contour of the face was highly intellectual, the forehead high, broad and fully exposed. He had dark gray eyes, restless and constantly varying in expression, and a quivering lip. A physiognomist would have been delighted to meet with a subject in whom the ideal of the personnel of the orator would be so nearly realized. His voice was clear and melodious—a rich baritone—obedient to his will and modulated with consummate art, so that it continued to charm by its cadence so long as he spoke, and at no time exhibited strain or inequality. This control over it was doubtless owing very much to the distinctness of his articulation of each syllable of a word, and marked emphasis. He used little gesture, but it was graceful and expressive; his attitude was adapted with care to the theme and occasion. Add to these personal, and, I might with propriety call them external, qualifications, his large encyclopedic knowledge, gathered from libraries of law and literature, and we can begin to make some estimate of the resources from which his oratory was supplied. Indeed, it may be said without exaggeration, that learning waited on him as a handmaid, presenting at all times for his choice and use all that antiquity had not lost, all that a prolific press has disseminated. With a vivid imagination quick to body forth the creations of the mind, his speeches at the bar abounded in imagery; but it was not sought for or culled from a commonplace book to dazzle or adorn. It sprung up spontaneously from the exuberance of a mind heated with

thought; his tropes were the corruscations of the glowing axle in rapid motion, shedding a brilliant light over the pathway of reason * * *. His imagery was drawn from the remembered bright and golden thoughts of Shakespeare and Milton, from the sacred poetry of Job and David, the wisdom of Solomon, and of the son of Sirach, and from the prophetic inspirations of Ezekiel and Isaiah—in a word, from the whole Bible. Most aptly were his illustrations culled from such a garner, and woven into the fabric of his speeches. It required a person of his precise mental constitution, of unaffected and humble piety and cultivated taste, to employ this high poetic thought and wisdom without irreverence; and this was done with such marvelous skill that even hypercriticism did not venture to condemn.'

"As a judge, he is the seer of the Georgia bench. He discovered, organized and developed those gems of our law which have inherent vitality, and which require no artificial aid to enable them to live. He devoted himself to the labor of stripping off shucks or shell or whatever might conceal the core of natural justice, which he was sure lies in the true law when not cankered by technicality or by harmful legislation. In this work he was the leader and conductor, though it is not to be denied that he was greatly aided by his able but more conservative associates. One or both of them stood by him in nearly every instance. He delivered but one dissenting opinion in the first twenty volumes of the reports, and none at all in the first nineteen volumes. From the start, the Court as a whole was liberal and progressive.

"Judge Lumpkin's judicial career was the consistent outcome of his mental and moral characteristics. By nature he was a reformer, and he had all the zeal and daring of his convictions. He saw evil and abuses with the clear eye of inspiration, and was for sweeping them away with the besom of destruction. No man had more veneration, but he would not squander it on antiquated trifles. He could not venerate the trivial merely because it was hoary with age; on the contrary, his contempt for it was the greater, because it had presumed to exist so long. He

was indignant that anything which was unworthy to be law should hesitate to give up the ghost.

"From Judge Lumpkin we have, I should say in a rough estimate, about two thousand published opinions. Many of them are worthy of his fame; they are clear, strong, forcible and full of legal meat. But quite a large proportion were hastily and carelessly written, and afford no just ideal of his wonderful gifts. Even the best are inferior to the oral opinions which he delivered from the bench, in everything but the citation and discussion of authorities. His literary power was in vocal utterance. In the spoken word he was a literary genius far surpassing any other Georgian, living or dead, I have ever known. Indeed, from no other mortal lips have I heard such harmonious and sweet sounding sentences as came from his. Those who never saw and heard him can not be made to realize what a great master he was.

"He so blended gentleness with justice, that since he has joined the immortals, he may be idealized as our Judicial Bishop enthroned in Georgia skies."

BERNARD SUTTLER.

John Henry Lumpkin.

JOHN HENRY LUMPKIN was born in Oglethorpe county, Ga., June 13, 1812. After obtaining primary education he first attended Franklin College, now the State University, and later Yale College, Conn. At the conclusion of his classical studies, he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice at Rome, in 1834. In 1835 he was elected a member of the General Assembly. In 1838, being then only twenty-six years old, he was elected solicitor-general of the Cherokee Circuit. He served in this capacity for several years, and in 1843 was elected to the Twenty-eighth Congress as a Democrat. He was reelected to the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Congresses, and after an interval of six years, came back as a representative to the Thirty-fourth Congress in 1855, making a total service of eight years. He also served as judge of the Superior Court for his circuit. He had by this time acquired considerable reputation in the State as a strong and able man, and had before him a bright outlook as a public man, when he died at his home in Rome, Ga., on June 6, 1860, at the age of forty-eight years.

Mr. Lumpkin was a member of that celebrated family, which, for more than one hundred years, has in each generation given to Georgia some of her strongest men, congressmen, lawyers and judges. His near relative, Joseph Henry Lumpkin, is known as the "Great Chief Justice," being the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, and holding that office for twenty-two years until his death. A grand-nephew, Joseph Henry Lumpkin, the younger, is now on the Supreme Bench and recognized as inheriting a full share of the family ability. John Henry Lumpkin was a strong candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor in 1857. The Convention got into a deadlock and finally compromised on Joseph E. Brown.

COMPILED BY THE PUBLISHER.

Augustin Smith Clayton.

AUGUSTIN SMITH CLAYTON, for whom Clayton county was named, was the fourth child of Philip and Mildred (Dixon) Clayton, and was born in Virginia, November 27, 1783. When a very small boy he became a student at Richmond Academy, Augusta, Ga., to which State his parents had removed, and later came under the tuition of that distinguished lawyer and statesman, William H. Crawford. While a student of the Richmond Academy, before he was eight years old, he made a speech before General Washington, at that time President, which so pleased the general that he presented him with a copy of "Sallust." The inscription reads, "The premium of the President of the United States to Augustin Smith Clayton, a student of Richmond Academy, as a memorial of his esteem and a premium due merit, presented at his request by R. C. Forsyth, A. B. Baldwin, Birthday 1792." There is a picture of General Washington pasted in the book, which is still a cherished possession of Judge Clayton's descendants. He entered Franklin College, now known as the University of Georgia, and was a member of its graduating class, in 1804. Leaving college, he entered the law office of Judge Thomas Carnes, and was admitted to the bar at Washington, Ga., in 1806. Judge Clayton was a man of immense industry and most cordial and affable manners. This combination brought him a constantly increasing array of clients.

Shortly after his admission to the bar he married Miss Julia Carnes, and in less than four years after his graduation he removed to Athens with his wife and his baby boy, and established himself in the practice of his profession at that place, which became his home for the remainder of his life. In 1810 he was appointed by the Georgia Assembly to compile the statutes of Georgia from 1800. This work, the giving of which to so young a man was a high compliment, was done promptly and with ability. In 1810-11 he served as a member of the lower

house of the Georgia Legislature. In 1812 he served in the Georgia State Senate. In 1813-14-15 he was clerk of the Legislature. Between these intervals of public service he was extremely active in the practice of law, and his clientage constantly grew. In 1819 he was elected judge of the Western Circuit, reelected in 1822, served until 1825, was then out of office until 1828, when he was again reelected judge of the Western Circuit. He was a member of the Electoral College in 1829. In 1831, while yet on the bench, he was nominated and elected member of Congress from Georgia and served two terms. His service in the House of Representatives at Washington speedily brought him into prominence, and he was recognized as a man of ability and force. All his life long he was profoundly devoted to the interests of the University of Georgia, a member of its board of trustees and secretary of the board up to the time of his death. It is said of him that no man who ever served in that capacity had such a talent for smoothing over difficulties between students and faculty, and for preserving harmonious relations in every department of the school. Naturally a kind-hearted man, gifted with agreeable manners, and cordial to every one, during his life he was second to no man in the State in personal popularity. As a jurist and statesman he was both able and fearless; as an orator he was strong, logical and eloquent. In the intervals of his leisure he indulged in literature, and under the name of Wrangham Fitz-Ramble published "The Mysterious Picture," which attracted considerable attention at that time, and also published "The Life of David Crockett, by Himself." Aside from these books he was the author of many essays and pamphlets. The election of Governor Troup in one of the fierce contests of that period to the office of Governor was credited to a series of articles appearing in the Georgia *Journal and Gazette* of that time, signed "Atticus," which were written by Judge Clayton. He was, perhaps, the most prominent citizen of Athens during his life, and his name is inseparably associated with the early history of that town and University. Possibly no work of his life gave him so much

pleasure and served so useful a purpose as his connection with the University. His good temper and sagacity were unfailing, and whatever the trouble he always managed to reestablish good order and obedience to law.

For fifteen years of his early life in Athens he was the only lawyer and prevented much litigation by reconciling the parties through his friendly offices. Outside of his profession and the University he was alive to the material interests of the town and was one of the company which first introduced machinery for the manufacture of cotton goods in the South. A man of Judge Clayton's capacity and foresight could not fail to see the benefits that would accrue to the State from the building of railroads, and he was, therefore, one of the original members of the committee that secured the charter for the building of the Georgia Railroad, and was a member of its first directory. While in Congress he was very active and made a notable fight upon the United States Bank, which was at that time a burning issue. In that matter he established his reputation, not only as an able debater, but as an investigator who went to the bottom of the subject in hand. He voluntarily retired from Congress in 1835, and again confined himself to his practice. In 1838 he had an attack of paralysis, from which he partially recovered. In these later years he investigated the evidences of Christianity and became so strongly impressed that he united with the Methodist church and gave strong testimony to the truth and sufficiency of the Christian religion.

He never fully recovered from the attack of paralysis, and died on the twenty-first day of June, 1839, at his home in Athens, Ga., and now rests in Oconee Cemetery under a monument erected by the devoted companion of a quarter of a century. Besides his widow, he left eight surviving children, four sons and four daughters. Judge Clayton died at the early age of fifty-six, during some thirty-three years of which he had been in active professional and public life in the State of Georgia. He left behind him the memory of an able, honest, fearless and public spirited patriot.

A. B. CALDWELL.

Duncan Lamont Clinch.

GENERAL DUNCAN LAMONT CLINCH, who for the last thirty years of his life was a citizen of Georgia, was born at Ard-Lamont, Edgecombe county, N. C., on April 6, 1787, son of Joseph and Mary (Lamont) Clinch. That he came of pioneer stock is evidenced by the fact that his grandfather and father both fought in the War of the Revolution, and the family must, therefore, have been settled in North Carolina for several generations. The Clinch River and Clinch Valley in southwestern Virginia and eastern Tennessee probably bear testimony to the early settlement of the family in that section. The records show that his father, Joseph Clinch, became a first-lieutenant in the Revolutionary Army, on April 22, 1776, and was called the "Terror of the Tories."

Duncan L. Clinch entered the regular army of the United States with the commission of first-lieutenant in the newly organized Third infantry, on July 1, 1808. He was stationed with his command at New Orleans in 1809-10, was promoted to captain December 31, 1810, and transferred with his company to Baton Rouge, where he was stationed from 1811 to 1813. On August 4, 1813, he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel and transferred to the Tenth infantry. During that year he commanded six companies of his regiment at Champlain on the northern frontier, and later was in command of the First brigade, first division of the northern army, at Camp Lake Erie, near Buffalo. On May 17, 1815, he was transferred to the Fourth infantry, and then served with his regiment for several years in North Carolina and Georgia. It was probably at this period that he acquired property in the State and became a citizen of Georgia. On April 20, 1819, he was promoted to full colonel and placed in command of the eastern section of the Seventh military department, division of the South, with headquarters at Fernandina, Fla., later at St. Mary's, Ga. From that date

until 1832 he was in active command of his regiment, the Fourth infantry, at various posts in Florida, and during that period, on April 20, 1829, he was brevetted brigadier-general for ten years of faithful service in one grade. In 1832 he was detailed on court-martial duty, at Baton Rouge, La., and Jefferson Barracks, Mo. He then resumed the command of his regiment at Baton Rouge, and was transferred to Mobile Point, Ala. In what is known as the First Seminole war he took a prominent part and destroyed the place known as the "negro fort," killing two hundred and seventy Indians and negro refugees. In the second Seminole war, which broke out in 1835, sometimes spoken of as the Seven Years War, he was in command of the operations during 1835 and part of 1836. On December 31, 1835, with only two hundred regulars and four hundred and sixty volunteers he routed the enemy on the Withlacoochie river after a fierce battle, in which he lost only four killed and fifty-nine wounded. This was the first check given to the Indians after the struggle began, and only a few days after the frightful catastrophe which had overtaken Major Dade and his command. Disgusted at the treatment accorded him by the War Department and the lack of support, which made it impossible for him to make his plans effective, he resigned from the army in September, 1836, and settled on his plantation near St. Mary's, Ga.

When John Millen, a member of the Twenty-eighth Congress died about the first of 1844, General Clinch was elected as a Whig to fill the vacancy, and served from February 15, 1844, to March 3, 1845, as a member of the Federal House of Representatives.

He was three times married. In 1819 he married Eliza Bayard Mackintosh, a daughter of John Houston Mackintosh. Of this marriage were born five sons and three daughters, of whom at this time no complete record can be obtained. One of his daughters, Eliza, married Major Robert Anderson, of the regular army, who was in command at Fort Sumter when the Civil War broke out and was later a general in the Federal army.

Another daughter, Katherine Maria, married Barnwell Heyward, of South Carolina, and became the mother of Duncan Clinch Heyward, a late governor of that State. General Clinch's first wife died in 1835, and he married her cousin, Elizabeth Houston. After her death he married a third time, Mrs. Sophie H. (Gibbs) Couper. He died in Macon, Ga., on October 28, 1849. General Clinch's army record shows that he was a capable soldier for, within eleven years he was promoted from lieutenant to colonel, which rank he attained at the early age of thirty-two.

A letter is extant written by him on the twenty-third of July, 1821, to Matthew Talbot, at that time one of the leading men of Georgia, in which General Clinch asks Mr. Talbot, who was a strong personal friend, to convey to the public the fact that he could not accept a nomination tendered him for the office of governor of the State of Georgia. As at that time he was only a man of thirty-four it is clear that he must have been of a superior order of ability to have gained such recognition in a State where he had been for so short a time a citizen. In 1852, the Legislature of Georgia created a new county in the southern part of the State, which was named in his honor, and is now in area the largest county of the State.

All the information obtainable shows that General Clinch was a soldierly man with clear ideas on governmental questions and a strong sense of duty. From his entry into the army in 1808 to his retirement in 1836, a period of twenty-eight years, he had discharged every duty with fidelity, had continually risen in rank and retired from the service enjoying the esteem of his brother officers as a most efficient and capable soldier.

COMPILED BY THE PUBLISHER.

Wilson Lumpkin.

OF the many great men who between the Revolutionary period and the Civil War served Georgia with ability and fidelity, no one deserves a more honorable position in our history than Wilson Lumpkin, who filled every position within the gift of the people of Georgia, with satisfaction to his constituents, with distinction to himself and with unswerving fidelity to the principles of right and justice. The Lumpkin family has been a notable one in Georgia. They come of pure English stock. The first ancestor in America was Dr. Thomas Lumpkin, who came to Virginia during the colonial period and settled in King and Queen county. After the Revolutionary War, Virginia, then the oldest and most populous of the colonies, sent out a vast army of her promising young men to settle up the waste places of the west and south. It was not always the young men who went, and among these migrating pioneers was George Lumpkin, (a grandson of the original settler, Dr. Thomas,) who in middle life himself, with his son John, then a married man, moved to Georgia, and in the year 1784 settled on Long Creek, in Oglethorpe, being among the first settlers of that section which was then on the border. At that time Governor Wilson Lumpkin was an infant one year old, having been born in Pittsylvania county, Va., on January 14, 1783. John Lumpkin, son of George, father of Wilson, was himself a man of note in his day. He was a man of fine appearance, about six feet in stature, courteous, fluent in speech, affable in his manner and very popular amongst his neighbors. For many years he served his people, first as a justice of the peace in the county of Wilkes, then when Oglethorpe county was created, he was for many years a judge of the Inferiior Court. He became a member of the Legislature which passed the Rescinding Act of the Yazoo Fraud. He was a member of the convention which formed the second Constitution of Geor-

gia, was a Jeffersonian elector for president and vice-president, and was for many years a clerk of the Superior Court of Oglethorpe county. He was the father of ten sons and one daughter. Eight of these ten sons and the daughter lived to rear families. Wilson Lumpkin was the second son and was named after Col. John Wilson, of Pittsylvania, Va., who had married his father's only sister.

The Lumpkin children had unusual advantages for that day. The father being a public man they came in contact with a great many people, and in the house there were more newspapers, books, and general reading matter than was common in that period. Governor Lumpkin himself testifies that his mother was a woman of great strength of mind, deeply imbued with the religion of the Bible, and that she was so familiar with that book as to need no concordance to find any passage of Scripture which she desired. Under these influences, Wilson Lumpkin grew up. From sixteen to eighteen years of age his time was devoted to the clerk's office and to laboring on his father's farm. He had become a well-read youth and familiar with the legal forms of business. Already he was widely read in history, such as Josephus, Rollin, Plutarch, Gibbon and Hume. He had been profoundly interested in Blackstone and the more so as he had discovered how it was connected with and had sprung from the history of the past. He had read Smith's Wealth of Nations, Vattel on International Law and Paley's Philosophy, and became an unswerving convert to the principles of free trade, from which he never deviated during his life. In his autobiography he certifies to the fact that he was profoundly impressed with his ignorance, and he believed that under existing conditions he could never hope to become a highly educated man.

Before he arrived at his majority he married Miss Elizabeth Walker, who was his faithful companion for nineteen years, and who bore him five sons and three daughters.

He continued to assist his father in the clerk's office, and a portion of the time in his twentieth and twenty-first years was

spent in teaching school, and he says, with rather pardonable pride, that before his school year closed he had upwards of forty scholars and was perhaps one of the most popular teachers in the county. In October, 1804, he being then just twenty-one years old, was elected almost unanimously to the Legislature of Georgia. Governor Lumpkin came to the Legislature profoundly imbued with a sense of his youth and insufficiency. Governor Milledge was in the executive chair of the State. Abram Jackson, of Burke county, a brother of the distinguished governor and general, James Jackson, was speaker of the House, and Thomas Jefferson was President of the United States. There was no distinct line of cleavage between the political parties in the State of Georgia. William H. Crawford and John Clark were the leaders of the opposing factions. Mr. Lumpkin was more intimate with Mr. Crawford and his friends, but tried to steer clear of active participation in either faction. Mr. Lumpkin's conduct in the Legislature was so satisfactory to his constituents that they kept him there for the greater part of the next ten years. He was a studious man, steadily grew in information, possessed a strong fund of common sense, very resolute in his convictions when once he had taken a position, and it was not, therefore, surprising when in 1814 he was elected to the Federal Congress, and took his seat on December 1, 1815.

Space does not permit a relation of his experiences in this first session, but as he was defeated for reelection, it is worth while to stop to mention the reason. The members of Congress had been receiving as compensation six dollars per day, and at that session they passed an act changing to fifteen hundred dollars per annum, without regard to the number of days in active service. Governor Lumpkin and other members of the Georgia delegation voted against this measure at every stage, but it was passed by a small majority, and notwithstanding they had voted against the law, the Georgia members, with the exception of Forsyth, were every one defeated, as the people were indignant with everybody who had been in the Congress perpetrating what they considered such an outrage.

Before going to Congress Mr. Lumpkin had sold his property in Oglethorpe and had purchased lands farther west, in Morgan county, to which he had moved his family, and on retiring from Congress, in 1818, returned home and devoted himself to the opening up of his farm. Unexpectedly in that year, and without solicitation on his part, he was appointed a commissioner to run lines in accordance with a treaty which had been made with the Creek Indians in January, 1818, and in 1819, this treaty having been revised, he began serving as a commissioner for the running of the lines. This was the first time that he had come in contact with the Indians which people in later years were to take so much of his time and in which work he was to render such distinguished public service.

About this time the governor took an extended tour of the States west of Georgia, across the Mississippi river into the country west of the great stream, with the idea of seeking a home where the lands were more fertile. He tells of this trip, which was a very extensive one for those days, and says that he came home with the conclusion that taking all in all there was no better country than Georgia.

In 1819, at the solicitation of the people of his county, he again served in the Legislature. In 1821 he was again appointed commissioner to deal with the boundary with the Indians and to lay out Indian reservations, and was offered his choice of any position in the new territory of Florida, which had just been acquired from Spain. He visited Florida, looked over the ground there, and declined the appointment, as he did not care to leave Georgia. From 1821 to 1824 he remained quietly on his farm, cultivating it profitably and with much pleasure to himself.

In 1824 he finally parted company politically with Hon. W. H. Crawford. He believed that Mr. Crawford had no prospect of election to the presidency, that his health was entirely too precarious to justify his candidacy, and that it would have no other effect than to defeat General Jackson and the election of a Federalist like John Quincy Adams. So in that year Mr. Lumpkin headed the Jackson ticket in Georgia. To the sur-

prise of the people, his ticket received one-third of the votes cast. The result of the election was as he had forecasted. Crawford's candidacy defeated General Jackson, and John Quincy Adams was elected President.

In 1825 the Legislature created a board of public works of seven members. The members of this board of public works was to travel over the State and ascertain if the State could to advantage build canals or take up the building of railroads, which was then being talked about as a possible means of facilitating transportation. The State government was in the hands at that time of political opponents of Mr. Lumpkin, notwithstanding which he was elected a member of this board of public works, and very much to his surprise, when the members met to select that one who should accompany the engineer as the working partner, Mr. Lumpkin was unanimously chosen. The engineer was Mr. Fulton, a very capable man, and a Scotchman, then past the meridian of life and but a short time in America. Mr. Lumpkin looked after the business end of the matter, the commissary department, so to speak, and by putting himself in the attitude of a learner gathered much valuable information from the engineer. It is questionable if any act of his life gave him as much pleasure as the months he spent in this survey. The conclusion arrived at by Fulton and Lumpkin was that it was utterly impracticable to undertake such a thing as canals and that a railroad ought to be built by the State from Milledgeville to Chattanooga, and when the Western and Atlantic Railroad was surveyed twelve years later, he congratulated himself mightily that the road followed almost identically the line which had been laid down by Mr. Fulton and himself as early as 1825.

In 1826 he was again elected to Congress and took his seat in the Twentieth Congress. In 1828 he was reelected to the Twenty-first Congress, and in 1830 to the Twenty-second Congress. In these Congresses he supported Governor Troup in his contention with President Adams over the relation of Georgia to the Indians. Mr. Lumpkin had in his various services on the Indian frontier as commissioner and in his surveys with

Mr. Fulton through Cherokee Georgia come into a very great knowledge of the Indian situation and was able to render yeoman service in Congress looking to the solution of the troubles between Georgia and Alabama on the one hand and the Cherokees and Creeks on the other hand. He was very desirous of remaining in Congress, but in 1831, when he still had a full term to serve, his political friends in Georgia practically compelled him to become a candidate for governor, and in October of that year he was elected governor of Georgia and took his seat in the executive chair on November 9, 1831. For the next four years he gave faithful and splendid service to the people of Georgia as governor, and retired from the governor's chair in 1835, possessed of the confidence and the esteem of the people in as large measure as any man who had served them for many years.

The very troublesome question of the removal of the Cherokees west of the Mississippi river was then pressing, and in 1836, on July 7, in connection with Governor Carroll, of Tennessee, he was commissioned as one of the Cherokee commissioners, and from that time until October 23, 1837, led a life of incessant activity, and would have remained in that service until the conclusion of the whole matter but for his election by the Georgia Legislature, in the fall of 1837, to the United States Senate, to fill an unexpired term. He served out this term of four years, during which he was in the Senate with perhaps the most distinguished body of men that the Senate had ever held in all our history.

In 1841 he retired, as he supposed, permanently from public life, but was immediately called upon to take in hand the affairs of the Western and Atlantic Railroad which the State was then building and which had fallen into a deplorable condition. Governor Lumpkin was a very capable business man, orderly, methodical and prudent. He took hold, much against his will, and simply because it seemed a duty, and in the course of the following two years evolved order out of chaos and put the affairs of the railroad into better shape.

He was now past sixty years old. For the greater part of forty years he had been continually in the public service; he had filled every position from the lower house of the Legislature to the United States Senate. He had served two terms as Governor of his State, and his services as Indian commissioner had been great. He retired to his plantation, where his days were passed in correspondence with friends, in reading good books, of which he was always inordinately fond, and in the preparation, when he arrived at the age of seventy, of what purported to be an account of the removal of the Cherokee Indians from Georgia, between the years 1827 and 1838, but which in effect was an autobiography of his life up to his retirement from public service, concluding with an extended and very detailed account of the removal of the Indians. Over this manuscript he worked with great industry. He makes the statement that at times he had written as much as twenty large pages in a day without even stopping to mend his pen. In the year 1907 Wymberley Jones DeRenne, into whose possession this manuscript had come, after eliminating all the non-essential parts of it, published the remainder in two large volumes.

After a married life of nineteen years with his first wife, she died, and a couple of years later Governor Lumpkin married his second wife, who bore him three sons and one daughter. He was all of his mature life a consistent member of the Baptist church. In summing up the life of this great man, three things stand out prominently. First, is the spirit of humility with which he undertook public service; secondly, the way in which he grew as he went along, steadily rising in the measure of his ability to do whatever work was entrusted to him; and thirdly, the strong, good sense which enabled him to gauge men and measures correctly and to bring about good results, even under the most difficult circumstances. He was in no sense a brilliant man, but it is doubtful if Georgia ever had within her borders a more useful, more loyal or more patriotic citizen. After many years of honorable retirement, he died in 1870 at the age of eighty-seven.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

Thomas Willis Cobb.

IN the nineteenth century the Cobb family contributed largely to the history of Georgia, at least four members of the family having been eminent in that period. American biographical works show that since the first settlement of the country twenty-seven members of the Cobb family have won eminence in the various walks of life. These range from Massachusetts to Georgia, but those in Georgia more nearly acquired a national reputation than the members in the other States. The Georgia family comes from the Virginia branch, and in 1611, Joseph Cobb, at that time called Cobbs, was settled on the James river in Virginia, and called his home "Cobbham." In England there is a village of Cobbham, and in Albemarle county, Va., there is now a village of Cobbham, these villages having taken their name from the early Cobbs. In 1635 Ambrose and Nicholas Cobb came to Virginia, and during these early days these pioneer Cobbs are in the records frequently as the recipients of lands from the State.

Prior to the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, two of these Virginia Cobbs, brothers, Thomas and John, drifted to Georgia. Thomas came first and John a little later. This Thomas was a notable man, born in Virginia in 1724 and died in Georgia in 1835, living to the great old age of one hundred and eleven years, and saw around him in the latter years of his life his great-great-grandchildren. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War and made a good record, getting to be a colonel. He was a good business man, acquired a large estate in eastern Georgia in what is now Columbia county, and was one of the most influential men of the day. His son John was the father of Thomas Willis Cobb, who was born in Columbia county, in 1784, and whose grandfather, Col. Thomas Cobb, was affectionately, if irreverently, known as "Granddaddy Cobb" by the young men of the section.

Thomas W. Cobb received a liberal education, studied law under the instruction of the distinguished lawyer and statesman, William Harris Crawford, and entered upon the practice of his profession at Greensboro, Ga. He promptly gained recognition as a lawyer and became so prominent in the affairs of Georgia that he was elected a member of the Fifteenth Congress. He was reelected to the Sixteenth, and after an interval of one term was again elected to the Eighteenth Congress, and before the expiration of that term was elected a member of the United States Senate in place of Nicholas Ware, deceased, serving from December 16, 1824, to 1828, when he resigned. Immediately after his resignation he was chosen judge of the Superior Court, and died at Greensboro, Ga., on February 1, 1830.

Mr. Cobb was a prominent member of Congress, one of his best speeches being a sharp criticism on General Jackson's conduct in the Florida campaign and with Mercer of Virginia and Clay of Kentucky advocated a vote of censure on that distinguished officer. He took a prominent part in the debate on the Missouri Compromise, in 1819, and was the author of some admirable political essays. Mr. Cobb was recognized as an able lawyer, a sound jurist, a convincing speaker, and a man of unsullied private and public character. A son, J. Beckham Cobb, moved to Mississippi, and was making a most brilliant reputation when he died prematurely, at about thirty years of age. Thomas W. Cobb was a cousin of Howell and Thomas R. R. Cobb.

Cobb county, laid off in 1832, was named in his honor.

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John Mitchell Dooly.

JOHN M. DOOLY, of Lincoln county, was one of the most famous Georgians of his day. As a jurist, a wit, and an orator, he had few equals, and the bright stories ascribed to him would fill a volume. He was the son of Col. John Dooly, of Revolutionary fame, who came to Georgia from North Carolina some years prior to the Revolution. John M. Dooly was born about 1772, in Lincoln county. As a little boy about eight years old he witnessed the murder of his father by a band of Tories, in 1780. Judge Dooly grew up on the frontier, and as educational advantages were very limited, it is certain that he received but little from the schools. He had, however, a remarkable memory, and was wonderfully endowed with wit, humor, and quick perception, and these, with a fondness for books, enabled him to acquire what was for that day a liberal education. He appears to have read law under Matthews, of Washington, Ga., and it is said of him that at that time he was so poorly clad that he was ashamed to come into town. He promptly gained recognition at the bar, together with a large measure of personal popularity.

On September 2, 1802, he was appointed solicitor-general of the Western circuit to fill a vacancy and on November 22, 1804, he was elected to the same office by the Legislature. In 1816 he was elected judge of the Western circuit. In 1822 he was elected as judge of the Northern circuit, and in 1825 was reelected by the Legislature. He served several terms in the Legislature, and was often suggested as a candidate for Congress, but being a Federalist in national politics and a strong Clarke party man, he did not succeed in this ambition. He was more than once defeated for the United States Senate—once by Forsyth. These failures were largely due to his partisan attachment to the Clarke faction, but through the influence of this faction on those occasions when they were successful, he

served on the bench. In the quarrels growing out of the notorious Yazoo Fraud, Mr. Dooly was sharply criticized. It was he who said of Governor Troup's mouth, that it was especially fashioned by Providence to pronounce the word "Yazoo." His fame rests chiefly upon his natural endowments, his unerring legal instincts, and his wit.

Hon. G. E. Thomas, of Columbus, in "The Bench and Bar of Georgia" gives a lengthy description of him which is of interest. Among other things, he says that he was of medium size, and his head always seemed too heavy for his body, his mind too active and strong for his frame. That he had a sharp and discordant voice, which at once attracted the attention of all within hearing. That there was a point, a spice, and felicity of expression in everything that he said which caused all others to be silent when he spoke. In wit and sarcasm Mr. Thomas says that he never knew Judge Dooly's equal, and yet that the very subject of his wit from the happy manner in which the judge exercised his humor was generally the first to join in the hearty laugh which it produced.

George Gilmer, in his "Georgians," speaks of him at considerable length. Among other things he says that his capacity was sufficient for any attainment, if properly directed and actively employed. That Forsyth was his only countryman who equaled him in polemic party debate. Governor Gilmer further speaking of Judge Dooly said that no man he had ever known had quickness of apprehension in so eminent a degree as Judge Dooly; that his mind was clear as light and quick as thought. This coupled with a tenacious memory, which enabled him to recall court decisions at will, with a remarkable insight into man, made him at the bar almost always the victor in his cases. He did not hesitate to show at once whether he liked or disliked the people whom he met, and it is said that he seldom erred in his judgment of character.

Another personal acquaintance, Dr. John G. Slappey, said in "The Bench and Bar" that he was the most remarkable character he had ever seen. As an advocate he was bold and inde-

pendent, and at times apparently reckless. He was not always at his best when needed, and it is said that sometimes his clients had to hunt him up and bring him into court in a state of inebriety. He was as simple and unostentatious in his manners and habits as a child, and entirely above the aristocratic nonsense of the times in which he lived.

Judge Garnett Andrews, in his "Reminiscences of an Old Georgia Lawyer," says that he was admitted to the bar in 1798 and that after he was elevated to the bench he was much more respectful of the proprieties of life than he had been previously.

The statements above made as to this remarkable man are in the exact words of his contemporaries who were associated with him at the bar.

A few authentic anecdotes will illustrate his humor. He had offended Judge Tait, who insisted on fighting a duel with him. Judge Tait had a wooden leg, and Judge Dooly insisted that he could not fight Judge Tait unless he was put on equal terms, and when called upon to define the "equal terms" he explained that he could only fight if Judge Tait would allow him to put one of his legs in a bee gum. Judge Tait, very much insulted, announced that he intended to publish him as a coward, whereupon Judge Dooly calmly replied that he might do so at his own expense in every newspaper in the State, for he would rather fill several newspapers than one coffin.

There were laws against gambling which he enforced very rigidly when on the bench, though prior to that he had gambled freely himself. One night in his hotel, while holding court, he was much annoyed by the lawyers gambling in the next room. The judge got up and went into their room, took a hand in the game, won all the money that the others had, then dismissed them, saying: "Friends, I have tried to break you up in one way, and if you insist on interfering with this court's sleep, I will break you up in another way." Sitting up one night trying a case, the sheriff voluntarily placed a small pitcher of toddy on the table. When it was finished, he told the officer to "bring him some more water out of the same well."

During the stormy session of the Legislature in 1825, some of Governor Troup's political adversaries branded him with madness, to which Judge Dooly most happily replied: "If he is mad, I wish the same mad dog that bit him would bite me." Hearing a newly married lady complimented on her fine uniform temper, he said that he had never known but one lady of that character, and she was the wife of old George C————, and she had been mad uniformly for forty years.

He was a man of the warmest charity. He observed on one occasion, when a poor beggar asked him for alms, that he was early taught by his refusal to give to an unfortunate widow in Savannah never to let the devil cheat him out of another opportunity to give charity, and that he had determined to err on the safe side ever after, and to give something in all cases of doubt. A certain lawyer in Lincoln county was a candidate before the people for a seat in the Legislature. When asked by the judge as to his prospects in the coming election, he replied that he "was apprehensive of defeat, as the people had a strong prejudice against voting for a lawyer." "Oh!" replied the judge, "If that is all, I will aid you, for you can get a certificate from me at any time that you are no lawyer." At Hancock Superior Court, the judge had to impose a fine on two men brought before him for riot. Philip Sims, the clerk, a rigid economist, when called upon by the judge for a piece of paper handed up a small, dirty scrap. The judge turned it over and over, then threw it down contemptuously on the bald pate of the clerk, saying, "I would not fine a dog on such paper as that. Go, gentlemen, and sin no more, or I will see to it the next time that you are fined on gilt edged paper."

One dark, gloomy night, while holding court at Crawfordville, his bedroom was underneath that of some gentlemen who were telling anecdotes and making an uproar. Suddenly dreadful sounds were heard from the judge's chamber. When the people rushed there, he was beating one chair with another all over the floor apparently in a furious passion. When asked what was the matter he replied, "Nothing, I am only keeping

time with the noise upstairs." "One evening," says Judge Andrews, "a lawyer during the July court asked the judge and several other gentlemen, among whom was myself, to his office to eat watermelons. The judge had complained all the week of my being unusually slow in conducting my business. After we had eaten all the melons before us, I proposed to go with another friend a few steps off to a cellar for more. 'No, no, Andrews, don't you go,' says Mr. Dooly, 'they will get too ripe before you return.'" He detested foppery. Being sick at Milledgeville, and confined to the second story of the hotel, a young doctor had been sent in by his friend, who was rather foppish and wore heavy, brass-heel boots, just then coming in fashion. Mr. Dooly promptly became disgusted with his manners and thought the doctor took unusual pains to let it be known that he was shod after the latest fashion. He could hear the brass heels ring out at every step upstairs and to the door. When the doctor arrived on the third visit, Mr. Dooly called out, "Ride in, doctor."

When John Q. Adams was elected President in 1825, a young man was making a great outcry at McComb's Hotel, where Judge Dooly was stopping, and how the country had been disgraced, etc. Judge Dooly stood quietly listening, and after a time said to the young man, "Does Mr. Adams know that you are opposed to him?" "No, sir; I wish he did know how little I think of him." With a twinkle in his eye and in his most sarcastic voice, the judge said, "Suppose I write on and let Mr. Adams know that you are dissatisfied with his election. Perhaps he will resign." The young man hastily left, not waiting to join in the roar of laughter which followed at his expense.

He had a happy way of having a favorite horse taken care of. When he drove up to a hotel, he would ask if he and his horse could find quarters. If the answer was favorable, he would apologize for his horse by informing the landlord that he had not long purchased him from a Frenchman, and that the horse had not yet learned to speak English, so that he had to speak for him; that he desired for him a faithful hostler who would

feed, water and curry him three times a day, and furnish a nice pallet of clean straw at night.

His entire life was spent in Lincoln county, where he was born, and he built a large and handsome residence near Barksdale's Ferry, in that county. In his earlier life, he avoided the company of women, but in his latter years married Miss Elizabeth Walton, who after his death became the wife of Thomas J. Murray. Judge Dooly left no children, and his entire estate, which was considerable, was left to his wife. He died on May 26, 1827, about fifty-five years old, and rests in the old family burying ground, in Lincoln county.

Governor Gilmer, who knew him well, said of him, "He has the organization and endowments of the greatest men of his age and country."

OTIS ASHMORE.

Charles Dougherty.

CHARLES DOUGHERTY was a native Georgian, born in Oglethorpe county about the beginning of the nineteenth century. His parents were Charles and Rebecca (Carlton) Dougherty. The antecedents of his father are unknown, but his mother, whose maiden name was Rebecca Carlton, was a daughter of Thomas Carlton, of King and Queen county, Va., who with his brother Robert moved to Georgia about 1785. She was twice married. Her first husband was named Puryear, by whom there was a family of probably six children. After Mr. Puryear's death she married Charles Dougherty, and of this marriage there were three sons and one daughter. The daughter lived to be a young woman and died in a few months after marriage. The three sons were Charles, William and Robert Dougherty, each of whom became an eminent lawyer, Charles and William in Georgia, and Robert in Alabama, to which State he moved. Charles was much interested in politics, but William gave such attention to his law practice that he was considered by many the most eminent and able lawyer in the State, is said to have made the greatest fortune out of his practice ever earned in Georgia, and was noted for his enmity and antagonism to the banks of that day, fighting the system and the individual banks on every possible occasion. Charles practiced law at Athens while William was located first at Athens, then at Columbus, then at Atlanta. For many years Charles Dougherty stood as a leader of the Whig party. He served as judge of the Western Circuit with distinguished ability. The judges were then elected by the Legislature, and it is related that on one occasion when there were several Democratic candidates, that party having a majority in the Legislature, for the judgeship of the Western Circuit, Judge Dougherty said to the wife of Judge Junius Hillyer that if the Democrats should not be able to agree among themselves, the

Whig members of the Legislature would vote for Judge Hillyer, and the Whig members, learning that Dougherty preferred Judge Hillyer, threw their support to him and elected him.

In "The Life and Times of Joseph E. Brown" we find this estimate of Mr. Dougherty: "Charles Dougherty was an idol of the bar and people. No standard is regarded as too high by which to measure the power of his mind and the magnitude of his heart. None too gentle or too pure by which to test his priceless social virtues. He gave his counsel and advice like the sun gives its light and heat. All could feel their warmth and see their wisdom. Nature made him great, but the Whig party failed to invest him with political power, but his defeat only kept, as similar fortune has kept many of our best men who are fit as he was for any station, in the shades of private life. His heart was in full accord with his mind, and his moral courage was equal to any emergency. He differed from Berrien, Dawson, Jenkins, Toombs, Stephens, and other leaders of his day, in 1850, as to the true course of the South on the question of anti-slavery aggression on the part of the North, and like a few others of the old Whigs, younger in years, such as Lucius J. Gartrell, Watson G. Harris, James L. Seward and James N. Ramsey, took open position with the Southern rights Democrats of the States." He died in 1853 or '54, at Athens, Ga., leaving behind him the name of an unselfish patriot of spotless character. Dougherty county, in the southwestern part of the State was named in his honor.

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Nathaniel Macon Crawford.

NATHANIEL MACON CRAWFORD, A.M., D.D., Baptist minister, scholar and educator, was born at the old Crawford homestead, known for many years as Woodlawn, near Lexington, Georgia, March 22, 1811. On his paternal side, he was of Scotch-Irish stock. His father was the distinguished Wm. H. Crawford, whose biography will be found in this volume. His mother's people were of French descent. She was the daughter of Louis Gerdine, who came from France, first settling on Beach Island, S. C., just below Augusta.

Nathaniel Macon Crawford, so named in honor of Hon. Nathaniel Macon of North Carolina, spent most of his time, until his fourteenth year in Washington City, where his father was called by his public duties. At the early age of fifteen he entered the Sophomore class of Franklin College, now the University of Georgia. His college course was a model of propriety. Throughout the three years of his student life till his graduation, there was not a demerit marked up against him. Though so young, without making special effort, he took the lead in his class, and retained this position to the end. On the graduation of the class when Dr. Church, the president, announced that, "we have awarded the first honor to Nathaniel Macon Crawford," the whole class gave spontaneous approval. There were twenty-one young men in this class, among them, Gen. Robert Toombs, Bishop Geo. F. Pierce, Bishop Thos. F. Scott, Rev. Shaler Hillyer, D.D., Dr. John M. Cuyler, Rev. John N. Waddell, and others, who became alike distinguished in life.

On leaving college, Mr. Crawford studied law in his father's office. Although admitted to the bar, he never practiced the legal profession. His first official duties were as clerk in the executive department at Milledgeville during Governor Gilmer's administration. While in this office, during the year

1837, he was elected Professor of Mathematics in Oglethorpe University, at Midway, Georgia, which position he held four or five years. In 1844 he was ordained as a Baptist minister. He was pastor of the Baptist church in Washington, Ga., in 1845, and in 1846 was called to the First Baptist Church of Charleston, S. C. From 1847 to 1854 he filled the Chair of Biblical Literature in Mercer University. In 1854 he was elected President of that institution. Two years later, leaving Mercer, he accepted the Chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy in the University of Mississippi. In 1858 he returned to the Presidency of Mercer University and continued at its head during the Civil War, when it was maintained practically as a high school. At the close of the war in 1865 he accepted the Presidency of Georgetown College, Ky. This position he held for six years when, on account of failing health, he resigned and retired to his farm near Tunnell Hill, Ga., where he died in 1871.

Although it will be seen that he made many changes, in each of these it is claimed that he had good reasons for doing so, being impelled principally by desire to serve the institutions to which he went.

Dr. Crawford was a lifelong student. His thorough grasp of principles, his remarkable memory, his quick perceptions and his unbounded thirst for knowledge, soon gave him more than a State-wide reputation as a scholar. In mathematics he was preeminent, with the natural sciences he was familiar, keeping up with the discoveries of the day. In Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and several modern languages he was proficient. He was well read in poetry, a good constitutional lawyer and kept thoroughly acquainted with the politics of the day. He was mighty in Scripture and at home in theology. His scholarship was as remarkable for its accuracy as for its comprehensiveness.

Of him, Dr. Shaler Hillyer, his old classmate writes, "As a scholar, Dr. Crawford developed his full character of profound and extensive learning, as a Christian deep and fervent piety,

as a man of spotless integrity endowed with the most charming social virtues and with a charity as broad as the world."

Dr. Shaver, for many years editor of the *Christian Index,* writes of him: "The chief charm about Dr. Crawford was not his singular balance, nor poise of intellect, nor the thorough learning that gave him the tread of a master in every field of inquiry, nor the strong right judgment, which had wrestled prevailingly with all problems of ethics and theology, it was the equable temper, the dispassionate spirit, the transparent sincerity, the stainless sense of honor, the gentle affection breathing through his utterances from first to last."

The celebrated Dr. H. H. Tucker said: "I learned wisdom from him, and caught inspiration from him, and for years was warmed into spiritual fervor by him. Many times have I presented to him the darkest and most complicated questions known to metaphysics, but never without receiving light. Often needing a counselor in profoundest studies, I went to him, and never in vain. When my scholarship was at fault, he was the living cyclopedia who never failed to supply me with information. In some great emergencies of my life, when none but he knew my secret he nerved me up to manhood, which but for him, I should never have shown or known."

Often, when Dr. Crawford was professor of mathematics at Oglethorpe University, the learned Dr. Talmadge, who was for many years its able president, has been known to speak of Dr. Crawford as "a walking literary cyclopedia," and often during their connection in that institution, Dr. Talmadge would refer to him for information, rather than look it up from his books in the library.

In this connection the writer remembers in the year 1849 hearing several physicians discussing a medical point in Dr. Crawford's presence. After all of them seemed to have exhausted their information Dr. Crawford very quietly remarked, "Gentlemen, if you will pardon me, I will refer you to a certain page in Dunglinson's Medical Practice, where you will find that neither one of you is exactly correct." He pre-

ceeded to quote the learned authority verbatim, on the point under discussion. Reference to the book proved that Dr. Crawford was correct. As his student at Mercer, and for many years, his family physician and neighbor, the writer bears willing testimony to the beauty and strength of his Christian character as portrayed by others.

While living at Midway he met and married, in 1841, Miss Annie Lozeer, a daughter of Captain Lawrence and Margaret (Watson) Lozeer. Dr. Hillyer, his old classmate, performed the ceremony. The Lozeers were of French descent. Captain Lozeer when only a boy fled from France with his brother and became a seaman. The greater part of his life was spent on the high seas. He died near Augusta.

Four children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Crawford, and it was in his inner home life that the real beauty of his genuine and natural courtesy was best illustrated. Here, above all other places, his kindly nature and sunny disposition found its best expression. Surrounded by his wife, (who was the true counterpart of her noble husband), and their children, Dr. Crawford was always happy in making them happy.

R. J. Massey.

Hope Hull.

HOPE HULL was born in Somerset county, Md., March 13, 1763, son of Hopewell Hull, an Englishman by birth and a shipbuilder by occupation, who came to Maryland in 1755 and settled in Somerset county. To him were born five sons, of whom two besides the subject of this sketch, John and Thomas, were also soldiers in the Revolution. These sons settled in Virginia after the war, but reliable traces of their descendants are lost. After the close of the Revolutionary War, in which Hope Hull had been a good soldier, he studied for the ministry. He was received into the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Church, in 1785, and was sent to Salisbury Circuit, in North Carolina. In 1788 he was sent to Washington, Ga., and was the founder of the Methodist Church in this State. During the next decade he traveled from New England to Savannah, preaching the gospel after the fashion of the circuit rider of that period. While in Virginia he was married to Miss Ann Wingfield, of Hanover county, and soon after moved to Washington, Ga., where he was "located."

Of this marriage were born two sons and a daughter. Asbury, the elder son, was one of the most prominent men of his day. He served many terms in the Legislature, was Speaker of the House and President of the Senate, and was for forty-seven years Treasurer of the University of Georgia. Dr. Henry Hull, the younger, was a practicing physician until he was elected Professor of Mathematics in the University, in 1830. Resigning in 1846, he devoted the remainder of a long life to agriculture. Among his pupils were James Johnson, Alexander H. Stephens, Howell Cobb, Herschel V. Johnson, John Gill Shorter, all governors of States; Henry L. Benning, James Jackson, Ebenezer Starnes, Alexander M. Speer, Robert P. Trippe, Samuel Hall and Linton Stephens, Justices of the Supreme Court; Francis S. Bartow, Thomas R. R. Cobb, the

two LeContes, Crawford W. Long, J. L. M. Curry, Benjamin M. Palmer and Benjamin H. Hill. Hope Hull's only daughter married Prof. James P. Waddell, son of Dr. Moses Waddell.

Hope Hull had too thoughtful a mind not to appreciate the importance of education. He had educated himself on his circuits, studying both the English and Latin languages and literature, and he was convinced that, next to Christianity, education was the great requisite of the times. While in Washington he taught the academy which he had helped to organize on his first visit to the village. In 1803 he moved to Athens, where he was the most active member of the Board of Trustees of the University in developing that infant institution.

Rev. Lovick Pierce, D.D., who knew him intimately, has given this description of the great preacher: "To help rescue the name of Hope Hull from oblivion I feel to be a reasonable and holy duty. Indeed, I have long felt that there was an undischarged obligation upon our church in regard to this eminent man. He was among the pioneers of Methodism in Georgia, and in the vigor of his manhood, both as to his physical and mental powers, his fame was almost world-wide. I well remember that in the days of my youth he used to be known under the coarse but graphic appellation of "Broadaxe," an honorary distinction conferred on him because of the mighty power that attended his ministry.

"My eyes first fell on him as he sat near the pulpit of a small log chapel called 'Hull's Meeting-house,' in Clarke county, near Athens. It was a memorable day in my own history. I had longed to see and now I feared to meet him. It was my second year in my ministry, and above all my fear of criticism made his presence dreadful to me. The wonderful reports which had reached me made me look upon him rather as an august than a fatherly being, and when I saw him there was nothing in the appearance of the real to relieve my mind of the dread of the ideal man. His head was rather above the medium size, his black hair curling, just sprinkled with gray, and each lock looking as if living under a self-willed government. His face

was an exceedingly fine one—a well-developed forehead, a small, keen, blue eye, with a heavy brow, indicative of intense thought. His shoulders were unusually broad and square, his chest wide, affording ample room for his lungs; his body was long and large in proportion to his lower limbs; his voice full, flexible and capable of every variety of intonation, from the softest sounds of sympathy and persuasion to the thunder tones of wrath. Many ignorant sinners charged him with having learned their secrets and of using the pulpit to gratify himself in their exposure, and when convinced of their mistakes, have doubted whether he was not a prophet. His oratory was natural, his action was the unaffected expression of his mind. Not only was there an entire freedom from everything like mannerism, but there was a great harmony between his gesticulation and the expression of his countenance. He seemed in some of his finest moods of thought to look his words into you. He was one of nature's orators. In many of his masterly efforts his words rushed upon his audience like an avalanche, and multitudes seemed to be carried before him like the yielding captives of a stormed castle.

I was very intimate with him for about ten years, staying in his house, and talked and prayed and praised with him. At that time he was a local, I an itinerant preacher; but often did he leave home and business to travel with me for days. All my intimacy with him only served to multiply evidences of his exalted worth. Grave and guarded as he was, there were moments when he entertained his friends with the recital of thrilling incidents in his history connected with the more rustic forms of society with which he had been conversant. There was in many of his impromptu remarks the appearance of almost prophetic appositeness."

Hope Hull survived until 1818, when he died in Athens, Ga., where he is buried. At the last he said: "God has laid me under marching orders, I am ready to obey."

His grandson, A. L. Hull, is now Secretary and Treasurer of the University he loved so well.

A. L. Hull.

Alfred Iverson, Sr.

ALFRED IVERSON, SR., lawyer, judge, Congressman and United States Senator, came from that remarkable Puritan colony established at Midway, which, numbers considered, has furnished the most remarkable collection of great men in our history. This colony came from Massachusetts to Dorchester, S. C., about 1695. After fifty-six years in Dorchester they decided to seek a better location, and finally agreed upon Midway, in what is now Liberty county, Ga. They commenced the removal in 1854, and between that and 1771 a total of seventy-one families came into the little Puritan settlement. From that little band more than one hundred men eminent in the various walks of life have since been contributed to our country, the present senior Senator from Georgia, A. O. Bacon, being a descendant of one of the Midway colonists.

Mr. Iverson was born in Liberty county, on December 3, 1798. His parents were Robert and Rebecca (Jones) Iverson. The records of the old Midway church show that his father was received as a member on July 2d, 1790. Mr. Iverson had the best educational advantages and graduated from Princeton University in 1820. He studied law and entered upon the practice of his profession at Columbus. Three times he was elected a member of the lower house of the General Assembly and once to the State Senate. For seven years he served as a judge of the Superior Court for the Columbus Circuit. As there was at that time no Supreme Court in Georgia, the office of Superior Court judge was much more important than it is in the present day. In 1844, when James K. Polk was elected, he was a Democratic elector at large. In 1846 he was elected a representative in the Thirtieth Congress. He returned to his practice after serving his term, but a few years later was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat and served from 1855 to January 28, 1861, when with his colleague, Robert Toombs, he

resigned from the Senate on account of the secession of his State. During his service in the Senate, he served as chairman of the committee on claims, and as a member of the committees on military affairs and the Pacific Railroad. He was one of the most strenuous advocates of the rights of the States, and, notwithstanding his Puritan descent, a strong secessionist. In his public speeches he made strong claims for the rights of slave owners, contending that they should be allowed to go into any territory with their property, without let or hindrance.

After his retirement from the Senate, he returned to Georgia, served the Confederacy to the extent of his ability, and after the war lived in retirement until March 4, 1873, when he died at Macon, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

Prior to the Civil War his son, Alfred Iverson, Jr., had been appointed from civil life to a first-lieutenancy in the regular cavalry, U. S. A. On the outbreak of the war, he resigned his commission and entered the Confederate service, in which he rose to the rank of Brigadier-General. He rendered excellent service during the war, and yet survives, an honored citizen of Florida.

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Joseph W. Jackson.

FOR twenty-five years the name of Joseph W. Jackson, of Savannah, was known and honored from one end of Georgia to the other. He was a native of the State and educated in its schools. Entering upon the practice of the law at Savannah he became a member of the city council and served for two years as mayor. Chatham county sent him to both houses of the General Assembly at different times. His law practice grew until he was recognized as being in the front rank of the legal profession of the State. Mr. Jackson was highly esteemed by every political leader in the State for a period of twenty-five years, though he does not appear to have been often himself a seeker for place. He appeared as a member of the Thirty-first Congress, having been elected as a State-rights Democrat to take the place of Thomas Butler King, who had resigned. He finished that term and was reelected to the Thirty-second Congress, serving all together from March 4, 1850, to March 3, 1853. He declined a reelection and returned to Savannah, where he died on September 20, 1854. Mr. Jackson's contemporaries rated his ability very highly, and one of those who knew him best summed up his personal character in a phrase: "He was the soul of honor."

COMPILED BY THE PUBLISHER.

George Jones.

DR. GEORGE JONES, son of Noble Wymberley Jones, and grandson of Noble Jones, was born February 25th, 1766, and of a large family was the only one to survive his father, who died in 1805. He studied medicine under his father's direction and practiced for a number of years, being elected as late as 1809 President of the Georgia Medical Society of which N. W. Jones was the first President. The following is taken from the minutes of a meeting of the members of the bar of the Federal and State Courts held at the court-house in Savannah on the 14th day of November, 1838, the Hon. Charles S. Henry presiding: "It rarely occurs that a community has to deplore the death of one of its members, who has been allied to it by so many interesting relations, as were those which distinguished the long life of our late venerable fellow-citizen, George Jones. His career of public service began early in youth. He endured the last two years of the Revolutionary War, the hardships of a soldier, and manifested in confinement on board an English prison ship the fortitude and constancy of a youthful patriot. When the war was concluded, though still a very young man, he received strong proofs of public confidence, by being placed in official relations to his fellow-citizens, the duties of which required the ability, the discretion and the industry of matured manhood. He was subsequently one of Georgia's prominent legislators, and in the Convention which framed our present State Constitution, was a leading member as a delegate from the county of Chatham. He was frequently afterwards a member of the General Assembly, in both branches. Its history shows him to have been pure and disinterested; at all times inflexible in the support of correct principles, and in opposition to those schemes of personal aggrandizement which were unfortunately consummated by the alienation of the most

valuable portion of the State's territory. The estimation in which his character and attainments were held, induced the Legislature, though he was not a lawyer professionally, to elect him judge of the Superior Court for the Eastern Circuit. His duties in that relation were discharged acceptably to all. His demeanor as a judge was dignified, courteous, and patient; and when he voluntarily retired from the appointment, it was regretted by the bar, the officers of the court and by the public. From the bench he was transferred to the Senate of the United States. His services in that capacity being terminated, he was called, by general consent, to other stations of usefulness. As chief magistrate of Savannah his devotion to its interest was unintermitted. His principles did not permit him to indulge in the ease of private life, when his services were needed for the public good; and it can be truly said of him, that he took office from a sense of obligation rather than from any desire for distinction. He was for many years one of the justices of the Inferior Court, and its journal will show that he was a faithful administrator of its general duties, and vigilant in all that regarded the rights of the widow and the orphan. He was amiable, philanthropic, considerate, firm, forbearing; delicate in his intercourse with society, and he had a modesty in speech and manner, at all times and to all persons, worthy of remembrance and imitation. To these graces were added the belief and humility of a Christian."

He was the one who suggested that article in the Constitution "Freedom of the press, trial by jury, honesty in office holders, security for honest debtors," and also the one for the promotion of arts and sciences.

In 1812, during the British War, he was elected captain of a company of Reserves at Savannah, and proved a very efficient officer. He was alderman of the city of Savannah 1793-4, 1802-3, 1814-15, and mayor from 1812 to 1814.

He was president of the Union Society in 1797 and reelected in 1798.

In religion he was an Episcopalian, and a faithful attendant of Christ Church, Savannah, of which he was vestryman. He died November the 13th, 1838, a worthy descendant of Noble Jones and Noble Wymberley Jones. The three having devoted their lives to Georgia, Colony and State, for more than one hundred years.

W. J. DeRenne.

Lindsay Durham.

DR. LINDSAY DURHAM, the founder of the eclectic school of medicine, divides with Dr. Crawford W. Long the honor of being the two great Georgia discoverers in nedical science. The Durham family is a very ancient English one, having their seat in county Durham on the northeast coast of England. In the early days of Virginia as a colony the irst members of the family came to that section. After several generations in Virginia Dr. Durham's parents moved to North Carolina in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Here Lindsay Durham was born and spent his early days working nard in the summer on the farm and for three or four months of the winter attending the old field school. He was quick minded, picked up a fair English education in that way, and ommenced life as an old-field school teacher himself. Soon ıfter middle Georgia was opened up for settlement he removed o Clarke county and opened up a school near the Oconee river for the children of the pioneers. He gave great satisfaction to his patrons and soon had a large following of all the scholars hat he could do justice to. Here in 1820 he met and married Miss Martha Walker, whose people lived across the river in Oglethorpe county. His earthly possessions at that time consisted of a Georgia mule, bridle and saddle. Their wedding our was a four mile ride on mule back to a rented farm on which there was no sign of improvement except a one-roomed, puncheon-floor log cabin in a ten-acre clearing. At this place Dr. Durham continued to teach school for two years, and then ook to the profession of medicine. Until his death in 1859 he never moved from the place where he started his married life, hough his reputation had become state-wide and his practice normous.

He was certainly a born doctor, for he never attended a lecure and had practically no preparatory training. His getting

into the practice came about through his acquaintance with Dr. Williams who was called on while Dr. Durham was ill. This Dr. Williams had picked up a good deal of information from the neighboring Indians concerning the medicinal properties of the native herbs of the country, and an intimacy sprung up between the two men; the young school teacher became very much interested in the study of medicinal herbs in Georgia and took up this branch of the study. He was induced by Dr. Williams to take up the practice of medicine. He always gathered and prepared his own herbs, having a splendid assistant in his wife. Dr. Williams had met with such success in the application of the information which he had gathered from the Indians in regard to these roots and herbs that he finally became an herbalist of the strictest sect. Dr. Durham was a worthy successor. It is said that Mrs. Durham took special delight in making pills for the doctor. As this was before the introduction of even the old-fashioned pill machine and as Dr. Durham used thousands of pills, it is evident that Mrs. Durham had upon her hands a task of the first magnitude. His fame rapidly spread over Georgia and then outside the State. Though there were no railroads in those days, patients came for hundreds of miles to avail themselves of his skill. His finances prospered so that he bought the farm on which he was living and added to it several hundred acres and accumulated money rapidly. He brought before the profession more than one hundred and fifty vegetable remedies then entirely unknown to the regular profession, but which to-day have a place in every drug store. Without chemicals or chemical apparatus he became a leading expert in the knowledge of the secretions of the body and was quite as far advanced in many respects as even the most learned scientists of the present day. With experienced eye and deft fingers he could dose out remedies with as much certainty as though they had been accurately weighed or measured.

Money flowed in on him so rapidly that he soon owned two hundred slaves and several thousand acres of good Middle Georgia land. Not caring for further investments he began to hoard

the specie which came in. The story is told that in his bedroom he kept an old fashioned hair trunk in which he stored away each night the several fees he had received during the day, and one of his descendants still retains this old trunk as a family relic. During the financial panic of 1843 the Bank of Athens was in sore straits and applied to Dr. Durham for relief. He at once, without counting the money in the old trunk, sent it to the bank in a one-horse wagon. Here the bank officers carefully counted out the gold and silver, amounting to approximately one hundred thousand dollars. This amount enabled the bank to tide over the crisis and soon thereafter the bank returned the old trunk full of specie with interest and thanks.

When he commenced the practice, the old forms of bleeding, blistering and purging were fashionable, and the practice then pulled a man down instead of building him up. Dr. Durham's treatment was opposed to this, his remedies acted like magic and his fame grew with the rapidity almost of the lightning. Of course imitators sprang up and fraudulent practitioners, but other sound doctors adopting Dr. Durham's theory and going further, established the "Eclectic" school of medicine, which practically stands upon the foundation that within the vegetable kingdom there is a remedy for every disease, and that the name eclectic simply means that they choose everything good and reject everything bad. Dr. Durham was a pioneer in the botanic school and out of his practice grew the present eclectic system which is now represented by a vast number of able practitioners in every section of the country.

The little log cabin of 1820 soon grew into a large, commodious and commanding colonial home, and to the couple who started in such an humble way there were thirteen children born. Of the thirteen children six sons adopted the medical profession, each one of them graduating at the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, the leading medical school of that day in the United States. One daughter married a physician. One son, Napoleon, graduated at the Military Academy, at Marietta. Every son and almost every son-in-law was a Con-

federate soldier. Two of his sons, Drs. William and A. Franklin, held high rank as surgeons throughout the struggle. One son was rejected by the medical examining board because of permanent disability. The Durham family appears to possess an inherent love for the profession of medicine, for now twenty men can be found in the profession, sons, grandsons and great-grandsons of the old botanic pioneer who, under such disadvantages, worked out such tremendous results.

R. J. Massey.

Stephen Elliott.

BISHOP STEPHEN ELLIOTT, first Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church in Georgia, occupies to that church the same relation that Jesse Mercer does to the Baptists and Hope Hull to the Methodists. Like these other distinguished ministers, he was not the first of his denomination in the State, but he was the great organizer and leader of the Episcopal church in Georgia for twenty-five years. Bishop Elliott was born at Beaufort, S. C., August 31, 1806, and was the son of Stephen Elliott, LL.D., a famous naturalist of his day, a man of great attainments, an able writer, and possessed of strong character. Bishop Elliott graduated at Harvard University in 1824, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced his profession in Charleston and Beaufort from 1827 until 1833.

Feeling impelled to enter the ministry he applied for orders in the Episcopal church, and was ordained Deacon in 1835 and Priest in 1836. His reputation grew so rapidly that when it became necessary to select a Bishop for the scattered and struggling congregations in Georgia, he was in 1840 elected first Bishop of the Diocese of Georgia, and consecrated on February 18, 1841. His Diocese covered the entire territory of the State of Georgia, with a body of seven clergymen and three hundred communicants. It was an immense work for one man to cover this great territory and build up a struggling church, but in the selection of Bishop Elliott no mistake had been made. He developed remarkable qualities as an organizer and leader, and planted the church in Georgia upon a strong foundation. On first coming to the State, in addition to his duties as Bishop, he acted as rector of Saint John's Church, in Savannah. The church was undertaking to support a female institute at Montpelier which was embarrassed with debt and having a hard struggle for existence. At great sacrifice, Bishop Elliott gave up his ministerial charge in Savannah and took charge of the

institute, assuming the debt. From 1845 to 1853 he lived at Montpelier, and carried on this work in addition to the burdens of the Diocese.

In 1844 there was added to his load the appointment of Provisional Bishop of Florida. He heartily entered into the movement to establish the University of the South, under the patronage of the Episcopal church, and in conjunction with Bishop Polk canvassed the South in its behalf. He was a joint signer with Bishop Polk of the letter which summoned the Dioceses to meet by their deputies and presided over the deliberations of the house when it met.

Upon the death of Bishop Meade he succeeded as senior Bishop of the Council. He was active and prominent in the efforts which brought about the reunion of the two branches of the Episcopal church. His latter years were spent in Savannah, where he added to his other duties the work of rector of Christ church. During his life he published several volumes of sermons and addresses, and worn out with his great labors died on December 21st, 1866, in his sixty-first year.

His son, Robert Woodward Barnwell Elliott, born in South Carolina, in 1840, was a valiant Confederate soldier in the Civil War, after the war entered the Episcopal ministry, rose rapidly, became the first Episcopal Bishop of Western Texas, and died in 1887 at the comparatively early age of forty-seven.

Bishop Elliott was a great man. Possessed of great attainments, remarkable energy, organizing capacity of the highest sort, and a born leader, he threw himself into the work of his church with entire consecration, seeking no personal ends, anxious only to advance the cause of religion, and at his death left in the Episcopal church in Georgia an imperishable monument to his memory.

Bishop Elliott's mother deserves more than the mere mention which it is possible to give her. She was the only daughter of James and Hester (Wylly) Habersham. Her people were among the best Revolutionary stock in Georgia. She was born in 1778 and in 1796, just 18 years old, married Stephen Elliott. A

bright, cheerful, intelligent, laughter-loving person, she suited herself to her sober-minded and studious husband. She bore him ten children and her three sons who reached manhood all became Episcopal clergymen. A great tragedy in 1804, when two of her children were suddenly taken by death during her absence from home, much saddened her life. She was a powerful influence for good in the lives of her children. Her father, James Habersham, a noted patriot of the Revolutionary period, was the first lay reader of the Episcopal church in Savannah.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

Peter Early.

PETER EARLY, lawyer, congressman, circuit judge and tenth governor of Georgia, was a large figure in that stirring period of Georgia's history between 1800 and 1815. He was born in Madison county, Va., on June 20, 1773, of a family which had then been settled in Virginia for four or five generations and which yet has many descendants in the Old Dominion. He received his preparatory studies at the Lexington Grammar School and was afterwards graduated from Washington College. He was the salutatory orator on Commencement day, and it is said that the subject of his speech was "Sympathy." A man of generous impulse, it was natural for him to discuss such a question. After the Revolutionary War closed there was a large immigration of Virginians to Georgia and among them came, in 1792, Peter Early's father, who settled in Wilkes county. Young Early was then studying law under Mr. Ingersoll, at Philadelphia. He remained behind until the completion of his course, and then followed his family and settled for the practice of his profession at Washington, the county seat of Wilkes county.

One year thereafter he married Miss Ann Adams Smith, the only daughter of Francis Smith. It was a very young couple, his wife being only about fourteen years of age at the time of their marriage. The country was settling rapidly and opportunities opened up for young men of Mr. Early's ability, and he soon rose to be one of the prominent leaders at the bar of his circuit. An able contemporary said of him that while he was not an eloquent man, he was a perspicuous and impressive speaker and in the arrangement of his argument superior to nearly any man of his day. He had a very clear conception and forceful manner of presentation. In 1801, being then only twenty-eight years old, he was elected to the United States Con-

gress, and speedily took a prominent place in Congress, and in the impeachment trial of Justice Samuel Chase before Congress he was one of the managers of the prosecution with Randolph, Rodney, Nicholson, Clark, Campbell and Boyce. His argument is said to have been the best offered by the prosecution. He remained in Congress until 1807 and then declined reelection. Returning home he was immediately elected by the Legislature judge of the Superior Court of the Ocmulgee Circuit. He made a very able judge, considerate, courteous, prompt in decision and thoroughly independent of outside conditions. His decisions were everywhere held as sound law by the ablest jurists of the day. At that time the position of a circuit judge was much more prominent than it is to-day, and in a few years Judge Early had attained such eminence that in 1813 he was easily elected governor of the State. This was in the midst of the war with Great Britain. Our country had met with disaster after disaster. The times were in every way unpropitious. Georgia already had soldiers in the field and the Secretary of War had called for three thousand five hundred more men. Money was scarce, supplies were scant, a long seacoast to be defended, and a thorough revision of militia laws necessary. In his inaugural address delivered November 5, 1813, Governor Early completely recognized and squarely met the necessities of the situation, and in patriotic sentences set before the people his determination to meet every emergency without flinching. A broad minded patriot when the military operations in the South were imperiled for want of money, and the army officer in charge appealed to the governor for help, owing to the failure of the national government to furnish the necessary means, the governor promptly drew his warrant upon the State treasury for the eighty thousand dollars needed, with no other security than the personal pledge of the officer and his knowledge of the necessities of the case. A gentleman of pessimistic turn who witnessed the transaction cautioned the governor that the union of the States might not be of very long duration, in which case each State would have to defend itself and rely upon its own resources.

and suggested that it might be well to husband Georgia's resources. To this Governor Early replied in a sentence that should be immortal, that "he hoped such things would never happen, but if it should he had no wish that Georgia should survive the general wreck, but wanted to swim or sink together."

The Indian troubles had become more and more acute as a part of the general turmoil then existing, and General John Floyd, at the head of an expedition composed of Georgians, had penetrated their country and was carrying on determined warfare, and in his message of October 18, 1814, Governor Early brings up the abhorrent aspects of the warfare as it was then carried on and suggested that in the future a practical system should be established for the protection of the country, so that warfare when necessary might be of a civilized character. A second time, upon his own responsibility, when the operations were hindered for want of money, he assumed personal responsibility and furnished the money. In his message of November 8, 1815, he congratulates the people on an honorable peace and thanks heaven for it. In 1808 the Legislature had passed what is known as the "Alleviating Law," the purpose of which was in the nature of granting an extension of time to distressed debtors under stipulated conditions. The law had been in force six years and was reenacted. Governor Early vetoed the bill to reenact, and for the time being this rendered him very unpopular. He knew that he was right and was so disgusted with the public attitude that he made known his intention to take no further part in public life. It is worth while to quote here the concluding paragraph in his veto message: "Contracts between individuals are matters of private right and no reason of State can justify an interference with them. They are sacred things and the hand of the government can never touch them without impairing public confidence. The alleviating system is believed to be injurious to the moral principles of the community. It accustoms men to consider their contracts as imposing no moral obligations and by making fraud familiar destroys the

pride of honesty. On the ground of expediency also I feel compelled to hold my assent from the bill." The bill was passed over the governor's veto, and at the end of his term he retired to his home in Greene county, much disgusted and fully expecting never again to hold public office. The people of his home county would not accept this position and promptly elected him to the State Senate. He was ill when the session opened or he would have been made president of the Senate. Since 1801 he had been a resident of Greene county and the people of that county had implicit confidence both in his integrity and his judgment. While serving this term in the Senate he died on August 15, 1817, at the age of fifty, at his summer residence near Scull Shoals in Greene county. He was buried on the west bank of the Oconee near his residence and his last resting place marked by a simple monument.

Governor Early was one of the strong men of his day. Strong in ability, strong in moral fiber, strong in patriotism, and rendered most valuable public service to the young commonwealth of Georgia. In 1818 a new county organized in the southwestern part of the State was given his name in a desire to perpetuate the memory of a useful public servant.

COMPILED BY THE PUBLISHER.

Junius Hillyer.

JUNIUS HILLYER was one of the strong men of our country in his generation. A native of Georgia, he was of Puritan stock, the seventh in descent from John Hillyer, who settled at Windsor, Conn., in 1639, and who was the progenitor of the Hillyer family in the United States. In no family of our country have the distinctive traits of the Puritan survived in greater strength than in the Hillyer family. Junius Hillyer was born in Wilkes county, April 3, 1807, and died in Decatur, DeKalb county, June 21, 1886. He was the second son of Shaler and Rebecca (Freeman) Hillyer. His two grandfathers served in the Revolutionary armies. His paternal grandfather, Asa Hillyer, was first a private and then a surgeon in the Continental troops furnished by Connecticut. His maternal grandfather, John Freeman, was a Continental soldier from Georgia and served the greater part of his time under Elijah Clarke. He participated in the battles of Kings Mountain, Cowpens, Ninety-Six, Kettle Creek, Savannah, Charleston, and rose to the rank of captain. Shaler Hillyer, his father, died when Junius Hillyer was fourteen years old, and his widow removed to Athens, Ga., to educate her three sons, John F., Junius and Shaler G.

Junius Hillyer was graduated at Franklin College, now the University of Georgia, in 1828. During his senior year he studied law and was admitted to the bar in a month after leaving college. He immediately began the practice of his profession at Lawrenceville, Ga. He only remained there one year, when he returned to Athens, which became his permanent home. The bar of what was then known as the Western Circuit contained many brilliant men, such as Howell and Thomas R. R. Cobb, Charles and William Dougherty, William Hope Hull, Nathaniel G. Foster, William C. Dawson, Alexander H. Stephens, Robert Toombs and Cincinnatus Peeples.

Of great industry and commanding ability, Mr. Hillyer soon took rank with these giants of the profession and held his own with the best of them. His ability as a lawyer was recognized in a few years from one end of the State to the other. He had unusual success in the courts in handling his cases, whether on the civil or criminal side of the court, and was notable for his power with juries. His position at the bar naturally threw him to a certain extent into public life. A lifetime Democrat, identified with the party from the time of its organization under Andrew Jackson, he became by the vote of the people or the Legislature, solicitor-general, and then judge of the Western Judicial Circuit of Georgia. His election as solicitor-general came in 1834, when he was only twenty-seven years of age. After serving in that capacity and as judge, he was elected to the Thirty-second Congress, which met December, 1851, and reelected to the Thirty-third. His career in Congress brought him into national prominence, and after the accession of President Buchanan, he was appointed, December 1, 1857, to be solicitor of the United States treasury, which position he held until February 13, 1861, when in consequence of Georgia's secession he resigned and returned to Georgia. This closed his public career, and the remainder of his life was spent as a private citizen in the practice of his profession.

Judge Hillyer was always active in promoting the educational and industrial interests of Georgia. For many years he served as a trustee of the University of Georgia, and also of Mercer University. Possessed of fine business capacity he was one of the first to see the advantages of railroads, and became one of the original projectors and stockholders of the Georgia Railroad, the first to be built in the State.

In 1826 he joined the Baptist church and for sixty years was a consistent member of that denomination, and a strong supporter of its institutions. On October 6, 1831, Judge Hillyer married Mrs. Jane (Watkins) Foster, daughter of George and Mary Early Watkins, of Greene county. Those who knew Mrs. Hillyer testified that she was a woman of strong intellect and

most amiable character. She died in 1880 at Decatur, Ga., to which place the family had removed in 1871. Of Judge Hillyer's marriage there were eight children born: Dr. Eben Hillyer, of Rome, Ga.; George Hillyer, of Atlanta, Ga.; Maj. Shaler Hillyer, of Selma, Ala.; Mrs. Mary H. Whitfield, of Decatur, Ga.; Carlton Hillyer, of Augusta, Ga.; Henry Hillyer, of Atlanta, Ga., and Misses Kate R. and Eva W. Hillyer, of Decatur. Major Shaler Hillyer died in 1868. The remaining children are yet living, and all of the sons have achieved prominence in life. Judge George Hillyer is now vice-chairman of the Georgia Railroad Commission, and has been for many years a leading citizen of the State. Henry Hillyer, of Atlanta, is a retired lawyer and successful business man. The other sons have been equally successful in their chosen careers. Judge Junius Hillyer was a man of strong intellect, of excellent attainments, of most rigid integrity, who during his entire life possessed the absolute confidence of the people of Georgia, whom he served faithfully, and was accorded without dissent a position of eminence among the strong men of Georgia in that brilliant period of its history.

COMPILED BY THE PUBLISHER.

James Jones.

JAMES JONES, one of the strong figures of the early days of Georgia, was a native of Maryland, and brought to Georgia when a very small boy under the care of his uncle, Colonel Marbury. He received a modest education at the academy in Augusta and at the age of eighteen entered the office of a prominent lawyer in Savannah as a clerk and student. In a short time after his admission to the bar he became prominent both as a lawyer and a public man, but upon his marriage he retired from practice and became a planter. At the age of twenty-three the people of Chatham county elected him to the General Assembly. In that body he speedily took a high place and for several years stood at the head of the Chatham delegation. He was a member of the Legislature of 1795, which passed the celebrated Yazoo Act, and though a firm opponent of that measure was unable to defeat it. In 1796 in conjunction with other patriotic members of the General Assembly they succeeded in passing the bill rescinding the Yazoo Act. In May, 1798, he was a member of the State Convention which framed the Constitution, under which Georgia lived for nearly seventy years. He was a warm advocate of the assertion of Georgia's rights to the whole western territory as far as the Mississippi river. In October, 1798, he was elected a representative to the Sixth Congress of the United States. Out of a total vote of ten thousand he received all but three hundred, a very strong evidence both of his reputation and his personal popularity. He was at that time one of the most valued members of the Republican party, as the Democratic party was then known.

Mr. Jones was an eloquent speaker, strongly opposed to the administration of President Adams, and largely contributed to securing the vote of Georgia for Jefferson. He died at the post of duty in Washington city, on January 12, 1801, and was

buried in the Congressional cemetery alongside of his political and personal friend, Gen. James Jackson.

The Hon. William Law, a prominent man of Savannah in the next generation, was his son-in-law. As there were several men of his name prominent in the State during the period of his activity, he was familiarly known as "Chatham Jemmy," to distinguish him from the others. When the Legislature created a new county in Middle Georgia in 1807, he was honored by having his name given it.

COMPILED BY THE PUBLISHER.

Ignatius Alphonso Few.

THE REV. IGNATIUS ALPHONSO FEW, LL.D., founder and first president of Emory College, came of a family with a remarkable history in Georgia. William Few, Sr., the Georgia progenitor, was a native of Maryland. He emigrated to North Carolina in 1758, and he, with his grown sons, took part in the troubles of that colony. After the battle of the Alamance in 1771, as a result of which one of his sons, Capt. James Few, was hanged by the British authorities—the first martyr to the cause of American independence—the Few family emigrated to Georgia and settled near Wrightsboro, now McDuffie county. The breaking out of the Revolutionary War found every member of the family in the patriot armies. William Few, Sr., an old man, was a colonel in the Commissary department. Benjamin Few, a son, colonel of militia: William Few, Jr., lieutenant-colonel of militia; Ignatius Few, lieutenant-captain, and brevet-major of dragoons in the Continentary Army. In addition to these, two sons-in-law, Rhesa Howard and Col. Greenbury Lee, were also active. They made a fine record in the war, and after the war, Benjamin and William Few, Jr., became leading citizens and public men of Georgia.

Dr. Few was a son of Capt. Ignatius Few, of the Continental Army, above mentioned. He was born in Columbia county, April, 1789. (One authority says April 11, 1790.) His father was a man of means, able to give his son the best educational advantages, and young Ignatius was entered a student at Princeton University and graduated in due course. He studied law, but being possessed of independent fortune, does not appear to have given much time to the practice. When the war of 1812 began, he entered the army and rose to the rank of colonel. At the close of the war he went to Augusta and resumed practice of the law.

It is said that at that time he was inclined to infidelity, or agnosticism, but preachers of all denominations always met with a cordial welcome at his home. He does not appear to have given much personal thought to religious matters until about 1826, when he was converted under the ministry of some Methodist preacher and joined that church. Almost immediately he entered the Methodist ministry, and in a few years became one of the most prominent men in Georgia Methodism. The Methodists had been making some efforts in an educational way, throwing some support to Randolph-Macon College, in Virginia, and organized a manual labor school near Covington, Newton county. This effort was a failure, and the Conference under the influence of Dr. Few, in 1836, decided to establish a college. Fourteen hundred acres of land were purchased near Covington, a village laid out, Dr. Few elected president, and in 1837 the corner stone of Emory College was laid. The new college opened under the presidency of Dr. Few on September 10, 1838. In July, 1839, after its first year of operation, his failing health compelled his resignation. His health continued to decline, and he died at Athens, Ga., on November 28, 1845.

The famous Judge Longstreet succeeded Dr. Few as president, and he was followed by Dr. George Pierce, afterwards Bishop. The college has steadily grown in strength, in influence, and in the extent of its curriculum, and to-day Emory College bears ample testimony to the wisdom of its founder. After his death the minutes of the Georgia Conference show this expression of regard for Dr. Few: "He gave early indications of those powers of mind for which he was so much distinguished in after life, but which unfortunately were not directed to religion and the Christian ministry at an early period. His conversion did not take place until long after his maturity, and shortly afterwards he offered himself for the self-denying, cross-bearing duties of the itinerant ministry. Born to fortune, gifted with extraordinary abilities, bred to the law, given to philosophical studies, an erudite scholar and an accomplished gentleman, he came among us as one of Christ's little ones, and

lived and died equally approved for meekness and purity of heart as he was admired for greatness of mind, profound scholarship, and surpassing dignity of manners. Besides his fruitful ministry, in preaching the gospel, he was by eminence the patron of learning in the Georgia Conference, and to him we are indebted for Emory College."

BERNARD SUTTLER.

Thomas Butler King.

THOMAS BUTLER KING, statesman and philanthropist, was born at Palmer, in Hampshire county, Mass., August 27, 1800. He died at Waresboro, Ga., May 10, 1864.

Mr. King was of English descent. Among his first ancestors coming to America was John King, of Edwardstone, Suffolk county, England, who, in 1715 was the first settler on a tract of land in what was then known as the Colony of Massachusetts. For a generation or more this tract of land was known as Kingstown. Afterwards it was called Palmer, where some of his descendants now own property. His father, Daniel King, grandson of John, immediately after the news of the Lexington alarm, joined the ranks of the Revolutionary patriots. On account of valor he was soon promoted to the rank of captain, remaining in this capacity until the end of the war. Soon after peace was declared he married Miss Hannah Lord, of New London, Conn., and removed to Wyoming Valley, Penn., where he died in 1816. He left nine sons, the eighth of whom, Thomas Butler, was placed under the care of his uncle, Gen. Zebulon Butler, an Indian fighter and brave captain in General Washington's army.

Thomas Butler King was educated at Westfield academy, afterwards studying law with Judge Garrick Mallory, of Philadelphia. Soon after his admission to the bar, in 1823, he came South to visit his brother Stephen Clay King, living in Wayne county. In 1824 he married Miss Anna Matilda Page, only child of Maj. William Page, a rich Sea Island cotton planter of St. Simon's Island, Ga.

In his early life Mr. King was a States-rights Whig and soon began to take an active interest in public affairs, being first elected in 1832 to the Senate of the State of Georgia, to which place he was reelected, keeping his seat until 1837. A year later he was elected to the National House of Representatives,

serving continuously until 1849, when he resigned to accept the mission from President Taylor to examine the new territory of California, which, according to the terms of a treaty of peace between the United States and Mexico, had shortly before been ceded to the United States. Owing to his masterly report of this mission, great attention throughout the whole country was drawn to the wonderful resources of the western slope.

In 1850 Mr. King received from President Fillmore the important appointment as collector of the port of San Francisco, Cal. This post he retained but two years, his private interests in Georgia inducing him to resign. On his return home, politics continued to engage his earnest attention, but changes in the political situation, North and South, later induced him to alter his attitude toward the Whig party, and henceforth he supported the platforms adopted from time to time by the State and National Democratic party. In the late fifties he was elected Senator to the Georgia Legislature and was subsequently a delegate to the Democratic State Convention. As a delegate-at-large to the ever-memorable National Democratic Convention in 1860, his services were conspicuous. Another distinguished honor conferred upon him was his appointment in 1861 as commissioner to arrange a line of steamers for direct trade with Belgium. This measure was under the act incorporating the Belgium-American Company, and provided for a donation to Georgia of one hundred thousand dollars for a period of five years. Owing to the Civil War his services in this capacity were of short duration. In 1862 he was entrusted by the Confederate government with a secret mission to Europe.

Mr. King was a broad-minded statesman whose services produced rich fruition. He worked with consummate tact to construct two great benefactions now in use—first, Georgia's original railway system, and second, the great Southern Pacific Railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans through the South. In 1840 he organized and became president of the Brunswick Railroad and Canal Company. This enterprise was intended to connect by both water and rail the city of Bruns-

wick with the leading markets of the West, from Alabama to Texas.

Even as far back as the thirties of the nineteenth century Mr. King was an active pioneer in linking by rail the Georgia coast to the west gulf. He early foresaw the importance of connecting the Atlantic seaboard with the new State of California, and would have carried his enterprise to early success if the Civil War had not prevented. So impressed was Mr. King with the importance of this transcontinental railway that in a photograph taken at that time he sat with a pencil in hand pointing out on a globe the course this road should take. With strange wisdom he foretold with much precision the direct route of what is now the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad. This was at least thirty-five years before any of the northern roads were constructed.

Mr. King's congressional career was strikingly valuable. He was for years chairman of the House Naval Committee, and gave it leading prominence, securing the establishment of the National Observatory at Washington and the appointment of Commodore Maury as its chief director. To his own State, his services were particularly valuable. He secured the appropriation for the erection of the custom-house and post-office building at Savannah, at that time the finest fire-proof structure belonging to the United States in the South. He was also active in promoting steam navigation and establishing the Pacific and Atlantic mail lines.

In a primary sense the name King signifies a head—a leader. Whether from the Saxon Cyng, Welsh Cen or Cean, or Gaelic Can, in all Teutonic dialects, these words have the same meaning. In all relations of life, whether private, social or politic, these terms fitly apply to Thomas Butler King, of St. Simon's Island, Ga., his home after his marriage. Hospitality characterized all of the sea-coast people. The well-furnished house of the planter was always open to the traveler. Properly introduced, he was at once made to understand that he was at home, that horses, guns, boats and well-stocked libraries were all at

his command. Socially, "Retreat," the name of Mr. King's estate, was the mecca of all travelers. It was here that no one could come and stay a week, or even a month, without feeling that he was in no ordinary society, for in hospitality Mr. King and his graceful wife were leaders. At the time he lived on St. Simon's Island, and for many years before there were a dozen or more wealthy families living there, the estate of each having a distinctive name; for instance, there was Kelvin Grove, The Village, Black Banks, Hazard's West Point, Hampton Point, Cannon's Point, Retreat, etc., the last-mentioned being the home of Mr. King.

Maj. William Page, whose father was a planter in Prince William Parish, South Carolina, and who had joined at sixteen the forces of the Revolution under General Marion, moved to Georgia with his negroes, first purchasing a plantation in Bryan county, "Ottassee," now called "New Hope," and finding it unhealthy, came to St. Simon's with his friend, Major Pierce Butler. Major Butler brought with him a large body of negroes and bought Butler's Island and Hampton Point at the north end of St. Simon's, and at the same time Major Page purchased lands at the south end of St. Simon's from the estate of John Spaulding, and called his home "Retreat."

Here his only daughter, a lovely and cultured woman, after her marriage with Mr. King, continued to live in affluence—a noble example of a southern woman—as wife and mother—and in her care and kindness of her people.

In all the relations of private life Mr. King's character was pure and elevated, his conduct stainless. In the management of his estates, and in his kindness to his negroes, he was an example of a strong, energetic and noble nature. It was of such men as Mr. King and his like that enabled Henry W. Grady to once tell the North in a speech, "It is doubtful if the world has ever seen a peasantry as happy and well-to-do as were the negro slaves of America."

Mr. and Mrs. King had ten children, six sons and four daughters, viz: William Page, Thomas Butler, Henry Lord, Mallory

Page, John Floyd and Richard Cuyler. One of the daughters married Mr. Wm. A. Couper, another Mr. J. J. Wilder, another Hon. Henry R. Jackson, orator and poet; the fourth married Mr. John Nisbet. Four of his sons served throughout the Civil War, each one distinguishing himself for bravery. Since the war, his son, J. Floyd has represented the State of Louisiana several times in the United States Congress.

R. J. Massey.

William Schley.

WILLIAM SCHLEY, lawyer, legislator, judge, congressman, and the eighteenth governor of Georgia, was born in the city of Frederick, Md., December 10, 1786. His people removed to Georgia, and his education was obtained in the academies of Louisville and Augusta. In 1812 he was admitted to the bar, and practiced in Augusta until 1825, when he was elected judge of the Superior Court for the Middle District. This office he filled with ability until 1828.

In 1830 he represented Richmond county in the General Assembly, and in 1832 was elected a member of the Twenty-third Congress as a Democrat, serving during 1833-4-5. In 1835 he was elected governor of Georgia, and served his full term of two years. During his administration the second Creek Indian war broke out, and in company with Generals Scott and Jesup he repaired to Columbus, where for six weeks he remained assisting the military authorities in every way possible to bring about a speedy conclusion of the troubles.

In his first message to the Legislature in 1836 he strongly recommended the construction of the Western and Atlantic Railroad. To this work he devoted much time. He twice visited the engineers on the several routes for the purpose of giving instruction and procuring information and had the pleasure before the end of his term of signing the law authorizing the construction of the road. During his term he recommended a geological survey of the State, and the establishment of a lunatic asylum.

Governor Schley was a pronounced Democrat, and a very strict constructionist. In 1826 he published in Philadelphia a digest of the "English Statutes in Force in Georgia," in which he placed notes on Magna Charter and strongly enunciated his views.

It is not amiss to insert the exact words of Governor Schley

in that connection. He said: "It was necessary in the formation of the Federal Government that each State should give up a part of its sovereignty, delegating to the General Government such powers as were necessary for its existence, and to enable it efficiently to sustain its own dignity, and to protect the individual States. This was accordingly done by the original framers of the Constitution, and their acts were ratified by the States. But neither the Convention who formed nor the States who ratified this Constitution had the most distant idea that the doctrine of constructive power would be carried to the alarming extent contended for by some politicians of the present day, and which threatens the total restriction of States-rights and State sovereignty. If the doctrine be persisted in, and no remedy be provided for the evil, the Federal Government, like Aaron's rod, will swallow up the State Government, and a final consolidation of the whole will put an end to that beautiful system of liberty which is now the pride and boast of the free people of these States."

Governor Schley was an able lawyer, a sound judge, and a legislator of breadth and progressive ideas. Indeed, he may be said to have been in advance of his time in many of his ideas, and was a most statesmanlike executive. Profoundly devoted to the State, and to the people of Georgia, he took a deep interest in everything affecting their welfare and was always ready to contribute of his time, his talents and his labor to anything that would forward the interests of Georgia.

On December 22, 1857, a new county then being organized in the southwestern part of the State, was named in his honor. He died at Augusta, Ga., on November 20, 1858, nearly seventy-two years of age.

COMPILED BY THE PUBLISHER.

Tomlinson Fort.

GEORGIA has produced but few men who will outrank Dr. Tomlinson Fort. It matters not from what angle he is viewed. His versatility was as great as that of Benjamin Franklin. For forty years he was the most distinguished physician of the State. During that same period he was recognized as one of its foremost statesmen. For many years as the president of the State bank, he was the leading financier. He was also a naturalist and literateur, a humanitarian, and a philanthropist. Whatever he undertook was well done, and in the strenuous life of his generation, he easily stood in the front rank.

The family was of English stock, founded in America by three brothers, Moses, Arthur and Elias, who first settled in North Carolina. Dr. Fort's father, Arthur Fort, was born on January 10, 1750, and was living in Burke county, Ga., when the Revolutionary War broke out. Before the war he had married a widow, Mrs. Whitehead, whose maiden name was Susanna Tomlinson. She was of Pennsylvania Quaker stock, a small woman, dark hair and eyes, very gentle and loving disposition, whose children were greatly devoted to her. By her first marriage she had one son, and by the second marriage, eight sons and daughters. Of these children by the second marriage, Tomlinson Fort was the fourth child, born on July 14, 1787. Arthur Fort, father of Dr. Fort, was a man of strong native intellect with a passion for reading and was a leading spirit in the stirring Revolutionary period.

At the age of fifteen he was lieutenant in the militia. Before Georgia was admitted as a State, he was a member of the first executive committee. He was a member of the committee of safety under Gen. John Adam Treutlen in 1777, and under Gov. John Houston in 1778. He was a member of the Constitutional Conventions of 1788 and '98. Prior to that, during

the Revolutionary War, he had rendered gallant service as a fighting man. In 1799 he was judge of the Inferior Court of Warren county, and in 1809 judge of the same court in Twiggs county. He lived until November 16, 1833, dying at the age of eighty-three, and surviving his much-loved wife by thirteen years. He was a Methodist in religion, and a man of stainless reputation.

Dr. Tomlinson Fort, after obtaining such education as the facilities of the time afforded, decided upon the medical profession, attended the Philadelphia Medical College in Pennsylvania, and was duly graduated from that institution. He settled in Milledgeville about his twenty-second year, after receiving his diploma, and spent the remainder of his life in that town. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession in which he speedily took prominent place, and in a few years was recognized as the leading physician of the State.

His first public service was as captain of a volunteer company in the War of 1812. He served against the Indians in Florida, and in September of that year was wounded in an engagement with them. He returned to the practice of his profession, which he pursued until 1818, when he was elected to the lower house of the State Legislature from Baldwin county, and was reelected successively for eight years, or until 1825. Those were stirring years in Georgia, owing to the troubles with the Creek and Cherokee Indians, in an effort to extinguish their titles and get them removed from the State.

Dr. Fort became prominent from the start, and served as member or chairman on all the leading committees. In 1826 he was elected to the Federal Congress, serving from March 4, 1827, to March 4, 1829. He was elected on the ticket as the representative from the Sixth district. His associates on the ticket were John Floyd, Charles E. Haynes, George R. Gilmer, Wilson Lumpkin, Wiley Thompson, and Richard Henry Wilde. Two of these men afterwards became governors, and four of them were men of national reputation.

Dr. Tomlinson, during his entire political life was what

would now be classed as a Bourbon Democrat. He believed in Jackson's doctrine, that to the victor belonged the spoils, and was always in favor of filling the official positions with men of his own party. As a believer in the Democratic faith, he was in his day an advocate of a tariff for revenue and an opponent of the protective tariff theory. He made two or three very notable speeches during his brief term in Congress, but declined to be a candidate for reelection. It is believed that increasing domestic cares and the necessity of closer attention to his profession decided him to retire from that service. In the year 1829 he was chosen a trustee of the University of Georgia, and for twenty-seven years gave faithful service as a member of the governing board of that great institution. About 1832 he became president of the Central Bank of Georgia at Milledgeville, organized under an act of 1828. This was really the State bank, and his position as president of it was almost like that of a State controller of finances. For twelve years he administered its affairs with unswerving fidelity. During those years the bank had a stormy and checkered career, but its existence was justified by one thing it accomplished if it had never done anything else, for it was by use of its notes that the Western and Atlantic Railroad was built. After the crash of 1837, the bank had great difficulty in realizing on its assets, and was severely hampered by legislative action. Its payments in behalf of the State had placed a grievous burden upon it at that time, and Governor McDonald had to take the Legislature of 1840 by the throat, as it were, to compel justice to the bank. After Dr. Fort's death, Governor McDonald, in speaking of the bank, said, "He (Dr. Fort) found it under protest for a large debt, and when he retired from it in the last of 1843 or the first of 1844 he left it in full credit, and its notes at par everywhere except in Savannah and Augusta, in which cities they continued to be at a small discount, but a short time."

It is said that about 1836 Dr. Fort was offered the nomination for governor and also an election to the United States Senate, both of which he declined on account of financial difficulties

at that time. Notwithstanding his personal financial difficulties he tenaciously held on to the project of building the W. & A. Railroad by the help of the bank, and contributed most largely to the successful completion of that great line which is now paying the State of Georgia an immense revenue. He served as trustee of the lunatic asylum, whose construction was largely due to his efforts, and was for many years physician at the penitentiary. After resigning from the bank in 1844 he took no further part in public life, but devoted himself to his practice, which was very large. In 1849 he wrote a valuable work called Fort's Medical Practice. This added greatly to his reputation, and was extensively circulated in the South and West.

The record of Dr. Fort's life proves him to have been a man of enormous industry, and the fact that he succeeded in so many different lines of effort, goes to show that if he had concentrated his work in any one direction, he would have been perhaps the foremost man of his day in that pursuit.

On October 28, 1824, Dr. Fort married Martha Low Fannin, of Madison, Ga. Her great grandfather was James Fannin, or Fanning, as the name was originally spelled. He was an Irishman born, came to America, and amassed a large estate. When the colonies revolted against Great Britain, one of his sons, Edmund, joined the English and became an officer in the army and after the Revolutionary War became Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia. He always adhered to the old spelling of the name, "Fanning." Edmund Fanning's younger brother adhered to the colonies and dropped the "g" from his name, supposedly because of displeasure at his Tory brother. He became a man of large property and the founder of a numerous family, among his descendants being Col. James Fannin, who fell at Goliad, Tex., fighting for Texan independance, and after whom Fannin county, Ga,. is named.

Of Dr. Fort's marriage with Martha Low Fannin, there were born thirteen children. Several of these died in early youth, but a number of them still live. During the Civil War three

of the sons, Dr. George W. Fort, John P. Fort, and Tomlinson Fort served with distinction in the Confederate Army, Dr. George W. as surgeon of the 28th Georgia Regiment, John P. and Tomlinson Fort as officers in the First Georgia Regulars. Col. John P. Fort yet survives as a resident of Mt. Airy, Ga. Tomlinson Fort is a resident of Chattanooga, Tenn., where Catherine Haynes Fort, a daughter, still lives. Mrs. Julius L. Brown, of Atlanta, is another surviving daughter. Dr. Fort died at Milledgeville on May 11, 1859, in the seventy-third year of his age, and is buried in the cemetery of that town, where he lived an honored life of more than fifty years, and died lamented by every citizen. The immediate cause of his death was erysipelas of the head, resulting, however, from the old wound received from the Indians in the War of 1812, forty-seven years before. His widow survived him many years, and at the age of seventy-seven wrote a most interesting memoir of the Fort and Fannin families.

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William Terrell.

ONE of the most useful men in Georgia during his life was Dr. William Terrell. He was born in Fairfax county, Va., in 1778, son of William and Lucy (Wingld) Terrell. He obtained a good classical education, and a edical education from the Medical College of Philadelphia, ider the instruction of the famous Dr. Rush. Apparently his mily moved to Georgia in his youth, and he entered upon the actice of medicine in Middle Georgia as soon as he left the edical college. He became interested in politics and freently served his county as a member of the Legislature. In 17 he was sent to Washington as a member of the Fifteenth ongress, and reelected to the Sixteenth Congress, serving from 17 to 1821. He declined a renomination in the last-named ar, having become weary of politics, and took up cotton plantg, which he followed for the remainder of his life, becoming e of the most scientific farmers in the State and giving much ne to the promotion of agricultural science. He was a most complished and learned man in many directions, and in 1853, furtherance of his desires to promote agriculture, he donated enty thousand dollars to the University of Georgia to estabh an agricultural professorship, to which his name was given. e was married in 1818 to William Eliza, daughter of William hodes, of Edgecombe county, N. C. Of this marriage there ere born two daughters, one of whom married Edgar G. Dawn, of Baltimore. After a long, honorable and useful life Dr. errell died at Sparta, Ga., on July 4, 1855, about seventyven years of age. Terrell county, organized in 1856, was amed in his honor.

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Jett Thomas.

GENERAL JETT THOMAS, in whose honor Thomas county, Ga., was named, was born in Culpeper county, Va., on the thirteenth of May, 1776. His father, James Thomas, was a Welshman-born who had settled in Virginia, and was one of that great number of Virginians who migrated to Georgia at the close of the Revolutionary War, and settled in Oglethorpe county in 1784, where he took rank as a leader and for several years represented that section of the State in the State Senate.

Jett Thomas had no other educational advantages than were to be found in the ordinary country schools of that period. He grew up to be a man of solid understanding with a great fondness for mechanical pursuits, and learned the trade of a carpenter, from which he developed into a contractor, and amassed a great fortune. From Oglethorpe he moved to Milledgeville, where he built the state-house. After completing this, he moved to Athens, and there, on May 29, 1805, married Miss Susan Cox. When Athens was laid out, about 1803, he was one of the first purchasers of lots in that town. He was engaged to construct the buildings of Franklin College, which has since developed into the State University, and while thus employed, Dr. Meigs, the president of the college, gave him access to his library, and after a hard day of labor in his ordinary work he would devote the greater part of the night to study. In this way, he became a man of wide information.

When the war of 1812 broke out he became captain of an artillery company attached to the army of Gen. John Floyd in its expedition against the Creek Indians. He greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Autossee. General Floyd, in his account of the battle, said, "Captain Thomas's artillery marched in front of the right column on the road. Captain Thomas and his company killed a great many Indians, and deserve particular praise." Later at Camp Defiance, in the engagement which occurred there, General Floyd again said,

that "the steady firmness and incessant fire of Captain Thomas's artillery and Captain Adams's riflemen preserved our front line. Both of these suffered greatly." General Thomas possessed strong soldierly qualities, and was able to inspire his men with his own spirit so that his artillery company became a tower of strength to the little army. It is related that in one of the battles mentioned the crew of one of his guns was so depleted by the fire of the Indians that but three effective men were left. At this moment when it seemed as if the Indians would capture the cannon when ten of the thirteen men were dead or wounded, one of the three remaining men, Ezekiel M. Attaway, with great gallantry, seized the traversing handspike from the carriage of the gun, exclaiming to his two comrades: "With this I defend the piece as long as I can stand—we must not give up the gun, boys—seize the first weapon you can lay your hands upon, and stick to your posts until the last." This incident illustrates the spirit which he instilled into the men under his command

It is quite evident from the record that General Thomas, though without early military training, was a natural soldier Upon entering upon the campaign he carefully drilled his battery at Milledgeville, then at Fort Hawkins on the Ocmulgee, and then again when they reached Fort Mitchell on the Chattahoochee. He appreciated the fact that his men must be well trained to render effective service, and seemed to have the faculty of imparting his own spirit to his battery As above stated he was highly praised for the conduct of his battery at Autossee. His contracting business had evidently made him equal to acting as an engineer in that sort of campaign, for when they moved forward from Autossee, some thirty miles, a rude fortification was put up, known as Fort Hull They moved on again to the Tallapoosa, where Captain Thomas again superintended the erection of Camp Defiance, which was defended with his guns and with the rifle corps and the small cavalry force which for purposes of defense were necessarily dismounted. The Indians attacked at daylight and the fighting was severe for three hours, at the end of which time they were

completely defeated. The hardest fighting was at the point where guns, numbers one and two, were stationed. At number one, ten or eleven out of the thirteen men in the crew went down. The time of enlistment for his battery expired a short time after the fight at Camp Defiance, but without consulting the men, he held them two weeks over time until they could be relieved by some Carolina troops. He then led them back to Milledgeville and dismissed them without being paid off, as the funds had not yet come to hand. He personally remained in the service until peace was declared. It is said that his men both admired and loved him. He kept a watchful eye over their comfort; on the march, finding a sick soldier in the bottom of a wagon, he stopped the driver, examined the sick man, took out his knife, bled him in the arm, bound it up and ordered the driver to rest half an hour before driving on. This man (Harris), at that time a mere youth, served as sergeant at cannon number four, at Camp Defiance, lived to be a very old man, becoming a doctor after the war, and always reverenced the name of General Thomas, believing that he had saved his life by his prompt attention.

After the close of the campaign in which he had made such a reputation, he became very popular in the State, and was honored with the commission of major-general in the State militia, and was presented by the Legislature with a jeweled sword. Unfortunately he was attacked with cancer of the eye, and, though several operations were performed, they were not successful, and he died on the sixth of January, 1817, in the forty-first year of his age, and was buried at Milledgeville.

Men closely associated with him stated that he was a man of extraordinary intellectual strength, great industry and self-reliance, sound judgment and inflexible honesty. With these qualities, it is not surprising that he made a success of his private business and gained public esteem to such an extent that when a new county was organized in 1825 it was named in his honor. A handsome monument, suitably inscribed, marks his last resting place in the cemetery at Milledgeville.

(Miss) E. L. Howard.

States. He returned to Rome in 1865. For many years he and his wife were pillars in the Baptist church at Rome. They gave liberally to every department of the church work.

He developed large commercial interests in Rome and was president of the Rome Railroad. He was a man of sound and unerring judgment, and every investment brought him large returns. With this wealth at his command, he was able to bestow benefits on others. His favors and charities were without ostentation. His modest nature withheld from the public eye the good deeds he performed. His calm, placid exterior, caused many to think him stern and difficult to approach, but those who knew him best loved him most. He could read men. He could tell the true from the false. He numbered among his close friends many of the leading men of his day. Dr. P. H. Mell and Dr. Shaler G. Hillyer were frequent visitors at his home. His personal and business relations with that other pioneer of North Georgia, Mark A. Cooper, and John P. King, of Augusta, were cordial and intimate till the end of his life. Others of his contemporaries who frequently enjoyed his hospitality were Dr. H. V. M. Miller, Rev. Dr. Adiel Sherwood, Judge David E. Blount, and Governor Charles J. Jenkins.

Although lacking a college education, he was in the truest sense an educated man, for in breadth of intellect and comprehensiveness of mind he had no superior in the State. He thought profoundly, and was unerring in his judgment. He could discuss romance, history, subjects of state, commercial and financial questions with ' st and most cultured men. His opinions were always h profound respect. He was not only great, but he was one of beautiful hills of northern Georgia, tured oo lying at its feet, an institution was in the year 1873 and chartered u of male College."

In the year Colonel

Alfred Shorter.

ALFRED SHORTER, the founder of Shorter College at Rome, affords the youth of Georgia a striking example of what a penniless orphan boy of courage and character can do. He was born near Washington, Wilkes county, Georgia, November 23, 1803. His father, Jacob Shorter, was a native of Wilkes county, Ga. His mother, Delphia Shorter, was Delphia Henderson before her marriage. A cousin, Jacob Shorter, moved to Alabama, where one of his sons, Eli Shorter, became a judge, and another, John Gill Shorter, was elected Governor of Alabama.

Alfred was an only son, and, while still very young, was left an orphan. Confronted with the grim problems of life at an age when most boys are in school, he bravely met them like a man, and at sixteen went to Monticello and began the serious work of life as a clerk in the store of a relative. His faithful discharge of his duties was appreciated by his employer, and each year brought an increase of salary. He wisely invested his savings in real estate and thus laid the foundation of his large fortune. In a few years his worth as a business man was still further recognized by being given a partnership in the largest store in town.

In 1834 he married a wealthy lady, Mrs. John Baldwin, nee Martha Harper. He had no children, but reared a niece and nephew of his wife, Martha Harper and Charles M. Harper, giving them the care and attention of a tender and affectionate father.

Having control of large wealth, he invested in lands in Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia. In 1837 he moved from Monticello to Floyd county. Ten years later he moved to the county seat, Rome, where he and his most estimable wife passed the remainder of their days, with the exception of two years which he spent in Thomas county during the War between the

William Rabun.

WILLIAM RABUN, Governor of Georgia, was born in Halifax, Halifax county, N. C., April 8, 1771, and died in Georgia, October 24, 1819.

In 1785 his parents, Sarah and Matthew Rabun, accompanied by four daughters and young William Rabun, removed from Halifax county, N. C., to Wilkes county, this State. A year later they located in the vicinity of what is now known as Horeb Baptist church, four miles below Powellton, Hancock county, Ga. This section, at that date, formed a part of Greene county, but seven years later it was included in Hancock. Therefore, the Rabuns were among the first settlers of Greene county. Here the family resided for a long period, greatly honored by their fellow-citizens.

Of the ancestry of Matthew Rabun, no definite information can be had. He was connected, through the marriage of his sister Martha, to Edward Crowell, of Halifax, N. C., with many of the most distinguished families of that State. Matthew Rabun's wife, who was Sarah Warren before marriage, was a twin sister of Mrs. Joseph Borden, of Virginia, and they were daughters of Rebecca Randolph, of Virginia, who married a Warren.

Matthew Rabun was a representative from Hancock county to the Constitutional Convention, at Louisville, in 1798, which adopted the Constitution that was of force in Georgia for nearly fifty years.

Owing to the scarcity of educational facilities, consequent upon the War of the Revolution, and the newness of the section of the country in which he lived, William Rabun had but limited opportunities for an education. However, he spared no effort, and lost no opportunity for mental development through such study, reading and observation as were possible to him. He, therefore, became a man of strong and noble mind and

much wisdom. He united with the Baptist church at Powellton at seventeen years of age, and was a zealous and exemplary Christian to the end of his life. He took a leading part in the religious and benevolent interests of his time. He was a man of fine physique, tall and large, with no surplus flesh. He had brown hair and blue eyes, with a countenance full of kindness. In his county, his popularity was great and, while he never urged upon his people any political claims he might have, for many years he was their representative alternately in the lower House and the Senate of the General Assembly. He was never defeated for any office. He was a member of the State Senate from Hancock county, in 1810, 1811, 1812, 1814, 1815 and 1816, and was president of that body from 1812 to 1816.

Upon the resignation of Governor Mitchell in March, 1817, William Rabun, as president of the Senate, became Governor of Georgia, ex-officio, until November of the same year, when he was himself elected to fill that position by the State Legislature. During his administration a spirited and notable correspondence occurred between General Andrew Jackson and Governor Rabun regarding an attack upon an Indian village called Cheha. A Georgia officer, Captain Wright, it seems, had, through mistake, destroyed Cheha in violation of the orders received from Governor Rabun. General Jackson had promised protection to that village, and its warriors were fighting with Jackson against the common enemy, when it was attacked by Wright. Between May, 1818, and September 1818, four letters upon this subject passed between General Jackson and Governor Rabun. Short extracts from these letters are as follows:

General Jackson writes: "That a governor of a State should assume the right to make war against an Indian tribe in perfect peace with and under the protection of the United States is assuming a responsibility that I trust you will be able to excuse to the government of the United States. That a cowardly monster existed in the Union that would violate the sanctity of the flag in the hands of a superannuated Indian is still more

strange. You, sir, as a governor of a State within my military division, have no right to give an order while I am in the field. Captain Wright must be prosecuted and punished, and I have ordered him arrested and put in irons."

To this Governor Rabun replied: "Had you been in possession of the facts that produced the affair, it is presumed, at least, that you would not have indulged in a strain so indecorous and unbecoming. I had on the twenty-first of March stated the condition of our bleeding frontier to you and requested of you protection and supplies while I ordered out more troops, to which you never deigned a reply. You state in a haughty tone that I, as governor of a State under your military division, have no right to give a military order whilst you are in the field. Wretched and contemptible must be our situation if this be the fact. When the liberties of the people of Georgia shall have been prostrated at the feet of a military despotism, then, and not till then, will your imperious doctrine be tamely submitted to. Captain Wright, having violated his order by destroying Cheha instead of Hoponnis and Philemis (against which his expedition was directed), I had, previous to your demand, ordered him arrested. I shall communicate the whole transaction to the president of the United States." Replying, General Jackson said: "I am not disposed to enter into any controversy with you relative to our respective duties, but would recommend an examination of the laws of our country before you hazard an opinion on the subject. 'The situation of our bleeding frontier' was magnified by those who had not understanding enough to penetrate into the designs of my operations." To this Governor Rabun replied: "It is very certain that I have never intentionally assailed your feelings or wantonly provoked your frowns, and I flatter myself that it is equally certain that I shall never find it necessary to court your smiles. You are not disposed to enter into a controversy with me relative to our respective duties, but recommend an examination of the laws of our country before I again hazard an opinion on the subject. Your advice is good and should be attended to, (at

least), by all public officers. I hope that you will now permit me in turn to recommend to you that before you undertake another campaign you examine the orders of your superiors with more attention than usual. You assert that the better part of the community know too well that they have nothing to apprehend from a military despotism. And in proof of the assertion, it might have been well for you to have called my attention to your last proceedings at St. Marks and Pensacola, as offering conclusive evidence on that point." Autograph letters signed by General Jackson, giving the above correspondence and more, are now in the possession of Mrs. W. J. Northen, a close relative of Governor Rabun, and are held as valued treasures of the past.

On October 24, a few days before the expiration of his term of office, Governor Rabun became ill and died. The message which he had prepared was sent to the legislature, Matthew Talbot being governor pro tem. The message concludes thus: "Upon a strict examination I trust it will appear to the satisfaction of my fellow-citizens that in every situation in which I have been placed, my highest object and only aim have been to promote the interests and prosperity of our beloved country." A statement eminently true. Resolutions were adopted by the Legislature requesting Reverend Jesse Mercer to preach Governor Rabun's funeral sermon at the Baptist church in Milledgeville, the State Capital, on November 24, 1819, the executive and judicial officers of the State and the Legislature attending in a body. Reverend Mr. Mercer was the leading Baptist minister in the State at that time, and had been the close friend of Governor Rabun from boyhood. Contained in the resolution, also, was the following tribute: "The death of the late Governor Rabun deprives society of an ornament, the State of an undeviating and zealous patriot, and humanity of an unwavering friend, and we despair of doing justice to worth so seldom equaled. The eulogium of this excellent man is written in the hearts of the people of Georgia. Nature had endowed him with a strong and vigorous mind and a firmness of character which

never forsook him. Love of order and of his country were conspicuous in his every action, and justice, he regarded, not only as a civil, but a religious duty. His public life flowed naturally from these principles. His acts were marked with an integrity which did honor to his station. His private virtues were of the highest order. Who can estimate the loss to society of such a man? Yet to Rabun, death was a welcome messenger. How great, how sublime does he appear, when calmly resigning the fullness of earthly joy to the triumphant hope of everlasting happiness."

At the time of his death Governor Rabun was the clerk of the Baptist church, at Powellton, of which he was a member, secretary of two missionary societies, and the clerk of the Georgia Baptist Association. Once each month, while Governor, he went from Milledgeville, the State Capital, to Powellton, to discharge his duties as clerk of his church.

Upon the formation of Rabun county, in 1819, it was named in honor of the lamented subject of this sketch.

On November 21, 1793, Governor Rabun married Miss Mary Battle. He was survived by his wife and seven children, six daughters and one son. He was a tender and kind husband and loving father, a humane and indulgent master to his servants, a constant friend, and pleasing companion to his neighbors, a bright ornament to Christianity, and a firm and honored ruler in his State.

ANNIE BELL NORTHEN.

Moses Waddell.

WE are disposed to think that our educational methods of the present represent a great advance on those prevailing a century ago. It can easily be shown, however, that the men turned out under the old fashioned methods of those days were the equal in scholarship and statesmanship of any ever known at any period of the world. A system must be judged by its results, and a system which turned out the splendid men who made this country in its early days must have had in it much of merit. The old time schoolmaster believed that in the schoolroom as in the State, government meant the enforcement of law, and the infraction of law was invariably attended by an adequate and certain penalty, and that penalty was usually the rod. In the early years of the nineteenth century, Nathan S. S. Beman, a native of New York, established a high school in Hancock county, Ga. This school was for both boys and girls, and was intended to fit his pupils for the duties and business of life, or to prepare them for the more advanced classes in the few colleges which then existed. This school rapidly gained celebrity and was easily the most famous of its day. Nathan Beman's system was Draconian in its character. He knew of but one penalty for the broken law, the rod, and he visited that penalty upon all violators, irrespective of condition or age.

A younger brother of Nathan, Carlisle Beman, trained under the elder brother, acquired almost equal distinction, and later became president of Oglethorpe University, a Presbyterian school fostered by that church in Georgia, South Carolina and Florida. From that position Carlisle Beman resigned because the trustees forbade his flogging students more advanced than the Sophomore class.

In these same years Moses Waddell, the subject of this sketch, was shaping a school under somewhat the same methods, in

South Carolina. It is worthy of note that the two Bemans, Nathan and Carlisle, and Moses Waddell, were regularly ordained Presbyterian ministers. Another notable fact is that their success was so great that both Nathan Beman and Moses Waddell were, at different times, elected to the presidency of the Georgia State University. Billington Saunders and Otis Smith, both of whom, in those years, served as president of Mercer University, a Baptist institution, believed that the way to a boy's brain was directly through his back. Under such men and such methods the great men of the first half of the nineteenth century were turned out. William Waddell, the father of Moses Waddell, emigrated from the north of Ireland in 1766 to make a new home in America. He was accompanied by his wife, Sarah Morrow Waddell, and five daughters. Entirely without means, he accepted the enforced landing of his vessel at Charleston, and finally located in Rowan county, N. C. His first years were very hard. On July 29, 1770, Moses Waddell was born in Rowan county. At six years of age he became a pupil of one Mr. McKown, an excellent teacher. As the school was more than three miles from his father's house, and Moses was a feeble little fellow, he was not able to attend more than half the time, but he learned to read accurately and to write a fair hand. In 1778, when he was eight years old, he was entered at the boarding school of Mr. James McEwen. This school was founded by Rev. James Hall, and called by him, "Clio's Nursery." Though only eight years old, Moses was at once put at the study of Latin. Among his classmates was Edward Harris, who became Supreme Court judge of North Carolina for life; David Purviance, and Richard King, who were ministers of the gospel; and James Nisbet and Joseph Guy, who were successful physicians and members of the State Legislature. This school, then under the superintendence of Francis Cummins, was suspended May 12, 1780, because of the surrender of Charleston to the British. The school was resumed in April, 1782, under the direction of Mr. John Newton, an

excellent and successful teacher, who afterwards became a minister of the gospel.

Moses Waddell continued upon attendance in this school until the summer of 1784, and though only fourteen years old at that time, he had completed the study of Latin, Greek, arithmetic, Euclid's Elements, geography, moral philosophy and criticism. He became greatly attached to his teacher, and in later years gave to one of his sons the name of John Newton, as a token of his esteem. Application was made to Dr. Hall for the services of one of the best linguists to become an instructor in the academy newly established at Camden, S. C. Dr. Hall wanted Moses Waddell to accept the position, but his father, while appreciating the compliment, thought he was too young. The youth then became a teacher in Iredell county, N. C., where he gave great satisfaction. But the failure of his health compelled him to abandon the school. Upon recovery, he resumed his teaching until the latter part of 1786, when he came on a prospecting tour to Greene county, Ga., then a frontier settlement. He was so delighted with this section that he induced his parents to change their location and join him in Georgia.

Orange Presbytery of North Carolina had sent Rev. Mr. Thatcher as a missionary to this part of Georgia, and under his ministry Moses Waddell was converted. He united with the Presbyterian church at Bethany, Greene county, Ga. During these years he continued his work as school teacher with abundant success. For a time he did not open and close the school with prayer, but a series of great storms aroused his conscience, and finally gave him sufficient courage to perform what he believed a duty, and the remainder of his life he opened and closed his school every day with prayer. Finally he became seized with the conviction that it was his duty to enter the ministry. Making such scant preparation as his limited means permitted, he started out on his long horseback ride to Hampden-Sidney College, Va., which he reached in September, 1790. So well prepared was he, that he was graduated in September, 1791. He presented himself to the Presbytery of

Hanover, in Campbell county, Va., as a candidate for the ministry. He was admitted and licensed by the Presbytery May 11, 1792. On April 11, 1793, he was received by the Presbytery of South Carolina as a licentiate, having letters of dismission from the Presbytery of Hanover.

His first charge was at Carmel church in Georgia, beginning April, 1794. In June following, he was solemnly ordained to the work of the gospel ministry. In his first year, he became profoundly impressed that it was his duty to teach as well as to preach. He selected a country place about two miles east of Appling, the county seat of Columbia county. Here he for two years taught during the week, and ministered to his congregation on Sunday. At the end of that time, he decided that it would be better to move his school to the village. Among his pupils at this time was William H. Crawford, who afterwards became one of the most distinguished citizens of the nation, and whose entire scholastic training was received from Dr. Waddell, as he never attended any other institution of learning.

About this time Dr. Waddell received a call to the Abbeville District, S. C., in what was then known as the "Calhoun Settlement," so called because the family of Calhouns had selected this part of upper Carolina for settlement when they were driven from Virginia by the Indians in 1756. Patrick Calhoun, father of John C. Calhoun, was at the head of the settlement, and an elder in the Presbyterian church. Here Dr. Waddell met the lady who afterwards became his first wife, Miss Catherine Calhoun, the only daughter of Patrick Calhoun. In 1795, during his residence in Columbia county, he was married to Miss Calhoun. She survived the marriage but little more than a year, leaving an infant daughter, who soon followed the mother. John C. Calhoun, the younger brother, was under the tuition of Dr. Waddell for two years, during which time he was prepared for the Junior class of Yale College. Upon the death of Mrs. Waddell, and the subsequent death of her father, Mr. Waddell suspended the active operations of his school for several years, and devoted himself exclusively to preaching the gospel.

In 1801, he removed from Columbia to Vienna, Abbeville District, S. C., and opened a school without ceasing his labors as a minister. The county was then a section of fertile lands inhabited by a refined and prosperous people, including the villages of Petersburg, Lisbon and Vienna, all of which have since decayed and are buried in desolation and ruins. For four years he continued his school at Vienna.

While in attendance at Hampden-Sidney College in Virginia in 1793, he became greatly attached to Miss Elizabeth Woodson Pleasants. The acquaintance culminated in an engagement for marriage. The parents of Miss Pleasants objected because the home of the young minister was located in the wilds of Georgia, a frontier State exposed to devastation by Indians. The young people accepted the situation, and later Mr. Waddell married Miss Calhoun. After her death, he remained a widower four years, and, having learned that Miss Pleasants was still unmarried, he renewed his suit, and was married to her in 1800.

In 1804 he moved his school to a pleasant location about six miles south of Vienna in a community of strong Calvinistic Presbyterians, Scotch-Irish, and French Huguenots. The school known as Willington Academy, had, from the beginning, a very large patronage. Delightfully situated, and far removed from the dissipation of the cities, each student closely watched by the capable principal, the scholars made rapid progress, and grew up into splendid men and women. Dr. Waddell did not hesitate to use the rod when it became necessary, but he first exhausted all other resources. The penalty for violation of law was sure and certain, but never unjust. His idea of discipline comprehended a cooperative system. He organized a system of monitorial supervision, selecting capable students as monitors, who were expected to report upon all infractions of the law, and in every case a fair hearing was given to the accused. He never failed of success in mastering any pupil, however refractory, and that his system was a good one was shown in after years in the lives of the men who had been educated by him. The same government that he applied in the school was administered by

Dr. Waddell in his family, and he had the satisfaction of living to see his children occupy highly honorable positions in the community.

During all these years, his ministerial work was continued regularly without interfering with his school duties, and during the presidency of Dr. Maxey, the college of South Carolina honored him with the degree of Doctor of Divinity. While he is best known in connection with the cause of education, it is a fact that he was much sought and greatly beloved by the substantial men of his congregations as a minister. His delivery was earnest and animated but never violent. While he spoke from notes he never used manuscript in the pulpit except in way of reference. For fifteen years he maintained his school at Willington. In 1819 Dr. Waddell was elected president of the University of Georgia, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Robert Finley. Dr. Finley came from New Jersey to the head of the University, but was in office only a few months when he died on October 3, 1817. In casting about for a successor, the trustees selected Dr. Nathan S. Beman, who accepted, but subsequently declined in deference to the wishes of an invalid wife. Dr. Waddell was then elected. He hesitated, and held the matter under consideration for some little time, that he might seek divine guidance. Finally, he accepted and moved to Athens in 1819. He found the university prostrated, with only seven students in attendance. He entered upon his administration with his usual ability. He was always a strict disciplinarian, and so great was his reputation that the number of students rapidly jumped to one hundred. The school grew in influence and public favor. He was cordially supported by the trustees, and he built up a high standard of morality and scholarship in the school. Firm and positive, but always kind, his discipline was never relaxed, and he commanded the respect of all the students. As always in those days, the question of flogging came up. Dr. Waddell believed in the rod, and in deference to his opinion, the board authorized the faculty to remand refractory students to the grammar school under the

charge of Moses Waddell Dobbins, a nephew and namesake of Dr. Waddell, who wielded the birch with skill and liberality. While Dr. Waddell did not have to administer the rod, direct, he had the satisfaction of knowing that it was being applied by one reared under his training and skilled in the service.

Dr. Alonzo Church was associated with Dr. Waddell as Professor of Mathematics, and succeeded him as president of the University, and he bears testimony to the fact that Dr. Waddell always had in view the spreading of the gospel. He saw that a majority of the few schools then existing were largely under the control of men who were ignorant, vicious and often infidel. He, therefore, labored earnestly to influence as many as possible of the students to consecrate their talents to the service of God. After ten years of most successful service, Dr. Waddell, on August 5, 1829, tendered his resignation as president, and delivered a farewell address to the board of trustees in public at the close of the commencement exercises of that year.

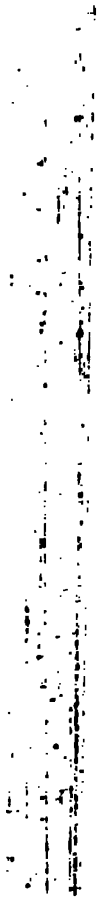
After some months in Athens closing up personal matters, in the latter part of February, 1830, he removed with his family to Willington, where he had spent so many useful years, and settled down in the hope of having a few years of quiet peace with freedom from responsibility. In this he was disappointed, for on September 5, 1830, he suffered a stroke of paralysis, and while he lingered for nearly ten years, his once clear intellect was clouded, and he became but a shattered wreck. He died in Athens, at the home of his son, Prof. James P. Waddell, on July 21, 1840, in his seventieth year. He left a record of usefulness that will honor the state for all time to come.

W. J. Northen.

Herschel Vespasian Johnson.

HERSCHEL VESPASIAN JOHNSON, twenty-third Governor of Georgia, United States Senator, Confederate States Senator, Democratic candidate for Vice-President, is one of the most commanding figures in Georgia history. Governor Johnson was born in Burke county, Ga., on September 18, 1812. After the usual preparatory studies, he entered the State University at Athens and graduated in the classical course in 1834. He then studied law under Judge William T. Gould in his famous school at Augusta, and was admitted to practice at Augusta, Ga., in 1835. About the time he was admitted to the bar he married Mrs. Anna (Polk) Walker, daughter of William Polk, judge of the supreme court of Maryland, niece of President James K. Polk, and cousin of Gen. Leonidas Polk, the famous Confederate soldier-bishop.

In 1839 Governor Johnson moved to Jefferson county, bought an extensive plantation, and for the remainder of his life divided his time between his planting interest and the practice of law. He speedily gained recognition and clients at the bar, and in 1840 declined a nomination for Congress, but took the stump for the nominee of his party. Richard H. Clark says of him that he was then but twenty-eight years of age, large and bulky of figure, a smooth face, looking like an overgrown boy, that when he arose, his hearers did not expect much because of his evident timidity, but they were soon surprised by listening to one of the most powerful orators in the State or Union. In this first campaign he won an immense reputation. He was an ardent Democrat, ever ready to cross swords with the Whig leaders. In 1843 he accepted a Congressional nomination, but the ticket was defeated that year. In 1844 he was an elector on the Polk ticket and canvassed the State with a successful issue. He was pressed for governor in 1845-1847, but in the interest of his party at the critical moment he with-



drew his name and in 1847, Governor Towns, who had won the nomination by a narrow margin, appointed him United States senator to fill the unexpired term of Walter T. Colquitt, who had resigned. In this capacity he served from February 14, 1848, to March 3, 1849, and during that time was a powerful supporter of the measures which had been fathered by President Polk in regard to Mexico and the Oregon boundary. He was a delegate to the Baltimore National Democratic Convention in 1848, and in 1849 was elected judge of the superior court of the Ocmulgee district. A strong States-rights man, he was not pleased with the compromise measures of 1850, though he finally accepted the situation. In 1852 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention that nominated Pierce and was an elector at large on the Pierce ticket. In 1853 he was nominated and elected governor over Charles J. Jenkins. In 1855 he was reelected. As the troubles between the two sections of the country became more acute, Governor Johnson became profoundly disturbed in mind. He did not wish to see the rights of the State disregarded, but he did wish to preserve the Union, if such a thing were possible. It logically followed that in 1860 he was found supporting Stephen A. Douglas, as the one man who in his judgment could command a vote in both sections that would insure success. Unfortunately, and as the event proved, unwisely, the Democratic party split in that year,—the extreme Democrats nominating Breckenridge and Lane, the Union Democrats nominating Stephen A. Douglas as their candidate for president and Governor Johnson as the candidate for vice-president. The remnant of the old Whig party, known as American or Constitutional Union party, put Bell and Everett in the field. As all men know, the result of this general disruption was Lincoln's election by a minority vote. Governor Johnson made a desperate struggle in common with many other able men in Georgia in the Convention to defeat secession, but failed. When the State went out, like other loyal Georgians, he gave it loyal support, and after the war began, was elected a member of the Confederate States Senate.

At the close of the war he presided over what is known as the First Constitutional Convention which met in October, 1865. This had the approval of President Johnson and in the year following, he was elected with Alexander H. Stephens to the United States Senate. President Johnson and the Congress had almost come to blows over the southern policy, and Congress having repudiated President Johnson's policy, it followed that they refused to seat Governor Johnson and Stephens.

In 1872 he was elected judge of the Middle circuit, and continued to serve in that capacity until his death at his home in Jefferson county, on August 16, 1880. As jurist, orator, statesman, Governor Johnson had few, if any, superiors. His literary work and state papers were models of expression. He was a master of style. His literary manner was somewhat in contrast with his personal manners, which were rather brusque. From the time he entered public life in 1840 up to his death, he was always a leader in Georgia. John C. Calhoun, certainly no mean judge of men, pronounced Governor Johnson the ablest senator of his time. He opposed secession, not because he doubted the question of right of a State to secede, but because he doubted its wisdom and felt that the odds were too great. During the entire war, while giving a loyal support to the extent of his strength and ability to the cause of the Confederacy, he was profoundly depressed. Among his notable addresses may be noted one delivered before the alumni of the State University in 1842; the eulogy on Andrew Jackson at Milledgeville in 1845, the commencement address at Mercer University in 1847, and another at Wesleyan Female College in 1853.

He was a man of deep religious sentiments, and a student of the works of Emanuel Swedenborg, in whose doctrines he was a believer. His private character was exemplary, and his home life was perfectly happy, his wife being one of the most beautiful and intellectual women of her day. During the forty years in which he was before the people of Georgia, there was never a suspicion of any of his motives on the part of friend or opponent, and he was recognized as a patriot of the highest type.

COMPILED BY THE PUBLISHER.

George Washington Towns.

GEORGE WASHINGTON TOWNS, lawyer, legislator, Congressman, and Governor of Georgia, was born in Wilkes county, Ga., May 4, 1801. His father, John Towns, was a native of Virginia, and a gallant Revolutionary soldier. He was a member of the Southern army and participated in the fierce battles of Cowpens and Eutaw Springs, besides other engagements. A friend of John Towns, James Hardwick, was killed in one of these battles, leaving a widow, Mrs. Margaret Hardwick, whom John Towns afterwards married, and of which marriage there were born four sons and three daughters. Of these children Governor Towns was the youngest. He was christened George Washington Bonaparte, but about 1840 dropped the Bonaparte from his name, and is usually known in history as George W. Towns. Soon after the Revolution John Towns emigrated from Virginia to Wilkes county, Ga., where George was born. John Towns then moved from Wilkes county to Greene, and thence to Morgan county, where he died. His wife, Margaret, the mother of Governor Towns, lived to an advanced age, and her son-in-law said that she was as remarkable for her devoted attachment to "Georgy" as he was for his kindness to her. She was a woman of great kindness of heart and devoted piety, and her neighbors in Talbot, where she lived the latter years of her life, regarded her as a splendid representative of the excellent women of the pioneer days. Governor Towns's father was not able to send him to college, but he was fond of study and devoted all the leisure that he had from farm work to the perusal of books, and by the time he was grown was well grounded in science and literature. He commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Branham, of Eatonton, but while on a visit to his parents in Morgan, he was thrown from a horse against a stump and gravely injured in the chest. From this accident it is probable that his constitution

never fully recovered. He gave up the thought of medicine and went to Montgomery, Ala., at the age of twenty, where he read law under Mr. Benson, a prominent lawyer of that time.

About that time he married Miss Campbell, a sister of John W. Campbell. She was in feeble health, and died a few days after the marriage, producing a great shock upon the sensitive mind of Governor Towns. He speculated with some success in town lots in Montgomery, and was for a brief period interested in the mercantile business in Talbot. He became colonel of militia in Talbot by popular election, but did not long continue his connection with the militia. Almost immediately after entering upon the practice of his profession his personal popularity, which was great, carried him into politics. In 1829 he was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly. In 1830 he was reelected, and in 1832 he was in the State Senate. In common with every Georgian of that day, he took an active part in the tariff controversy which led to the nullification proceedings of South Carolina, the Georgians in that controversy being opposed to the action of South Carolina, and in a convention held in Georgia bearing upon this matter Colonel Towns was prominent, and voted in favor of the resolutions asking South Carolina to retrace her steps. Colonel Towns, however, was a Democrat, and believed strongly in the reserved rights of the States. In 1835, having borne himself well in the General Assembly, he was elected a member of the Twenty-fourth Congress as a union Democrat, serving from December 7, 1835, to September 1, 1836, when he resigned. He was elected again to the Twenty-fifth Congress, and served the full term.

He appears then to have retired for the time being from active political life, and devoted himself to the practice of his profession, but when Washington Poe, a member of the Twenty-ninth Congress, resigned, he became a candidate for the vacancy, was elected, and took his seat January 27, 1847, serving for the remainder of that Congress. He was a candidate for reelection, but to his great mortification was defeated by John W. Jones. This, however, but led to greater preferment, for the Democratic

State Convention of June, 1847, recognizing his service to the public and his availability as a candidate, nominated him for Governor against Gen. Duncan L. Clinch, the Whig candidate, and Governor Towns was elected by a majority of 1,289 votes. In 1849 he was renominated, and defeated his Whig competitor, Edward Y. Hill, by a majority of 3,192 votes.

It was his melancholy duty while Governor, on December 5, 1849, to give his official sanction to the legislative resolutions relative to the death of his former competitor, the gallant soldier, Gen. Duncan L. Clinch. During his second term, on the tenth of December, 1850, two hundred and sixty delegates assembled in convention to discuss the question then agitating the country and which finally led up to the Civil War, and that convention adopted by a vote of two hundred and thirty-seven to nineteen what was known as the "Georgia Platform," and which was a strong affirmation of the rights of the slave-holding States. His term as Governor was distinguished especially by the method of taxation which he devised and which was regarded at the time as creditable both to his economic judgment and statesmanship. In November, 1851, he retired from the executive chair, one of the most popular men in the State.

While in Congress, he married the second time, Miss Mary Jones, daughter of John W. Jones, of Virginia, former Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and who also served with conspicuous ability as chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. Of this marriage there were five daughters and two sons. His wife was an accomplished woman, devoted to the superintendence and education of her children, and their married life was one of great happiness.

Those who knew Governor Towns well state that he was a Chesterfield in his address; a man of great suavity of disposition and ease of manner. He was courteous and unpretending with plain people and diplomatic with those of greater pretension. He was a man of refinement of character and very sensitive feelings. His politeness was not studied, but was natural, and his personal popularity was great with all ranks of the peo-

ple, because they recognized that this courtesy was inborn and grew out of natural kindness of heart. At the bar he ranked high as an advocate. He had a pleasing address, considerable forensic skill, and while not an orator of the first rank he was wonderfully successful before a jury, and it is said of him that several murderers escaped through his skill as their attorney. Those who knew him intimately alleged that there was a timidity in his character which made him always desirous of postponing difficulties, but when the fight did come he bore himself gallantly enough.

When he retired from the office of Governor he was only fifty years old, had a great reputation as a lawyer and looked forward to many years of active practice of his profession. In a few months, however, he was stricken and lingered in a deplorable condition, unable to write a line and almost unable to articulate, until July 15, 1854, when he died at his residence in the city of Macon, in the fifty-fourth year of his age.

In 1856 a new county was organized on the north border of the State, to which the Legislature promptly gave his name.

In that coterie of brilliant men who adorned the history of Georgia during the first half of the nineteenth century, George W. Towns deserves a high place.

COMPILED BY THE PUBLISHER.

Freeman Walker.

IN studying the lives of the distinguished men of the first two generations after our Revolutionary struggle, one is struck with three notable features. The first is the large number of them who died at a comparatively early age, showing how little the medical faculty was able to do against diseases prevalent at that time. Next, it is, in the light of the present centralization of powers in the Federal Government, a curious fact that nearly all of the leaders in that period preferred to give their public service to the State rather than to the Federal Government, and even the ablest of them always cheerfully and gladly served their people as members of the General Assembly. Another feature is their frequent resignation from the Congress of the United States whenever any measure came up that in the slightest conflicted with their convictions. Members of the Senate and the lower house would promptly resign and retire to private life whenever they felt that they were not in accord with their constituents on any public question, or when some public question was voted over their heads and against their convictions. Still another noticeable feature of the times was that the majority of the great leaders of that day did not seek public place. As a rule it came to them unsought.

Among the notable men of the first half of the nineteenth century was Freeman Walker, who was born on October 25, 1780, in Charles City, Va., and lived there until he was sixteen years old. Meantime his older brother, George, had moved to Augusta, Ga., and married Miss Eliza Talbot, a sister of Gov. Matthew Talbot, of Georgia. In 1796 young Walker came to Augusta and made his home with his brother George, who was a lawyer of some note and had a fairly lucrative practice. He entered his brother's law office, applied himself closely, and was admitted to the bar in 1802. His success was immediate. So quickly did he make his mark in his chosen profession that he

felt justified in marrying, and on April 29, 1803, he married Miss Mary Garland Creswell, a niece of his brother George's wife. Mr. Walker had pronounced military tastes, and in those days nearly every man of prominence was a member of the State militia. He attained the rank of major in the State troops, and this title remained with him through life and was the one by which he was known to all of his acquaintances.

In 1807 Richmond county sent him to the Legislature. For three years he was the city attorney of Augusta, which then elected him mayor. He was in fact the first mayor of Augusta, for the old title was "Intendant," and was not changed to "Mayor" until during his second term as mayor. On December 8, 1819, he resigned the mayoralty to fill the place of United States Senator, succeeding the celebrated John Forsyth. The city council passed the following resolution: "The resignation of the Mayor having been received, the council in accepting it can not but regret the loss of so valuable a member of their board, though they feel gratified that the circumstances which occasioned the resignation have placed him in a situation where his talents may be more useful to his country." In 1821 he resigned his seat in the Senate, and resumed the practice of law, which he continued until his untimely death, September 23, 1827, in the forty-seventh year of his age. His body rests in the Walker cemetery, near the United States arsenal in Augusta, Ga. His monument bears the following beautiful inscription written by his friend, Richard Henry Wilde: "Consecrated to the cherished memory and mortal relics of Freeman Walker, an able, successful advocate, a graceful and fluent speaker. His influence as a statesman, his reputation as an orator, his urbanity as a gentleman, were embellished and endeared by social and domestic virtues. Long a distinguished member of the bar, often elected to the Legislature of the State, he at length became one of her senators in Congress, and retired, after two years of honorable service, to resume a profitable profession, which he practiced with untiring industry and unblemished character until shortly before his death. Generous, hospitable, and

humane, of cheerful temper and familiar manner, he was idolized by his family, beloved by his friends, and admired by his countrymen. Even party spirit in his favor forgot something of its bitterness, and those who differed from the politician did justice to the man. Born in Virginia, in October, 1780, his brilliant and useful life was terminated by a pulmonary complaint on the 23d of September, 1827, in the forty-seventh year of his age." Richard Henry Wilde, himself an able man of discriminating judgment, was not influenced altogether by friendship in writing the monumental inscription above quoted, and it was the consensus of opinion among all of the contemporaries of Major Walker that he was a man of the first rank and ability, of spotless character, and a patriot who was an honor to his country.

Walker county, organized in 1833, was named in honor of Major Walker.

AGNES WALKER PENDLETON.

Stephen Upson.

STEPHEN UPSON, eminent lawyer, and able jurist, was born in Waterbury, Conn., in 1785. His parents were puritanical in the strictest sense. After attending the usual schools of the day, he entered Yale College, and was graduated in 1804 with a high reputation for scholarship. After graduation, he studied law under Judge Reeve, at Litchfield, whose school, at that day and for fifty years thereafter, had the reputation of being the leading law school in America. Ill health rendered it necessary for him to remove to a southern climate; and in 1807 he left his native State and came to Hanover, in Virginia, where he had letters to Colonel Pope. Here he remained a short time, employing himself in teaching the Colonel's children and reading law. The Colonel became much attached to Mr. Upson, and did everything in his power to render his residence with him agreeable; but finding that the climate of Virginia did not improve his health, Mr. Upson determined to try that of Georgia. The Hon. William H. Crawford, who then resided in Lexington, and to whom Mr. Upson had brought letters from Colonel Pope, immediately perceived that the stranger was a man of no ordinary merits.

At this time Mr. Crawford was a leading jurist and statesman of Georgia, having represented his county in the Legislature for many years; he was consulted upon all important and exciting questions. In 1813, declining the appointment of Secretary of War in President Madison's Cabinet, he accepted the appointment of Minister to France, where he remained two years, during which time he not only showed himself to be a fearless advocate of his country's rights, but gained the favor of Parisian society by his open manners and instructive conversation. In fact, it is said of Mr. Crawford that he is the only man before whom the Emperor Napoleon ever raised his hat. This, then, shows what an honor it was for Mr. Upson

to have a letter of introduction to such a man as Mr. Crawford. His modesty, his industry and intelligence prepossessed Mr. Crawford in his favor, and he accordingly received him as a student in his office, and afforded him many facilities, of which Mr. Upson always retained a grateful recollection. He commenced the practice of the law in 1808. His mind and habits were of such a character that he soon became distinguished in his profession. To his business he devoted himself without intermission. Company, amusements, everything was given up, and he seemed to have no thoughts except those connected with his profession. Merit like his could not long remain unrewarded. The citizens of Oglethorpe were not slow in perceiving that if perseverance, integrity and legal knowledge could insure success to any claims which called for the interposition of the courts, then it would be prudent in them to secure the services of Mr. Upson. Accordingly, business came to him from every quarter. Persons from a distance came to Lexington to consult him on legal subjects. Mr. Crawford, having the highest opinion of Mr. Upson's abilities as a lawyer, placed in his hands some important cases. Indeed Mr. Upson possessed in a very high degree the confidence of this eminent man, who was in the habit of freely communicating to him his views on the various subjects which at that time agitated the people of Georgia.

When the Hon. Thomas W. Cobb, one of the most celebrated lawyers in Georgia, was elected to Congress in 1816 and 1818, and when he finally removed to Greensboro, Mr. Upson was left without a rival in the Northern Circuit. All of his contemporaries speak of him as possessing a mind enriched with the stores of literature, and a disposition peculiarly amiable and obliging. A gentleman who studied law in his office says "that his neatness of person and dress was peculiar. Dust could not adhere to his clothes." His complexion was fair, and a little florid; his person tall and straight. He seldom laughed. Strict economy, which was forced upon him in early life by the want

of means, never left him, even when he had acquired a large fortune.

In 1812 Mr. Upson married Miss Hannah Cummins, youngest daughter of the celebrated Dr. Francis Cummins. Mr. Upson represented Oglethorpe county in the State Legislature from 1820 to the period of his death, which took place August 24, 1824, aged 39 years. At the time of his decease he was justly esteemed as the head of the Georgia bar, and had he lived until the ensuing session of the Legislature he would doubtless have been elected to the United States Senate. In that body he would probably have held a higher grade than any gentleman from Georgia since it was represented by Mr. Crawford.

In honor of this gentleman, during the year 1827, the Georgia Legislature named one of the important counties of the State. At this time, in Upson county, there are forty-seven (47) schools, with a daily average of some nine hundred (900) pupils in attendance.

R. J. MASSEY.

Daniel Emanuel Twiggs.

FOR one hundred and forty years the Twiggs family have been represented in Georgia by men of commanding force. General John Twiggs was one of the most noted characters of the Revolutionary struggle, won the sobriquet of "Savior of Georgia," and was prominent in public life for many years after the war. John Twiggs married Ruth Emanuel, a sister of David Emanuel, one of the sterling patriots of the Revolutionary struggle, prominent in the legislative bodies and at one time acting Governor of Georgia. Both David Emanuel and General John Twiggs have been honored by having counties named for them. Major-General David Emanuel Twiggs, born in Richmond county, in 1790, was the son of General John Twiggs and Ruth (Emanuel) Twiggs. He grew up under the most favorable conditions of the time, his father being a leading citizen, and when the War of 1812 began, his native courage and inherited patriotism carried him into the army.

On March 8, 1812, he was commissioned captain of the Eighth Infantry, U. S. A. His soldierly abilities speedily won recognition; he was promoted to Major, and served under Generals Jackson and Gaines against the Indians and Spaniards in Florida. He became a great favorite with General Jackson, himself a stern soldier, which is strong evidence that General Twiggs, even at that early period, was displaying unusual military capacity. He remained in the regular army, serving steadily in the various duties which fall to an army officer in peace times, and on June 8, 1836, was commissioned Colonel of the Second Cavalry. Under his capable hands, this regiment soon came to be the best cavalry regiment in the army. When the troubles with Mexico came on in 1846, Colonel Twiggs's regiment was attached to General Taylor's army, and leading the advance captured Point Isabel. For conspicuous gallantry at the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma he was

brevetted Brigadier-General. In the battles around Monterey he commanded a division, and after the capture of the city became the garrison commander, serving in this position until ordered to join General Scott's army around Vera Cruz. He participated in the siege of Vera Cruz, and in the battle of Cerro Gordo led the main attack. His services were conspicuous at Contreras and Cherubusco, and he led the final assault on Mexico City. The close of the Mexican war found him with high rank in the army, and recognized as a soldier of distinguished merit.

He was placed in command of the department of the West, with headquarters at St. Louis, and remained there until 1857, when transferred to the department of Texas, with headquarters at San Antonio. When the internal troubles of the country, in 1861, became so acute as to threaten civil war, General Twiggs held the rank of senior Major-General of the army, coming next to Gen. Winfield Scott, and would have succeeded Scott as Lieutenant-General had he remained in the service. He had always been devoted to his native State, and when Georgia seceded he immediately resigned his commission in the United States army. The Confederate government commissioned him a Major-General and he was stationed at New Orleans, but he was now past seventy, infirm in body, and was compelled almost at the beginning of the war to retire from active service. Returning to Georgia, he died in Augusta, on September 15, 1862, aged seventy-two years.

After the Mexican War, General Twiggs received as some recognition for his splendid services in that struggle three magnificent swords, one from Congress, one from the State of Georgia, and one from the city of Augusta. The sword presented by Congress had a solid gold scabbard and a jeweled hilt. When General Twiggs left New Orleans in 1862, he left these swords in the care of a lady friend. They were found by Gen. Benjamin Butler, the Federal commander of that city after its capture by the Federals, and turned over to the government. In 1889, after many years of effort, they were finally returned by the government to the family of General Twiggs.

General Twiggs was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Hunter, of Virginia. She left him a daughter, who became the wife of Quartermaster-General Myers, C. S. A. His second wife was a widow, of New Orleans, Mrs. Hunt. Of this marriage there was a son, John W. Twiggs, who became a resident of San Francisco after the Civil War.

General Twiggs was buried in the old Twiggs cemetery, ten miles from Augusta, on the property where he was born, which property descended to his nephew, Judge H. D. D. Twiggs, of Savannah, who in the present generation maintains the fame of the family as one of the ablest and most brilliant lawyers in Georgia, who has served with distinguished ability on the bench, and was a gallant soldier in the Confederate Army during the Civil War.

COMPILED BY THE PUBLISHER.

Jacob Casper Waldhauer.

BEFORE Oglethorpe came to Georgia fascinating descriptions of the country reached the old world. One poet declared:

> " Heaven sure has kept this spot of earth uncurst,
> To show how all things were created first."

and in no part of the colony were these promises nearer fulfilled than with the Salzburgers, after their location on the Savannah river at Ebenezer from 1736 to 1776.

The founder of our State returned to England and had two laws passed prohibiting the importation of slaves and rum. He then realized his fondest dreams for the stability of the colony and set sail the second time for America December 10, 1735, on the "Symond," 220 tons burthen, with 202 passengers. One of these was Jacob Casper Waldhauer, a boy, who, with his parents, German Lutherans, joined the Salzburger colony that had reached Georgia the previous year. These Austrian Germans had passed through religious persecutions, been robbed, imprisoned, beaten, driven into caves, hunted like wild beasts, and some of them burnt at the stake. They had kept the faith and were not forsaken. It was a tempestuous voyage, at times the frail ship barely escaped destruction, but amid the wind and waves, these Germans were calm and sang songs of praise to God. Their sublime resignation aroused emotions in the hearts of Charles and John Wesley, who were fellow voyagers, that still agitate the spiritual world and made John Wesley declare that "I, who have come to teach the Indians Christianity, am not converted myself," and led these brothers into deeper consecration of heart and life.

The writer of this sketch has, in childhood, stood spellbound as the grandson of Jacob Casper Waldhauer, with tear-filled eyes, would tell of the happiness of his ancestors in Georgia in colonial days. Accustomed to hardships, they soon overcame

them in this land of plenty, and by industry and frugality, in two years, "Ebenezer" began to assume the appearance of a village, giving evidence by its neat cottages of the presence of civilization in the midst of savage tribes of Indians, with whom they were always at peace. The little band rejoiced in what they had long sought for in lands across the sea—freedom to worship God, and realize the consolation of that religion for which they had suffered the loss of all things.

The mornings from day dawn were devoted to work and the afternoons to rest and social enjoyment. Hospitality abounded and the humblest was not too poor to serve a visitor with a glass of milk and a slice of kugelopf. At eventide the voice of prayer and praise could be heard in every home.

They sustained a direct connection with the Trustees in England and the Lutheran Church in Germany, and with aid from the home land, built a school for orphans, and in 1767 Jerusalem church, that still stands, although it has twice been desecrated by wars and twice restored. John Martin Bolzius, their pastor, was one of the finest scholars of his day; he was the tutor of Jacob Casper Waldhauer and exercised a great influence over his life.

Their municipal and civil laws were few and simple; their church discipline scriptural and rigid: "At the head of the community stand the pastors and elders of the congregation. These constitute the umpire before which all questions, both civil and religious, were brought; and such is the integrity of those who compose this tribunal, and such the prudence, wisdom and impartiality which characterize all their proceedings, that their decisions are always satisfactory and no appeals are ever made from their judgments."

For many years Mr. Waldhauer was an elder in Jerusalem church.

The only question that ever aroused dissension among the Salzburgers was slavery. They strenuously opposed it, but when Mr. Bolzius yielded his objection to this measure, his influence led many to accept it on the ground that "by remov-

ing the African from the heathenism of his native land to a country where his mind would be enlightened by the gospel, and provision made for the salvation of his soul, the evils of slavery might be endured in consideration of the moral and spiritual advantages which it bestows upon its unfortunate victims." By this mode of reasoning and the influence of George Whitefield, and an essay from the pen of James Habersham, they yielded assent to what they admitted in the abstract was wrong.

Mr. Waldhauer then enlarged his farm into a plantation and purchased slaves. At the time of his death, he owned thirteen besides valuable property in Savannah, where he and his wife sometimes resided with their daughters.

The repose of the colony was disturbed when news was received of the first bloodshed of the Revolution in North Carolina in 1771, with armed resistance to taxation without representation. Gratitude to England induced some of the Salzburgers to sign the protest of prominent citizens of Georgia to resistance to Great Britain. But after the battle of Lexington, April, 1775, they decided to take sides with the colonists. In July of the same year Mr. Waldhauer was a member of the Provincial Congress. Through the grand old woods he traveled from his country home in a gig with a small, round hair trunk strapped to the rack that rested on the axle.

All was life and activity in the beautiful old town, surrounded by gigantic oaks, save where the Savannah wound its way to the sea; for during the fifteen years of Governor Wright's administration, it had been greatly improved and Georgia now had a population of 50,000. At Tondee's Tavern, at the corner of Whitaker and Broughton streets, the Congress met, and a liberty pole was erected near by. C. C. Jones's "History of Georgia" says of that body: "Every parish was represented and the delegates were fitting exponents of the intelligence, the dominant hopes and the material interests of the communities from which they came. This was Georgia's first secession convention."

Stirring events followed, and dear to the hearts of Georgians are the men who defended her from oppression and aided in

founding our great republic. In the darkest days of that era when British troops were in possession of Savannah, and the Carolina soldiers had withdrawn from Georgia, we find in the minutes of the Council of Safety, May 2, 1776, "application for an order to procure such arms, bayonets and gunlocks as may be in charge of Captain Jacob Casper Waldhauer at Ebenezer, for the use of the battalion, which was granted." Captain Waldhauer was also a magistrate, and the duties of that office were important.

These facts, verified by the histories of our State, his grandson loved to relate, for he learned them from his mother, who was born in 1767. Her most cherished memories were of the home life of her father where, surrounded by his wife, one son and four daughters, his devotion to them was beautiful, and his sense of humor and cheerfulness remained until the hour of his death in May, 1804.

When on the horologe of time the hour struck to call men who were needed in a crisis that burst suddenly upon the world's great drama, Jacob Casper Waldhauer, loyal to his duty and his God, was prepared for his country's service. It is such characters that support the arch upon which our State rests, and by their lives show why "Wisdom, Justice and Moderation" are the pillars of our Constitution.

ISABELLA REMSHART REDDING.

George White.

PROBABLY the most valuable publications touching the history of Georgia ever published are those old books, the first entitled "White's Statistics of Georgia," published in 1849, and the second known as "Historical Collections of Georgia," published in 1855, with the Rev. George White, M.A., D.D., as the author. But for these two books there is an immense amount of data connected with the early history of the State and with the men who made that history that would have been utterly lost. It appears to have been a work of love to the author, for one of his contemporaries is on record as saying that there was no profit in the publications for Mr. White. It is a matter of regret that the man who left behind him a record of such valuable service to the State should have left nothing by which his own record can be made up. Our knowledge of him is all gained from others.

Dr. White was born at Charleston, S. C., March 12, 1802. It is said that his parents were comparatively poor, but honest, straightforward, industrious, and truly pious people. They were members of the Methodist church and reared their son in that atmosphere. He early showed that piety which marked his whole life and desired to enter the ministry. In this he met with no opposition, and a youth of eighteen he was licensed to preach the gospel. It is said that he made an excellent impression and was soon known as "the beardless preacher." Becoming dissatisfied with the system of government of the Methodist church, he left its ranks and became a clergyman in the Episcopal church. It is possible that to some extent this was due to the influence over him of Bishop Dehon, for whom in later life he named one of his sons.

He became rector of a church in Georgia, and as far back as 1831, in addition to his ministerial work, was principal of the Chatham Academy, in Savannah. He was known as a man

of much learning and an excellent teacher. In the Chatham Academy he had five or six assistants and about two hundred and fifty scholars as an average. He was a rigid disciplinarian, but kindly, and managed the institution, both teachers and pupils, with military precision. Indeed, at one time he had the boys organized as a military company. His pupils bore witness that he was an industrious and valuable teacher, a strong believer in grounding a boy thoroughly in the rudiments, and made them practice constantly in the "Three R's," even though they had progressed to more advanced studies. Reading and elocution were also stressed, and one of the scholars, who himself rose to eminence, testifies that if a boy spent several sessions under Dr. White and left him without being a good speller, reader, and declaimer, it was because there were no faculties in the boy to be developed. He did not permit any of the assistant teachers to chastise the pupils. That luxury he reserved to himself. He believed in Solomon's maxim, and did not "spare the rod," or rather the strap. He was not cruel or severe, however, in his punishment; as one of his scholars said, "The whippings were frequent, but moderate." Later in life it is said that his views became much modified on this line, and he questioned the wisdom of corporal punishment. After many years of teaching, he decided to abandon the schoolroom and devote himself entirely to the ministry. In the meantime, he had gotten out his two books, which placed the early history and biography of the State in a shape that enabled the masses to procure it, and thereby earned a debt of gratitude from all Georgians. His work was specially commended by Stephens, Colquitt, Wayne and other noted Georgians.

Judge Richard Clark, who was one of Dr. White's pupils, gives a very interesting account of an incident that happened while he was a pupil of the Chatham Academy. A large boy, very plainly dressed and very backward in his studies, came to the school. He was subjected to much mortification because of his lack of attainments and the doctor allowed him to recite

alone, seeming to have a special feeling of kindness for this boy, who was also lame, and who had had so little opportunity. The doctor's faithful work of kindness to this boy was repaid by his career. A few years later he was admitted to the bar. In three years from the time of his admission to the bar he was the law partner of Hon. Joseph W. Jackson, one of the prominent lawyers of the State, and though he lived but a year or so longer, Nicholas Marlow, the lame scholar, had won an honorable place in the profession.

On December 13, 1833, Dr. White was ordained deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church by Bishop Bowen. By the same bishop, on August 31, 1836, he was ordained priest in St. Michael's Charleston, S. C., assisted in the service by the Reverend Messrs. Trapin and Dalcho. From about 1830 to 1855 was spent in Georgia in educational and ministerial work, combined with the historical work above referred to; 1856 found him at work in Florence, Ala., where he remained during that year and the next. He was then called to be the assistant rector of Calvary Church, Memphis, Bishop Otey being in charge as rector. After serving one year, the minutes of the vestry show that Bishop Otey was continued as rector with Dr. White as assistant rector one year from the 18th of January, 1859. At the end of that year he became full rector, and for the succeeding twenty-four years discharged the duties of that position with a fidelity never surpassed, and in a spirit of evangelical Christianity, which built a weak congregation up to a proud position of strength and influence. In 1884, being then eighty-two years old, having served the church faithfully for twenty-six years, his strength failed him and he was elected rector emeritus. April 30, 1887, he passed away. The last three years were years of great physical weakness, and practically of total disability, but his mind was clear to the last and his cheerful spirit enabled him to bear all of his sufferings with Christian resignation.

During his service in Memphis he went through three epidemics, two of yellow fever and one of cholera. Through all these

trying periods, that of 1878-9 being the worst yellow fever epidemic ever known to our country, he, with his wife, who had stood by his side then for more than fifty years, went from house to house ministering to the sick and burying the dead. His own household was invaded and his promising son, Dehon, was taken.

The vestry of his church at a meeting held after his death, which prepared and presented to his surviving family a beautiful testimony, speaks of him as "a simple-minded, humble and lowly rector, who left behind him noble works, a life of beautiful simplicity, entire devotion to his flock, a godly, sober and righteous life." He was a beautiful reader, his elocution both in reading and speaking being perfect, and yet as simple as that of a child. His congregation never wearied of hearing him. Dr. White came as near being a natural Christian as it is possible for a human. Born with a kindly spirit, he acquired profound faith in the goodness, mercy and justice of God, and his own work in life added year by year Christian graces, until his latter years became a constant benediction to all with whom he was brought in touch.

He married young, Miss Elizabeth Millen, of Savannah, Ga. Her father was a silk merchant. Of this marriage eight children were born. Three only of these survived him: George T. G. White, who was for thirty years southern manager of the Equitable Assurance Company, of New York, well known and highly regarded in Georgia, was the only surviving son, and he died some twelve years ago. The present surviving children of Dr. White are Mrs. Laura Leath and Miss Tallulah Georgia White. Dr. White to the last days of his life cherished a profound affection for Georgia. Some two or three years before his death he paid a visit to Atlanta for the especial purpose of seeing the old State and talking with a few of his old friends who were then surviving. The two given names of his younger daughter give evidence of his feeling for Georgia. His wife, a Georgia woman, walked beside him for more than sixty years and preceded him to the spirit land only a short time.

For twenty-five years he was prelate of Memphis Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templars, and during his life it is said of him that his charities, his unaffected and kindly manner, and his wide tolerance had made him a universal favorite in Memphis with all classes of the community—Jew and Gentile.

TALLULAH GEORGIA WHITE.

John Elliot Ward.

THE HON. JOHN E. WARD admittedly ranks among the ablest men that the State of Georgia has ever produced. He was born at Sunbury, Liberty county, on October 2, 1814. His father, William Ward, was a member of the famous Midway settlement, the only Puritan colony ever established in the South, which came originally from Massachusetts to Dorchester, S. C., and then some twenty years prior to the Revolutionary War moved to Liberty county, Ga. His mother, Annie (McIntosh) Ward, was a daughter of Major Lachlan McIntosh, and a sister of Commodore J. M. McIntosh.

Mr. Ward entered Amherst College in 1831, but only remained a little time, owing to the bitter feeling expressed in that section towards the Georgians because of their activity in relation to certain Cherokee missionaries. He attended law lectures at Harvard, returned to Savannah, studied under private tutors, and was admitted to the bar in 1835. In January, 1836, he was solicitor-general of the Eastern district for an unexpired term and was continued in office by the Legislature. In 1838, being then only twenty-four years old, he was appointed United States District Attorney. He resigned from this office in 1839 to enter the State Legislature, where he acquitted himself so well that he was returned in 1845 and again in 1853. In 1852 when Senator Berrien resigned, Governor Cobb offered the appointment of United States Senator to Mr. Ward, which he declined, because of the demands of an immense practice.

In 1854 he served as mayor of Savannah. While in the lower house in 1853 he was Speaker of the House. In 1856 he attended the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati, which nominated James Buchanan for president, and was honored with the chairmanship of that convention. In 1857 he entered the State Senate, and was chosen president of that body and acting lieutenant-governor. In 1858 he was tendered

the appointment of United States Minister to China, and resigned from the State Senate to accept this appointment. He departed for China in January, 1859, and held the position until 1861, when he resigned on account of the secession of Georgia, and returned to the United States. He was the first regular American minister, or minister of any other nation, to visit Pekin and hold counsel with the chief officials, those who preceded him being merely commissioners. His service while in China was said to have shown remarkable diplomatic capacity to such an extent that he was tendered the thanks of the British government for certain services rendered by him to citizens of that nation.

While in the State Senate in 1857 he was the leader in the great controversy then raging over the banks, and took issue with Governor Joseph E. Brown. He came down from the rostrum where he was presiding, took the floor, and made a speech, said by many competent judges to have been the strongest speech ever made in the Georgia Legislature upon any subject.

Mr. Ward was strongly opposed to secession, though a Democrat, and it is reported that the Hon. Alexander Stephens said that if Ward had been in Georgia in 1860 and the early part of 1861 they could have saved the State from seceding. Perhaps no stronger testimonial to Mr. Ward's ability and influence could be given than this opinion of Mr. Stephens. His contemporaries bore witness that he was a brave, honorable, broad-minded statesman, a lawyer of the very highest capacity, and an incomparable presiding officer for legislative bodies. He took no active part in the Civil War, remained quietly at home, and in January, 1866, he removed from Savannah to New York, where he practiced law for thirty years. When he left Georgia his prospects in public life were said to be of such a character that he could have obtained any position within the gift of the people of Georgia, but Mr. Ward was a great lawyer, and before he was fifty years old is said to have made three fortunes in the practice of his profession. Possibly he was

discouraged with the political outlook, and possibly the demands of his family called him to a larger and more lucrative field. Certain it is that after his removal to New York he took no further part in public life.

When Li Hung Chang, the greatest of all Chinamen, visited New York, a dinner was given him August 29, 1896, and Mr. Ward, then a man of eighty-two, was called upon to preside, lead the distinguished guest to the seat of honor, and to read the toasts.

In his last days he returned to Georgia, and died in his native county on November 29, 1902.

In 1839 Mr. Ward married Olivia Buckminster Sullivan, a daughter of William Sullivan, of Boston. Of this marriage there were several children born.

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Nicholas Ware.

DILIGENT search of all available records gives but little information about Nicholas Ware. It is known that he was born in Caroline county, Va., son of Captain Robert Ware, who was an officer in the Revolutionary War. There is even a difference of opinion as to the date of his birth, one record giving it 1769, and another one February 16, 1776. After the Revolutionary War his father was one of that large number of Virginians who emigrated to Georgia, and young Nicholas was placed in the academy of Dr. Springer, where he received a thorough English education, studied law in the city of Augusta, and attended law lectures in the famous school of Gould and Reeve, at Litchfield, Conn. Admitted to the bar, he began the practice of the profession in Augusta, and rapidly acquired a considerable practice. He was several times sent by the people of his county to represent them in the General Asesmbly, was very active in promoting the interest of the Richmond Academy, and took a great interest in the cause of literature and education. He was a capable member of the Legislature, and much esteemed by his constituents.

In 1819 John Forsyth, then senator from Georgia, resigned, and the vacancy was filled by the election of Freeman Walker, at that time mayor of Augusta. Mr. Ware was elected mayor to serve out the unexpired term of Freeman Walker, and when Walker resigned from the United States Senate in August, 1821, he was elected to fill out Mr. Walker's term in the United States Senate. This was rather a notable coincidence, that two mayors of the same city should succeed each other in the United States Senate. He served as Senator from 1821 to 1824, and in September of that year was in New York at the time of Lafayette's visit to this country, which was being celebrated in that city. He was taken ill, and died there on September 7, 1824. He is said to have been a man of much indus-

try, great ability, and unimpeachable honor, but the records of that time are almost barren of statement about him beyond the facts already cited. That he was highly esteemed in Georgia is proven by the fact that in 1824 when a county was cut off from Irwin, it was named in his honor. Ware county is to-day one of the largest and most flourishing counties in the State.

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James Moore Wayne.

JAMES M. WAYNE, associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was born in Savannah, Ga., in 1790. His father was an Englishman born, who after coming to America married Miss Clifford, member of a South Carolina family, which had been established in that State since 1687. He first settled in South Carolina and later moved to Savannah. Of the marriage thirteen children were born, of whom two only, Judge Wayne and General William C. Wayne, lived to be elderly men. Judge Wayne received the rudiments of an education from a private tutor, Mackay. He entered Princeton University and was graduated in the class of 1808. Returning to Savannah he studied law for a few months under John Y. Noel, and then went back to New Haven, where he became a pupil of Judge Chauncey, a lawyer of great attainments and an able instructor. Later in life he told a rather amusing story of how he was catechized by Judge Chauncey before he would accept him as a pupil. He also detailed his methods of teaching, which go to show that Judge Chauncey was not only himself thoroughly grounded in all the forms of law, but was able to impart that knowledge to his students.

After concluding his studies with Judge Chauncey he returned to Savannah and spent five months in the office of Mr. Stites to familiarize himself with the Georgia practice. He was admitted to the bar in 1810 and speedily attracted a good clientage. The Legislature had passed what was known as an alleviation law, under which debtors could not be sued. Judge Berrien, then a leading judge, had declared this law unconstitutional. Richard Henry Wilde, of Augusta, a great lawyer, had published a strong argument against it. Public sentiment in Savannah was opposed to the law, and candidates over the State, for the General Assembly, were selected largely because of their attitude upon this matter. Mr. Wayne became a can-

didate as an opponent of the law and was elected by a large majority. In the discussion of the question in the General Assembly, his argument was such an able one that he was requested to publish it, which he did, and which gave him a reputation and many friends over the State. He was reelected the next year, 1822, but declined a second reelection because of his election as mayor of Savannah in 1823. At that time he was connected in a legal partnership with Richard R. Cuyler, afterwards noted in the railroad development of the State. In 1824 he was elected judge of the Superior Court of the Eastern Circuit, and served in that capacity for five and a half years until 1829, when, having been elected to the Twenty-first Congress as a Jackson Democrat, he retired from the judiciary to take his seat in the Congress. He was reelected to the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Congresses. In his Congressional career he was a strong supporter of President Jackson's ideas. He was opposed to the bank of the United States, favored President Jackson's policy in opposition to nullification by South Carolina, was a member of the committee on foreign affairs, a member of the committee on commerce, of the library committee, and served as chairman of a special committee to reorganize the Treasury Department. He favored Jackson's policy in the matter of nullification by South Carolina, which action was denounced by members of his own party, but was sustained by the people of Georgia, who returned him to Congress with a larger majority than ever. In 1835 he was tendered an appointment as an associate justice of the Supreme Bench by President Jackson. He decided to accept this, resigned from Congress and spent the remainder of his life as a member of the Supreme Court. He died at Washington July 5, 1867, about seventy-seven years old.

Justice Wayne was recognized as one of the able men of the Supreme Court. He was a lifelong advocate of economy in government affairs, strongly opposed to the ideas of a protective tariff, always against a United States bank, and believed that every form of governmental extravagance should be avoided.

He was greatly interested in the Indian question and did much towards helping the settlement of Indians on reservations. As a member of the Supreme Court he was especially strong in his knowledge of admiralty cases and maritime law, and made several decisions in this class of cases. The case of Waring v. Clark, in 1847, having been committed to him was handled with great ability, and he laid down certain principles which have since been generally accepted. He was also an authority on the matter of the public lands which had been acquired by treaty from foreign powers. In 1849 he was honored by Princeton University with the degree of LL.D.

BERNARD SUTTLER.

Mark Wilcox.

MARK WILCOX, legislator and soldier, was born about 1800 in that part of the State of Georgia which was afterwards organized into Telfair county in 1807. His father, John Wilcox, is mentioned as one of the pioneer settlers of Telfair county, having lived there several years before the county was created. John Wilcox, being a man well-to-do in worldly matters, gave his son Mark all the educational facilities available in that country at that time. He became a man of good English education and well informed. He was soon prominent in county affairs, and was first elected to hold the office of high sheriff for a number of years. After this, the citizens of the county sent him as representative to the Georgia Legislature for several successive sessions. The journals of this body for many sessions, beginning with 1843, bear ample testimony of the zeal, fidelity, and judgment, with which Mr. Wilcox represented, not only the interest of Telfair county, but the welfare of the State at large. During these sessions he met such men as Robert Toombs, James Meriwether, Miller Grieve, Thomas Hardeman, James Lamar, Clark Howell, of Cobb; John du Bignon, Isham S. Fannin, and many others, who later made names for themselves in Georgia. With such men he became a favorite. Although not gifted as a fluent speaker, he was known as a man of splendid judgment, whose counsel and opinion were almost always sought on matters of importance by his compeers.

About the period of Mr. Wilcox's public career, the military spirit of the State was quite a feature. The entire militia of Georgia was thoroughly organized and regular muster days were as regularly observed as court week or election days at that time. All the militia officers were elected by the people and commissioned by the Governor, but none were appointed by him. The requisites for a militia officer most generally consisted in

fine personal appearances, good horseback riding, suavity in manner, and a general knowledge of military tactics. Mr. Wilcox, tradition says, possessed all these requisites. Consequently, he was soon elected Captain of his militia district, being rapidly promoted at other elections until within a few years he became a Major-General of the Georgia militia.

Bearing this rank when in the Legislature, he was at once made Chairman of the Military Committee. During those good old ante-bellum days, up to the time of the Civil War, the militia system of Georgia bore the impress of the work of this good man. He was of economic turn, and in the Legislature strongly urged the reduction of all expenses, giving special attention to the fees of the officers of the various counties of the State. Through him these fees were greatly reduced. He was also opposed to dividing the State up into small counties. He did not approve of banks loosely establishing distant agencies, and strongly advocated the repeal of the charter of all banks failing to redeem in gold upon presentation any of their bills. He was foremost in advocating the establishment of the Supreme Court of Georgia, believed in State aid to the railroads, worked ardently in behalf of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, was among the first to urge the division of the State into eight congressional districts instead of electing congressmen on the general ticket, as was the custom at that time, a strong friend of the lunatic asylum, and fought strongly against usury.

In his early youth General Wilcox married Miss Susan, oldest daughter of Gen. John Coffee, of the same county, of whom a sketch appears elsewhere.

He died in 1850, possessed of a large estate in Dodge county, being a portion cut off from Telfair. In 1856, in honor of General Wilcox, the Georgia Legislature commemorated his public service by naming Wilcox county, in the south central section of the State, in his honor.

A. H. McRae.

Nathaniel Green Foster.

NATHANIEL G. FOSTER, lawyer, legislator and judge, was a native Georgian, born in the fork of the Oconee and Appalachee rivers in Greene county, on August 25, 1809, the son of a Revolutionary sire, Arthur Foster.

After the usual studies in a preparatory way, he entered Franklin College, now known as the University of Georgia, took the classical course, and was graduated in 1829. He then read law in the office of Judge Adam G. Saffold, in Madison Ga., and was admitted to the bar in 1831.

He began the practice of his profession at Madison and spent the remainder of his life as a resident of that town. He was a gifted lawyer, a matchless story teller, an eloquent orator, and an advocate seldom equaled at the bar.

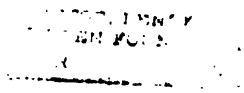
In the Seminole Indian war of 1836, he was captain of a company in the battalion commanded by Col. Mark A. Cooper, another great Georgian of that period.

Judge Foster served in both houses of the General Assembly, and was for three years solicitor of the Ocmulgee Circuit. While actively interested in political affairs, his time was given most closely to the practice of his profession, in which he won an eminent position. After the wreck of the Whig party and the general confusion which ensued, between 1850 and 1860, he affiliated with what was then known as the American party, and was elected as a member of that party to the Thirty-fourth Congress, serving from 1855 to 1857. After the Civil War he served as Judge of the Ocmulgee Circuit, and died on October 16, 1869, leaving behind the reputation of an able lawyer, a good citizen and a faithful public servant.

He was an ordained Baptist minister, and to the local work of his church gave much efficient service.

Albert Gallatin Foster.

ALBERT G. FOSTER, a brother of Judge Nathaniel G. Foster, and his law partner until the death of the latter, was born in the fork of the Oconee and the Appalachee rivers, in Greene county, in 1820. He died at Poland Springs, Me., where he had gone hunting for health, in 1880. He was an industrious, able and successful lawyer who, with one single exception, gave his entire time during his manhood years to the practice of his profession. At the close of the Civil War he was strongly impressed that the true men of the South, who had their all at stake in the country, should take charge of public affairs, and that they should reorganize and shape the policies and destinies of the Southern States. This view he urged and counseled as the only way to avoid carpet-bag rule and reconstruction. He urged that the best men go to the Constitutional Convention of 1868. So firmly convinced was he that it was their duty to do this, that for the first and only time in his life he abandoned his law office and became a member of that Convention. Subsequent events proved the wisdom of his course and his counsel. After the passage of the bankruptcy act of March 2, 1867, Chief Justice Chase appointed him Register in Bankruptcy for two Georgia Congressional districts. This and his membership in the Constitutional Convention were the only two public positions he ever held. He was the intimate friend of General Robert Toombs, Judge Hiram Warner, Senators Joshua Hill and Dr. H. V. M. Miller. He found his greatest pleasure in his work as a lawyer, and adhered tenaciously to his practice. He was recognized in the profession as a thoroughly well-equipped and able lawyer, of the most honorable character.



George Michael Troup.

IN the bright constellation of names which have illuminated the history of Georgia, there is none which shines with more effulgence than that of George M. Troup. Born in Revolutionary times, he imbibed with his mother's milk the courage, the sturdy independence and the love of liberty of the period. His father was an Englishman, and his mother, one of the McIntosh family, so closely interwoven with the history of the State. He himself was born in Georgia, in the territory now known as Alabama. The date of his birth was September 8, 1780. His youth and early manhood were spent in Savannah; his maturer years near Dublin, Georgia.

George Troup was sent to school at the Flushing Academy at Flatbush, Long Island, where he imbibed from the principal of that school the most decided republican principles. There were together at that school twenty boys, nineteen of whom, in after life, met as members of Congress. Troup was a studious boy, quiet and thoughtful, but polite and friendly and warm-hearted. He was tenacious of his honor, decided in character, and of unsullied reputation. He never engaged in a senseless prank or a mischievous act. He entered college at Princeton, and graduated with distinction in 1797. Among his contemporaries were John McPherson Berrien and John Forsyth.

After graduation, Mr. Troup returned to Savannah and began the practice of law. His practice, however, never amounted to much—he had an ample fortune and public duties claimed much of his time. In 1801 he went to the Legislature; in 1806 he was a member of Congress. In 1816 he was elected United States Senator; in 1823 he was Governor of Georgia, and in 1828 again United States Senator.

The keynote to Mr. Troup's political career was his consistent, uncompromising advocacy of States-rights. Early in life,

he gave his adherence to the doctrine that the States were sovereign and that all Federal authority was delegated.

From this position he never wavered. This contention over the rights of the States which had always characterized the political parties of the country, and which brought on the greatest war of modern times and which is yet undetermined, first culminated in 1800 in the defeat of the Federalist, John Adams, and the election of the Republican, Thomas Jefferson, to the Presidency. It was the first defined contest between the supporters of the two theories of the government, and was the beginning of the two great parties. Mr. Troup, with his pronounced Republican views, took an active part in this campaign, and although not yet of age, so distinguished himself that he was offered a seat in the Legislature, which he declined because of his minority. Before he entered Congress, when he was but twenty-seven years of age, he had a private and confidential interview with the President on the state of the country and the future of the party. This was an age when young men were not invited to offer advice and it is a proof of the esteem in which this young Georgian was held at Washington.

Mr. Troup's course in Congress was characterized by an unswerving devotion to the South, and the rights of the States. For this reason he opposed the United States Bank, holding it to be unconstitutional. But he would not shield the South at the expense of the country's honor. When France and England were at war in 1807, Napoleon declared the ports of Great Britain in a state of blockade; and England passed an "order in Council" that all foreign vessels bound for continental ports should touch at British ports, first paying duty there before proceeding on their way.

These edicts put American vessels "between the devil and the deep blue sea." If they sailed for British ports or paid duty to England, they were liable to seizure and confiscation by French men-of-war. If they did not pay duty to England, they were liable to seizure by British vessels.

As a measure of reprisal, Congress passed an act laying an

embargo on all vessels in American ports, refusing to clear vessels laden for foreign countries. This virtually put an end to commerce, and although the South suffered greatly by the measure, her cotton falling more than fifty per cent in price, Mr. Troup upheld the embargo for the country's honor and spoke and voted against its repeal in the next session of Congress.

He voted against the U. S. Bank and voted against a bill to set apart the dividends from the Bank for internal improvements. The bill passed, but the President vetoed it, reluctantly. He was impelled to do so, he said, on constitutional grounds.

Mr. Troup was chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs in 1813, and was in Washington when the city was captured by the British. His private affairs demanding his attention and the health of Mrs. Troup having failed, Mr. Troup resigned his seat in the Senate and retired to private life.

But his fellow-citizens did not long concede him the quiet he desired. The campaign for Governor was about to open. The two great parties which divided Georgia at the time were led by John Clarke and William H. Crawford. Their differences were purely personal, not political. Mr. Troup was a friend of Mr. Crawford, and he was urged to run against John Clarke for the office of Governor. He reluctantly consented, but absolutely refused to canvass for votes. He said "a candidate for the executive chair should not debase that high office by seeking to influence the Legislative votes. I have refused through life to electioneer and I am too old to do it now." In 1819 the election, which was held in the Legislature, resulted in the choice of John Clarke by a majority of thirteen. In the next election, two years later, the same candidates opposed each other, with the result of a majority of two for Clarke. In 1823 Clarke was not a candidate, but Troup was opposed by Matthew Talbot, representing the Clarke party. At this election Troup was elected by a majority of four. In 1825 the election was held by the people for the first time, instead of by the Legislature. This time Troup and Clarke were again the candidates for Gov-

ernor and Troup was elected by six hundred and eighty-three majority.

These campaigns were conducted in intense bitterness and accompanied by the fiercest hostility. The parties assumed the names of Troup and Clarke, after their leaders, and are thus known in the history of the State. This factional strife led to criminations and recriminations; to fights and murders; to separation of friends and to divisions in families. Its embers were still glowing when all of the principal actors were dead.

The story of the election of 1823 is graphically told by William H. Sparks in his "Memories of Fifty Years:"

"The Senate came into the Representative chamber at noon to elect a Governor on joint ballot. The President of the Senate presided and the members were ordered to prepare their ballots for Governor of the State. The Secretary called the roll and each man, as his name was called, stepped to the clerk's desk, and deposited his ballot. The President of the Senate then counted the ballots, and, finding the proper number, proceeded to call the name from each ballot.

"Pending the calling, the silence was intense. Every place within the hall, the gallery, the lobby, the committee rooms and the embrasures of the windows, were filled to crushing repletion. Not a word was spoken nor a sound heard, save as the excited breathing of ardent men disturbed the anxious silence of the hall. One by one the ballots were called. There were 166 in all, requiring 84 to elect. When the 160th ballot was counted, each candidate had eighty, and the excitement was so painfully intense that the President, though it was a chilly November day, suspended the count, to take his handkerchief from his pocket and wipe the perspiration from his face. Then he called 'Troup—Talbot'—a momentary suspense. 'Troup 82, Talbot 82.' 'Troup 83'—'A tie' said some one. One ballot remained. 'Troup 84' and the scene that followed was indescribable. The two parties occupied different sides of the chamber. The Troup men rose simultaneously from their seats and one wild shout seemed to lift the ceiling overhead. The lobbies

and the gallery joined the tumult. Members and spectators rushed into each others' arms, wept, shouted, kicked over the desks, tumbled on the floor and for a while the maddening excitement suspended the proceedings of the day. When exhaustion had produced comparative silence, Daniel Duffie, a noted Methodist preacher, exclaimed 'O Lord we thank thee. The State is redeemed from the rule of the devil and John Clarke.' Jesse Mercer, the oracle of the Baptists, went about waving his hat and shouting, 'Glory! Glory!! Glory!!!'"

Troup's refusal to solicit votes lost him the election in 1819. He never solicited an appointment in his life, and his opinion on the subject is well stated in his message to the Legislature in 1824. He said, "our political morality will never be pure as long as offices are sought with the avidity and importunity which now distinguish the canvass for them."

During his term as Governor, Mr. Troup was an ardent advocate of internal improvements. He urged this policy both in his messages to the Legislature and in personal interviews, as essential to the development of the State. By authority of the Legislature a Commission of seven members was appointed to consider and report the most practicable plan for this end. Wilson Lumpkin was a member of this Commission, during whose administration as Governor the State road was afterwards built. J. Hamilton Couper was chairman of the commission. The general scheme contemplated a grand canal connecting the Tennessee River with the Mississippi, with auxiliary canals leading from different sections of the State. Railroads were not thought of. Mr. Couper, who had returned from a visit to England, recommended the construction of a railroad instead of a canal, because heavier freights could be carried over them. Mr. Troup favored railroads in preference to canals and said, "Mr. Couper, I will go with you in favor of railroads. But what power do you contemplate?" "Locomotives, of course," was the reply. "Good God! I can not stand that," said the Governor. "I will go to the extent of horse power." That was in 1826 when there were only twenty-three miles of railroad in

the world. However, a wrangle ensued between the engineers and the political parties took it up; the commission was abolished and the system abandoned. The agitation resulted in the building of the Western and Atlantic Railroad by the State a few years later, the wisdom of which has never been questioned by any one, whatever his political faith.

Governor Troup's fame rests chiefly upon the firm stand he took in the matter of the Indian treaty. On this occasion, he proved his unflinching courage, his uncompromising conviction of the rights of the States and his determination that Georgia should not be defrauded of her rights unless by superior force of arms.

In 1802 Georgia's domain extended westward to the Mississippi River. She ceded to the United States all the territory west of the Chattahoochee River and her present line. One condition of the cession was that the United States should extinguish the title of the Indians to the lands they still held.

The western frontier was at that time from the St. Mary's River to Currahee Mountain. Westward of that line the Creeks and Cherokees still held their own. A treaty was made with the Indians at Indian Springs in 1821 by which they agreed to abandon this territory. It was ratified by the Senate and signed by the President and became effective as law. But through representations made to Colonel Crowell, the Indian Agent for the Government, who was a friend of Governor Clarke, and a bitter enemy of Governor Troup, that the treaty was obtained by fraud, President Adams set aside the treaty and by his authority a new one was made, involving a change of boundary and a loss of territory to Georgia.

The President had ordered General Gaines to the frontier to take command of the troops stationed there for protection against Indian raids. While protecting the frontier, General Gaines lost no opportunity to weaken the authority of the Governor of Georgia. A long and acrimonious correspondence followed between the two officials until the Governor ordered the General to communicate no more with his office. In the mean-

time both Gaines and Crowell were opposing the first treaty and stirring up the Indians against it. Governor Troup demanded the arrest of General Gaines. He wrote to the President, "I have not permitted any false considerations of dignity to interpose the least difficulty. So far from it I have cheerfully descended to the level of everything which it has pleased you at any time to employ as your representative, from clerks of your bureaus to your major-generals by brevet. When you shall think proper to send gentlemen to represent you before this government, they will be received and respected as officers of the general government would be by the most friendly States of the Union."

At this juncture the Legislature ordered a survey of the lands as far west as the Chattahoochee and Governor Troup issued the order to the surveyors to proceed with the work. President Adams wrote, "If the government of Georgia should undertake the project of surveying the lands ceded to the United States by the Creek Indians before the expiration of the time specified by the treaty for the removal of the Indians, it will be wholly upon its own responsibility; and the Government of the United States will not, in any manner, be responsible for the consequences which may result."

He instructed the U. S. Marshal to arrest and the U. S. Attorney to prosecute any one found trespassing on Indian lands in violation of the new treaty, and in his message to Congress he threatened to enforce obedience by the use of the militia.

Upon receipt of this intelligence, Governor Troup ordered out the militia with arms and rations to repel any hostile invasion of the territory of the State. He wrote the President, "You will understand that I feel it to be my duty to resist to the utmost any military attack which the Government of the United States shall think proper to make on the territory or people of the government of Georgia, and all measures necessary to the performance of this duty, according to our limited means, are in progress. From the first decisive act of hostility you will be considered and treated as a public enemy, and with the less

repugnance, beause you to whom we might constitutionally have appealed for our own defense against invasion, are yourselves the invaders, and what is more, the unblushing allies of the savages whose cause you have adopted." This was regarded as "hot talk" by the President and his friends, and carried no small stir, as may be supposed.

By the intermediation of friends, both the President and the Governor were induced to abstain from any overt act of hostility until the meeting of Congress. Congress adjusted the differences by the purchase from the Indians of the lands in dispute. The survey by the Georgia Commissioners proceeded and the lands were disposed of by lottery. What was a savage wilderness became a blooming garden.

Referring to the firm stand made by Governor Troup, Mr. Hayne, of South Carolina, at the anniversary of the birthday of Thomas Jefferson, said, "On a more recent occasion Georgia, in every sense our sister, under the guidance of one of her noblest sons, planted upon her borders the standard of States-rights and achieved a great and glorious victory for the cause. Neither denunciations nor threats could induce her enlightened and patriotic Chief Magistrate to recede from the proud stand he had taken in defense of the Constitutional rights committed to his charge. Public opinion was rallied to his support, Liberty triumphed and the Constitution was saved."

The contention of Governor Troup, which though settled in Congress by a compromise, was really a triumph for the States-rights people, only postponed the inevitable conflict between the parties. Throughout the life of the republic up to the war of secession, though parties differed in platforms, whether it was the Indian question, or the tariff or slavery, the real issue was the rights of the States under the Constitution, and nothing but the arbitrament of arms could have decided it.

Mr. Troup was not popular with the masses. He was a born aristocrat, wealthy, cultured and proud. He did not mingle with the people. He never canvassed for office nor asked for a vote. He was of medium stature, slender and well formed.

erect and military in bearing. His hair was red, his eyes deep set and intensely blue, his nose aquiline. He had a large and flexible mouth, which Judge Dooly said nature had formed expressly to say "Yazoo." His dress was, to say the least, peculiar. His favorite attire was a blue coat with brass buttons, a buff vest and a fur cap. He would appear in midwinter in summer outfit, and in summer with a cloak around him. When he appeared before the Legislature to take the oath of office, though it was a raw cold day in November, he was dressed in a round jacket of cotton cloth, a black cassimere vest, yellow nankeen trousers, silk hose, dancing pumps and a large white hat. After retirement from public life, Governor Troup lived on his plantation in Laurens county. He was a Trustee of the University and a staunch friend to the institution all his life. His only son and namesake was a graduate of the Class of 1835.

His later years were given to his private affairs, and though in failing health, his hospitality knew no bounds. A visitor, if a gentleman, was always welcome at his home. He died in April, 1856, of hemorrhage of the lungs. Few citizens have more nobly illustrated Georgia.

A. L. HULL.

position he was holding at the time of his death. His son-in-law, the late Judge O. A. Lochrane, succeeded him on the Supreme Bench. Mrs. Mary G. Ellis, now of Macon, is a daughter.

Judge Lamar's contemporaries rated him as a man of good ability, sterling integrity, a high sense of personal honor, eminently patriotic, and a strong adherent of the policies of the Democratic party. For thirty years he was one of the best known men of Georgia, and was highly esteemed by his contemporaries.

GEORGE CAREY was born in Charles county, Md., received a liberal education, moved to Georgia and settled at Appling, in Columbia county, rose to prominence in the State and was elected representative to the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Congresses, serving from 1823 to 1827. He was a man of great attainments, highly educated, and familiar with several languages. Upon the Grecian question, which in his day was much agitated, the Greeks then struggling with the Turks for independence, he delivered in Congress a most notable speech. He removed to Upson county in 1834, and died on June 14, 1844, leaving behind him the character of a highly accomplished and most honorable man.

HOWELL COBB, the elder, who was an uncle of Howell Cobb, the younger, was born at Granville, N. C., and moved to Georgia, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. He entered the regular army of the United States as an ensign in 1793, serving thirteen years until 1806, and retired from the army with the rank of captain. He was elected to the Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Congresses, serving from October 26, 1807, until 1812, when he resigned to accept a captain's commission in the United States army. He served creditably through the war with Great Britain, and after the war resigned, returned to his plantation and there died in 1820. He is some-

times confused with his great nephew, who was only five years old at the time of his death, and who in his day was one of the leaders among Georgia's great men.

ZADOCK COOK was a native Georgian, born in 1769. He was for a number of years a member of the General Assembly of the State, a man of good standing and a sound legislator. When in 1817 Alfred Cuthbert, a representative in the Fourteenth Congress, resigned, Mr. Cook was elected to fill the vacancy. He served out that term and was reelected for the Fifteenth Congress, his full period of service lasting from January 23, 1817, to March 3, 1819. He was then an elderly man, and does not appear to have desired further public office. He had served a number of terms in the Legislature, and retired to his plantation near Athens, where he lived for thirty years after his retirement from Congress, his death occurring between 1855 and 1860, when he was between eighty-five and ninety years of age. It was said of him by those who knew him that he was a great reader, with a wonderful memory, and after once hearing a chapter in the Bible he could repeat from memory every word of it. He was a man highly esteemed by all who knew him and for long years was one of the few connecting links between the Revolutionary period and the mid half of the nineteenth century.

WILLIAM B. W. DENT was born in Maryland, received a common school education, studied law, admitted to the bar, and began practicing his profession at Newnan, Ga. He was affiliated with the Democratic party and by that party was nominated and elected member of the Thirty-third Congress, serving from December, 1853, to March, 1855. Returning to Georgia he died at his home in Newnan on September 9, 1855.

BOLLING HALL was born in Georgia. He had rather more than ordinary educational advantages, receiving training in the classics, attained some local prominence, was elected to several offices in his county, sent to the General Assembly of the State for several years, and elected as a representative from Georgia to the Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Congresses, as a war Democrat, his services extending from 1811 to 1817 and covering the period known as the "War of 1812." He gave active and ardent support to the administration in the struggle with Great Britain. He then retired from politics, moved to Alabama, and engaged in planting near Montgomery, where he died on March 25, 1836, being then only forty-seven years old. (This statement as to his age was probably made by an authority who did not know Mr. Hall personally. He was in Congress in 1811, and must then have been over 25 years of age.)

CHARLES E. HAYNES was born in Brunswick county, Va., moved to Sparta, Ga., in his youth, received a liberal education, became prominent in public life, affiliating with the Democratic party, and was elected by that party as a representative in the Nineteenth Congress. He was reelected to the Twentieth and Twenty-first Congresses, and went down in defeat with his party in the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Congresses. In those days all the congressmen from Georgia were elected on a general ticket and not by districts as at present, so that the party ticket when defeated carried down with it each and every candidate. Mr. Haynes was elected again to the Twenty-fourth Congress as a Union man and reelected to the Twenty-fifth, making altogether a ten-years service in the National House of Representatives, commencing with 1825, and finally retiring in 1839. Of his later life we have no information.

JAMES JACK died in Elbert county, Ga., on January 18, 1823, at the age of eighty-four years. Captain James Jack was a Revolutionary hero, of whose life but few particulars are known.

He was born in Pennsylvania, removed to North Carolina, settled in the town of Charlotte, and was an active and vigorous participant in the Revolutionary struggle. In the spring of 1775 he was the bearer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence to Congress. At the close of the Revolutionary War he removed to Georgia and settled in Elbert county, where the remainder of his life was spent. It is said that his expenditures in behalf of the Revolutionary cause during that war amounted to 7,646 pounds sterling, or about $38,000, including the pay which naturally attached to him as an army officer. This pretty well illustrates the devotion of Captain Jack to the service of his country. He is known to have left one son, Patrick Jack, who became at a later period a colonel in the military service. William Jack is by some authorities named as a son of Capt. James Jack.

JABEZ JACKSON was a native Georgian, whose home was at Clarksville. Practically no information is obtainable about him beyond the fact that he was elected a representative to Congress as a Union Democrat for the Twenty-fourth Congress and reelected for the Twenty-fifth Congress, serving from 1835 to 1839.

COL. NICHOLAS LONG.—But little information can be given as to the life of Col. Nicholas Long, a gallant soldier of both the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. He was probably a native of Virginia, because when a mere youth he was serving in the Revolutionary War as a dragoon officer, first in the Virginia and then in the North Carolina line. After the Revolutionary War there was an immense emigration from Virginia and North Carolina, especially from Virginia to Wilkes county,

Ga. Colonel Long evidently came into Wilkes county during that movement, and in the War of 1812 he tendered his services and was made Colonel of the Forty-third regiment, United States infantry, especially designed for protection of the coast of the Carolinas and Georgia. His exposure in that service impaired his constitution and brought on consumption, from which he died on August 22, 1819. He had then been a resident of Wilkes county for some thirty years. At the time of his death he was about sixty years of age. He was a planter, surveyor and real estate speculator, of good business judgment, and made a fortune. Of his children, Margaret married Thomas Telfair; Sarah Rebecca married James Rembert; Eliza married a Dubose; Eugenia married Lock Weems. His son, Richard Long, after serving in the General Assembly, moved to Florida. John, the youngest son, moved to Washington, D. C., and for years maintained an elegant and hospitable home. Aside from his wealth, he was an accomplished man.

DR. PETER E. LOVE, physician, lawyer, State legislator, and congressman, was a native of Georgia, born near Dublin, July 7, 1818. He graduated from the State University, and then studied medicine at Philadelphia. Later, preferring law, he studied law and began the practice of the law at Thomasville, Ga., in 1839. In 1843, after being at the bar only four years, he was solicitor-general of the Southern district. In 1849 he was in the State Senate. In 1853 he was judge of his circuit. In 1859 he was elected representative to the Thirty-sixth Congress, and was serving that term when the State seceded from the Union, and upon the passage of the Ordinance of Secession, he, with the other Georgia members, withdrew. Dr. Love does not appear to have taken further part in public life, and data as to the remainder of his life is not available.

COWLES MEAD was a native of Georgia, born in the Revolutionary period, obtained a fair education for the time, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced his profession actively. He was elected a representative from Georgia to the Ninth Congress as a Democrat in a hard-fought struggle with Thomas Spalding. Mr. Spalding contested the election, and on December 25, 1805, the Congress unseated Mr. Mead and seated Mr. Spalding. The administration evidently sympathized with Mead in the controversy, for in 1806 he was appointed by the Federal Government the secretary to the Mississippi Territory, after which he disappears from the history of Georgia.

JAMES MERIWETHER, member of the Nineteenth Congress, from 1825 to 1827, was a son of Gen. David Meriwether, one of the Revolutionary soldiers and prominent in Georgia for forty years after the Revolution. James saw military service as a young man and attained to the rank of major. He was accounted a capable man and looked upon as having a very promising political future, but after one term in Congress, he voluntarily retired from public life, refusing to again take any part in politics, preferring the quiet life of his plantation, on which he spent the remainder of his days. The dates of his birth and death are both uncertain. He served as a commissioner in the making of one of the Indian treaties, was a trustee of the University, and a useful citizen, though averse to public life.

ALLEN F. OWEN, a native of North Carolina, moved to Talbotton, Ga., received an ordinary education, held several local offices, became somewhat prominent in politics, and was elected a representative to the Thirty-first Congress as a Whig, serving from 1849 to 1851. Later he was appointed Consul-General to Havana. No information is available as to the remainder of his life.

GEORGE W. OWENS was a native of Georgia, born about the first part of the last century, received a good education, studied law, and began practice at Savannah. He won the reputation of a good lawyer, became somewhat prominent in political life, and was elected a representative to the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Congresses as a Unionist, serving from 1835 to 1839. He died at Savannah, Ga., in 1856.

DENNIS SMELT. Of the subject of this sketch but little can be learned, though he was prominent in the early days of the State. He was said to have been a native-born Georgian, active in the post-revolutionary period of the State, a man of strong sense, who had received a very limited education, and when Joseph Bryan, representative in the Ninth Congress, resigned, in 1806, Dennis Smelt was elected to fill the vacancy, and served out the remainder of that term. He was then reelected to the Tenth and Eleventh Congresses, making altogether a period of five years of service in the lower house of the Congress. Of his future life nothing can be learned. It is believed, however, that he was quite an elderly man at that time, as he is said to have participated in the Revolutionary War.

THOMAS TELFAIR was born in Savannah, Ga., probably between 1780 and 1785. Edward Telfair, his father or grandfather, a Scotchman born, who had come to America in 1735, had been very prominent in the Revolutionary struggle, and the family had risen to distinguished position in the State of Georgia. Thomas Telfair was graduated from Princeton College in 1805, studied law, and began the practice of his profession at Savannah. Backed by his own native ability and the prestige of the family name, he won speedy recognition, and was elected representative from Georgia to the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Congresses, serving from 1813 to 1817. He died at Savannah, Ga., April 2, 1818, certainly not more than forty

years old, and probably six or seven years younger than that. His premature death is believed by his contemporaries to have cut short a career that would have been both useful and distinguished. He married Margaret Long, eldest daughter of Col. Nicholas Long.

LOTT WARREN, lawyer, legislator, judge, and congressman, was for many years one of the prominent figures in the public life of Georgia. He was a native of the State, born in Burke county, October 30, 1797, obtained such education as the schools of the day afforded, studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1821. He moved to Marion and served in the lower house of the General Assembly in 1824, and in the State Senate in 1830. In 1831 he was again in the lower house, and in that year was elected a judge of the inferior court, serving until 1834. He was elected as a Whig representative to the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Congresses, serving from 1839 to 1843. Judge Warren was for many years a leader of his party in the State, was accounted one of the foremost lawyers of the day, and a strong man on the bench. He died at Albany, June 17, 1861.

WYLIE THOMPSON was a native of Amelia county, Va., moved to Elberton, Ga., held several local offices, achieved a certain amount of prominence in politics, was elected a representative from Georgia to the Seventeenth Congress, reelected to the Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Congresses as a Democrat, serving twelve years, from 1821 to 1833. That he was able to hold this position during all these years, at a period when the Clarke and Troup feud was at its height, shows that he must have been a very capable politician and a popular representative.